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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



Events of the Commencement Season — Class
Reunions — The Class of Fifty-Two — Sketch
of Professor Fisher by his Successor at Yale —
The Wheaton Collection — Undergraduate
Publications — Athletics — Alumni Notes

The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

BROWN UNIVERSITY

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

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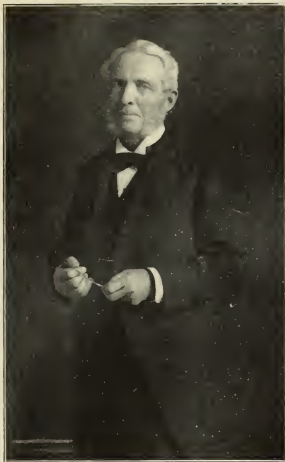
No. 1

THE coming commencement will mark the sixtieth anniversary of the graduation of Professor Albert Harkness at Brown, and the tenth of his retirement from professorial duties in its faculty. Professor Harkness was graduated in 1842, in the days of President Wayland and Professors Goddard, Elton, Caswell, Chace and Gammell. He became a member of the faculty in 1855, at the time of the accession of Dr. Barnas Sears to the presidency. Since 1891 he has been the senior member of the faculty. In 1892 he resigned the professorship of the Greek language and literature, which he had held for thirty-seven years, and was elected professor emeritus. During the ten years which have elapsed since he relinquished class-room instruction he has been industrious in his study. Within this decade he has issued a completely revised and rewritten edition of his Latin grammar and of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War with notes. By his scholarly achievements and his long service in its faculty, Professor Harkness has added much to the reputation and distinction of his Alma Mater.

It is expected that Professor Harkness

will be present and deliver an address to the alumni at the commencement dinner.

Nominees for the Board of Trustees



PROFESSOR ALBERT HARKNESS

In response to the circular recently sent to the alumni, inviting them to nominate three Baptist candidates for the board of trustees, ballots have been cast for 107 persons. Seventeen of these have received fifteen or more votes, and their names will be presented to the alumni. The polls will be open in the library on the morning of commencement day, June 18, from 8.30 to 11 o'clock. Those nominated are as follows: Thomas S. Barbour, '74, Boston, Mass.; Franklin E. Brooks, '83, Colorado Springs, Col.; Everett D. Burr, '84, Newton Centre, Mass.; William C. Burwell, '85, Providence; William W. Douglas, '61, Providence; Samuel S. Durfee, '80, Providence; John M. English, '70, Newton Centre, Mass.; Orrin P. Gifford, '74, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick W. Hartwell, Providence; Charles E. Hughes, '81, New York City; William C. Joslin, '76, Scranton, Penn.; Chester W. Kingsley, Cambridge, Mass.; Franklin G. McKeever, '81, New London, Conn.;

Edgar L. Marston, New York City; Pardon E. Tillinghast, honorary, '90, Providence; Benjamin I. Wheeler, '75, Berkeley, Cal.; Benaiah L. Whitman, '87, Philadelphia.

Hicks Prize Debate

The first event of the commencement season is the Hicks prize debate, which is to occur the evening before class day. The debate, which is participated in by members of the junior class, will be held in Manning Hall, Thursday evening, June 12th. The question for discussion will be:

"*Resolved*, That the Swiss system of initiative and referendum should be adopted in Rhode Island."

The following men have been appointed to engage in the debate: Percival Rogers Bakeman, Henry Otis Green, Maurice Benjamin Rich and George Waterhouse.

Class Day

Class day comes this year on the thirteenth of June. The usual extensive preparations have been made for the celebration of the event. At the exercises in Sayles Hall in the morning, the class oration will be delivered by Eugene B. Jackson and the class poem by Charles R. Austin. In the afternoon Frederick H. Gabbi will be the first speaker at the class tree, and Howard J. White the second. The address to undergraduates will be delivered by James B. Littlefield. In the evening will come the promenade and the fraternity spreads. The march of the senior class down the hill to its class supper will complete the out-door evening programme.

Teachers' Conference

The committee of the faculty on the registration of teachers have arranged for a conference of the graduates of the university in the teaching profession similar to those held the last two years. The conference this year will be held on Saturday, June 14th, the day after class day. It is to take place in rooms five and six in University Hall, beginning at twelve o'clock. Samuel Thurber, Ph. D., Brown, '58, master of the girls' high school, Boston, Mass., and Frederick L. Gamage, D.C.L., Brown, '82, head master of St. Paul's school, Garden City, Long Island, will make addresses. Dr. Thurber will take as his topic "The

Situation;" Dr. Gamage will speak on "Certification." After the addresses an informal reception will be held and a simple collation served. At the close of the conference the various libraries, seminars, museums and laboratories of the university will be opened for the inspection of those attending the conference. All graduates of the university who are teachers, or intend to become teachers, are invited to attend.

Baccalaureate Sermon

The baccalaureate sermon will be preached by President Faunce, June 15th. The service will be held in the First Baptist Church, beginning at 4.30 P. M. The music will be by a chorus of students.

Ivy Day Exercises

The celebration of ivy day in connection with the graduation of the seniors in the Women's College, will be held on Monday, June 16th. The formal exercises, consisting of speaking and the planting of the class ivy, will take place in the afternoon, beginning at three o'clock. Addresses will be made by Miss Grace Pierce, Miss Esther D. Griswold and Miss Mary Child Lee of the graduating class and by Miss Ruby Marion Atwood of the junior class. Addresses are also to be made by President Faunce and Dean Emery. In the evening the senior class will hold its graduation reception in the upper hall.

Sophomore Prize Declamation

The contest for the Carpenter prizes in elocution is to take place in the First Baptist meeting house, Monday evening, June 16th, beginning at eight o'clock. The following members of the sophomore class will speak: William G. Hoffman, Jr., Eugene La Verne McIntyre, James J. McKenna, Robert Grant Martin, Jacob A. Mattuck, Walter Everett Prince, Albert H. Stanton. Three prizes, a first, a second and a third, are to be awarded. The awards will be announced on the evening of the contest.

Annual Meeting of the Associated Alumni

The annual meeting of the Associated Alumni will be held in Manning Hall, Tuesday

afternoon, June 17th, beginning at 2.30 o'clock. Reports of the officers of the association will be made at this meeting and officers elected for the ensuing year. Reports are expected from representatives of the classes which graduated fifty, twenty-five and ten years ago.

The Henry Wheaton Centennial

Brown University will celebrate the centennial of the graduation of Henry Wheaton, LL. D., the distinguished lawyer, author and diplomat, at 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, June 17. At this time William V. Kellen, Ph. D., of Boston, will deliver an address in Sayles Hall, entitled "Henry Wheaton, An Appreciation."

Commencement Speakers and Their Subjects

Continuing the precedent introduced in 1900, orations will be delivered at the commencement exercises by only four members of the graduating class. The speakers selected to represent the class of 1902 and the subjects of their orations are as follows: James W. Barry, "The Duty of the Scholar to the State;" Everett J. Horton, "Scepticism in America;" James B. Littlefield, "The Quieter Life;" Ralph C. Thompson, "The Germ Theory versus Pseudo-Scientific Propaganda."

Commencement Dinner Speakers

The following speakers will address the alumni at the commencement dinner: President W. H. P. Faunce, D.D., who will preside; Professor Albert Harkness, Ph. D., LL. D., '42; Hon Charles D. Kimball, governor of Rhode Island; Hamilton W. Mabie, L. H. D., LL. D., of New York, and Rev. William W. Landrum, D. D., '72, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Seventy-Two's Reunion

The class of seventy-two will celebrate its thirtieth anniversary at commencement. The committee of arrangements consists of Hon. J. C. B. Woods, class president; Mr. Robert I. Gammell, Mr. Edward B. Hamlin and Mr. W. V. Kellen, class secretary. The class will be the guests of Mr. R. I. Gammell on Tuesday evening, June 17, and will dine at his resi-

dence. The class dinner will be served at the Hope Club on the evening of commencement day. The class of seventy-two will build the gate in the proposed new fence on Prospect street, near Waterman street.

Seventy-Seven's Reunion

The class will be the guests of the president, Mr. Julius Palmer of Providence, at an anniversary supper at the University Club on commencement eve, June 17th.

Fred H. Williams, president of the Boston Brown Alumni Association, will present to each member of the class a group-photograph reproduction of the latest-obtainable individual photographs of all the members of the class.

The class graduated 55 members strong; the largest class up to that time. Of these three are dead. Of the 52 invitations sent out, 22 have been answered; 19 acceptances, 3 declinations. The secretary anticipates an attendance of 30 classmates, and also a few special guests.

The class tree is a small one opposite the space indicated for the second section from Waterman street of the proposed new fence on Prospect street. The class will, without doubt, sing a few paeans around this tree after supper. All hope to behold, in due time, the class year and the class motto properly inscribed on a section of the new fence.

Eighty-Two's Reunion

The class of '82 will hold its reunion, celebrating its twentieth commencement since graduation, on Tuesday, June 17. There will be a banquet at the Eloise, 11 Franklin street, at 8 o'clock, at which the class will renew old acquaintances, sing old time songs and hear good words from old boyhood friends. On commencement day the class will walk in the procession to the old church, eat the commencement dinner, hear the after dinner speeches, and shout at the ball game. Mr. Henry A. Tillinghast invites the class, and all who have become members of the class through marriage, to a reception at his home, 211 Hope street. Let every man and his wife be present, says the notice issued by the secretary. In the later evening the class will attend the president's reception in Sayles Hall.

Ninety-two's Reunion

The committee appointed to arrange for the decennial celebration of the class of 1892, Frank W. Matteson (ex-officio), Herbert H. Rice, chairman; William H. O'Neil, Martin W. Kern and James C. Collins, Jr., secretary, have secured the ball-room of the Casino at Roger Williams Park for Tuesday evening, June 17th. Dinner will be served at 7.30, after which there will be some after-dinner speeches and an entertainment.

Frank T. Easton, Esq., has been appointed to speak for the class at the meeting of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday afternoon.

Ninety-Seven's Reunion

Ninety-seven will celebrate the fifth anniversary of its graduation by a reunion and banquet at Tillinghast's parlors, Westminster street, on Tuesday evening, June 17th. Arthur M. Allen will act as toastmaster. The committee of arrangements for the reunion is Wilbur A. Scott (chairman), William B. Peck and William S. Learned.

Ninety-nine's Reunion

Ninety-nine, the largest class ever graduated at the university, expects to have the largest gathering of classmates in the history of the university. The class numbered 174 at its graduation. Already seventy-five members of the class have signified their intention of being present at the triennial reunion. The banquet will be held at the Wellington at 7.30 o'clock on the evening before commencement, Tuesday evening, June 17. A very attractive souvenir in the form of a book containing the menu, toast, a poem or two by members of the class, a short biographical sketch of each graduate and non-graduate will be issued. The program for the celebration on commencement day has not been made public, but is said to contain many novelties and surprises.

A 1901 Dinner

The class of 1901 will have a dinner at Tillinghast's, Wednesday evening, June 18, celebrating the first anniversary of its graduation. This shows proper Brown spirit.

Alumni Reunions on Commencement Day

The following alumni reunions to be held in the interval between the return of the commencement procession from the church and the commencement dinner have been arranged by a committee consisting of Messrs. Henry V. A. Joslin, '67, Robert W. Burbank, '78, and Archibald C. Matteson '93:

| <i>Classes.</i> | <i>Rooms.</i> | <i>Marshals.</i> |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1830-1861 | 3 U. H. | J. N. Ashton, '91 |
| 1861-1872 | 6 U. H. | J. C. Collins, Jr., '92 |
| 1873-1882 | 25 U. H. | J. A. Pirce, '92 |
| 1883-1892 | 24 U. H. | F. T. Easton, '92 |
| 1893-1898 | 43 U. H. | E. H. Weeks, '93 |
| 1899 | Reading Room, | I. O. Hunt, '99 |
| 1900-1901 | 12 U. H. | E. T. Gross, '01 |

New Members of Phi Beta Kappa

The undergraduate delegation of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Brown University has recently elected the following men to membership:

From the Senior Class

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| E. K. Aldrich, Jr. | H. H. King |
| W. W. Barker | E. N. Manchester |
| Thomas Burgess | E. D. Meserve |
| A. G. Chaffee | G. F. Paddock |
| C. K. Greene | C. A. Phillips |
| G. W. Hathaway | A. Steere |
| C. H. Holt | L. G. Walling |
| G. M. Innis | E. T. Whitford |

From the Junior Class

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| C. H. Bailey | T. A. Cornell |
| P. R. Bakeman | W. T. Hastings |
| C. F. Bates | A. M. Winslow |
| R. L. Brown. | |

At a meeting of the delegation of the Pembroke section of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the following women were elected to membership:

Seniors

| |
|-------------------|
| Ella F. Cory |
| Edith M. Goff |
| Margaret Reid |
| Margaret Roys |
| Ellen S. Waterman |

Juniors

| |
|------------------|
| Ruby M. Atwood |
| Alice M. Barrett |
| Ethel E. Rich |

New Members of Sigma Xi

The following persons have been elected to membership in the new honorary scientific society: Alumni, Arnold B. Chace, '66; Charles V. Chapin, '76. Faculty, John E. Bucher. Resident Graduates, Ernest W. Barnes, Allen K. Krause, Michael X. Sullivan. Seniors, George F. Paddock, Robinson Pierce, Jr.

Chronicle of the Campus

Third Place at Worcester Meet

Brown did not expect a high place in the annual games of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association at Worcester, May 23 and 24. Few critical observers of the work of her team thought she would go as high as third, indeed, but that is the place she took, owing largely to her winning all the points in the bicycle race.

For the first time in a decade Amherst won the championship. Twice within that period she has been within reaching distance of the title, in '98 being tied with Brown and last year being separated from Williams, the winner, by one-sixth of a point.

Five new records were created this year. Added to the record breaking events of Friday, the discus throw, running broad jump and shot-put, were the performances of Saturday in the half-mile run and hammer throw.

Brown's clean sweep in the two-mile bicycle race was a big boom to the point total of the Providence collegians. Doughty, formerly a Providence High School runner and a contestant in the New England Interscholastic indoor games a year ago, scored eight of the points made by Brown, finishing a yard behind Baker of M. I. T., winner of the mile run, and getting an easy first in the two-mile event.

First place counted five, second three and third one. The winners for Brown were as follows:

Two-mile bicycle race—1st, A. A. Dennico, 2d, H. E. Brown, 3d, G. B. Francis, jr. Time, 5 m. 7 1-5 s.

One-mile run—2d, F. L. Doughty. (Time of winner, 4 m. 30 3-5 s.)

Two-mile run—1st, F. L. Doughty, 3d, R. W. Handy. Time 10 m. 12 s.

Discus throw—3d, F. Ehmke, 110 ft. (Winner's throw, 116 ft., a record.)

The colleges were well represented at the meet. Amherst sent over 75 loyal sons, including her glee club and college band, to help win the victory, and they kept things stirring all the time. Williams had her glee club on hand, too, with plenty of other "rooters," and the two clubs gave some

impromptu selections, which pleased the audience greatly. Dartmouth sent a small but brazen-lunged coterie, and Brown's shrill yelp (as one paper called it), Bowdoin's rallying cry and Technology's cheer were all there. When two or three of the larger delegations took it into their heads at the same time that their athletes needed encouragement an unbiased auditor must have thought that pandemonium was loose with a vengeance. The big stand was packed, and the overflow found room on temporary bleachers and behind the ropes on the oval.

The final score was:

| Team. | Firsts. | Seconds | Thirds | Total Points. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| Amherst..... | 5 | 2½ | 3½ | 36 |
| Dartmouth..... | 1 | 7 | 2½ | 28½ |
| Brown..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 19 |
| Technology..... | 3 | .. | 1 | 16 |
| Williams..... | 1 | 2½ | 3½ | 15 |
| Bowdoin..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Maine..... | 1 | .. | 1 | 6 |
| Trinity..... | 1 | .. | ½ | 5½ |

Brown's team consisted of twelve men. With a larger team and good training next year the championship should come to Providence.

Freshmen Win at Harvard

By hard hitting the freshman nine won from the Harvard freshman team, May 21, in a ten-inning game. Ostby made a three-bagger and a two-bagger, while Wells pounded out two three-base hits. In all, nine hits were made off Harvard, Smith taking Tuckerman's place as pitcher for the crimson in the sixth. Guernsey, the Brown pitcher, through giving eight bases on balls, held Harvard down to six hits and struck out eleven men. In the ninth inning Brown tied the score with a run by Ehmke. In the last of the tenth, Brown scored five runs by three hits and errors.

A Word of 1905 Numerals

Class numerals have been awarded to the following members of the freshman baseball squad: Guernsey, Dewolf, Wells, Ingalls, Powell, Ostby, Campbell, Hopkins, Welch, Hoyt, Ehmke, Norris, Mitchell, Mandeville and Farnum.

The Baseball Season

The university nine has won some important games and lost more :

THE RECORD

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| April 5, | Brown, 0; | N. Y. National League, 2 |
| April 12, | " 3; | Providence League, 6. |
| April 16, | " 5; | " " 6. |
| April 19, | " 0; | Holy Cross, 4. |
| April 23, | " 2; | Williams, 4. |
| April 26, | " 3; | Amherst, 2. |
| April 30, | " 2; | Yale 5. |
| May 1, | " 3; | Wesleyan, 4. |
| May 3, | " 1; | Princeton, 2. |
| May 6, | " 6; | Dartmouth, 4. |
| May 7, | " 1; | Harvard, 8. |
| May 10, | " 3; | Yale, 6. |
| May 13, | " 1; | U. of Penn., 7. |
| May 14, | " 0; | Princeton, 9. |
| May 17, | " 7; | Dartmouth, 6. |
| May 21, | " 1; | Andover, 2. |
| May 24, | " 11; | Yale, 7. |
| May 30, | " 4; | Cornell, 0. |
| May 31, | " 0; | Holy Cross, 11. |
| June 4, | " 4; | Harvard, 5; eleven innings. |
| June 7, | " 5; | Holy Cross, 5. |

THE SCHEDULE

June 11—Tufts at Providence.
June 13—U. of Penn. at Providence.
June 18—Graduates at Providence.

Brown was to have played the University of Illinois at Providence, May 28, but rain prevented the game.

Football Schedule

Following is the Brown football schedule for next fall :

Sept. 27, Colby College at Providence; Oct. 1, open for a Providence game; Oct. 4, Wesleyan University at Providence; Oct. 11, Yale University at Providence; Oct. 18, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Oct. 22, Bates College at Providence; Oct. 25, Harvard University at Cambridge; Nov. 1, Lafayette College at Easton, Pa.; Nov. 5, Tuft's College at Providence; Nov. 8, Columbia University at New York city; Nov. 15, Boston College at Providence; Nov. 22, Dartmouth College.

A Freshman's Apology

In the Brown Herald of May 27, appears this communication, signed by a member of the freshman class: I wish to request you to publish this public apology to the student body of Brown University for my offence, which I knowingly committed and boasted of, on Friday evening, May 23, by wearing a straw hat down town before Memorial Day.

New Editorial Board of the Sepiad.

The election of a new board for the Sepiad has resulted as follows :

Editor-in chief—Ruby M. Atwood, New Boston, N. H.

Business manager—Alice S. Carroll, Providence.

Senior member—Helen E. Hersey, Providence.

Junior member—Harriet F. G. Stevens, Willimantic, Conn.

Sophomore members—Bertha L. Clark, Chester, Conn., Alice W. Traver, West Hartford, Conn.

Open-Air Concerts

The symphony orchestra at the college has continued the custom of holding a series of open-air concerts in May. Last month four concerts were given. They were largely attended and were very enjoyable. This year the concerts were given in front of Manning Hall, the portico of which hall is much larger and more open than the vestibule of Sayles Hall, which the orchestra occupied in former years.

The Dartmouth Debate

Brown lost the annual debate to Dartmouth this year, at Hanover.

Various Notes

Brown will play Harvard at football October 25 in Cambridge.

At a meeting of the junior class, May 27, Fred Judson Cox, '03, was elected university baseball manager and Frank Lawrence Dillon, '03, was chosen university track athletic manager. Mr. Cox's home is in Haverhill, Mass. and Mr. Dillon's at Palmer in the same state.

According to Garvan, the Yale pitcher, Princeton has the best college team he ever saw.—Exchange. Evidently Garvan never saw the Brown team.—Waterbury (Conn.) American.

After the Yale game, Saturday evening, May 24, President Faunce entertained the university nine at his home on Hope street.

Thomas Austin Barry of the junior class has been elected captain of the university football team. He is a prominent baseball as well as football player.

Newton High School beat the sophomore nine at Newton, May 21, 8 to 5. Barr and Otis pitched for Brown and Woodman caught.

The sophomore nine was beaten by the Attleboro high school team at Attleboro, May 28, 8 to 7.

Mr. F. H. Jackson, a Cornell graduate,

and well known business man of Providence gave the final address of the year at the Young Men's Christian Association meeting Wednesday evening, May 28.

Directors of the B. U. A. A. have been elected as follows: J. E. Murdock, '96; M. T. Barker, '03; J. G. Clifford, '03; N. B. Judah, '04, and H. F. Hatch, '05.

Saturday evening, May 17, after the second baseball victory of the season over Dartmouth, there was a "nightshirt parade" of undergraduates down the hill.

Frank H. Ehmke, 1903, of Silver Creek, N. Y., was elected captain of track athletics, June 4. He prepared for Brown at the Silver Creek High and Fredonia Normal Schools, and is not only an accomplished athlete but a thorough student.

Harry W. Rockwell will be editor-in-chief of the *Daily Herald* next year, George

Waterhouse managing editor and Fred A. Otis business manager. The other editors-elect are: E. E. Butler, '03; A. L. Briggs, '04; N. B. Judah, Jr., '04; C. Hoyt, Jr., '05; C. H. Kingman, '05, and W. A. Spicer, Jr., '05.

Following are the names of the members elected to the senior organization, the Cammarian Club, from the class of 1903: Alexander H. Abbott, Fred J. Cox, Louis F. Baker, Harvey A. Baker, Arthur U. Pope, Robert L. Barrows, Harry M. Cobb, Harry W. Rockwell, Howard J. Grose, Jr., James G. Clifford, Fred A. Otis, Charles H. Bailey, Harold A. McKinney, George Waterhouse.

Brown's representative in the New England intercollegiate tennis tournament in May, Otis and Campbell, were beaten in the earlier rounds of play.

Mr. Gammons on the Baseball Situation

BROWN'S work in baseball, thus far, from the standpoint of games won, has not been up to the record of the teams of past seasons. The rather unsatisfactory comparative record is not due, by any means, to lack of conscientious effort, for never has a team, to my knowledge, worked more faithfully or been more determined in its endeavor to win games. Brown has not been drawing her share of brilliant athletes for several seasons, and I think this is due to lack of concerted action on the part of the athletic authorities. I do not mean that they must go out and hire men, for these tactics are now a thing of the past. It is legitimate, however, to send the managers to the different schools in search of material and endeavor, by fair means, to persuade them to choose Brown for their Alma Mater. Then again it is possible to entertain them at college during the year, as the other colleges do.

The eligibility rules adopted by the universities have deprived Brown of some of her best men, who are at present in college unable to take part in the games. The two veteran pitchers of last season are not now with the team. The only experienced catcher in college left unexpectedly, and the outgoing class deprived the nine

of its best men. As a result, little seasoned material remained, and only one man is playing the same position this year. The men are mostly freshmen, raw, uneven and lacking in experience.

The team lacks individuality and team work, the essence of success in baseball, cannot be developed in so short a time. In spite of this the team has played hard, consistent ball, and the green material has shown an aptitude very suggestive of possibilities.

A weakness that might be spoken of here is the failure of graduate players to respond to calls for assistance. A player should consider it a high honor to be called back to assist in the development of the team and, if necessary, put himself out to accept the invitation. We need more enthusiastic support from the alumni and undergraduates.

What are we going to do? Shall we submit to the present condition of affairs or get out and do some hustling? I think the poor showing of the year in athletics will result in renewed energy on the part of all concerned and eventually help us to regain the high position in athletics Brown has had the distinction of enjoying.

John A. Gammons, '98

University Baseball Coach



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Published for the graduates of Brown University

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JUNE, 1902

THE MIDDLE CAMPUS

It may have surprised some Brown graduates to learn that the university authorities have planned to erect a new building at the north end of the middle campus. To invade this open space, with however desirable and handsome a structure, may appear at first thought untimely and unwise. It is only fair to admit, however, that there are advantages as well as disadvantages in the proposition and to remember that those who are most intimately concerned with the development of the university would not have reached the conclusion to erect the proposed building for social and religious purposes on the site mentioned if they had not been convinced, after long and careful consideration of the plan, that no other location would be as satisfactory.

There are reasons why a building of this character should not be placed on any one

of the three other sites that have been suggested in connection with it. For instance, the lot at the corner of Prospect and College streets where the refectory at present stands, being separated from the campus by a public highway, is too much exposed to public view and traffic to afford an ideal situation. The new building is expected to become the centre of undergraduate life, the rallying-point for a great variety of university interests. It must occupy, therefore, a central position upon the campus if it is to achieve the greatest practicable measure of success and equal the hopes that are entertained for it.

At the north end of the middle campus it will be as nearly as possible at the centre of university activity. By placing the principal entrance on the south side, facing the campus, it will be brought into close contact with the undergraduate world, which for many years has used the space between University Hall and Sayles Hall as its principal forum and thoroughfare. On the Waterman street side, there will also be an entrance, and the building will be an architectural addition both to the college and to the street on which it is set. Thus far there will be general agreement, probably, as to the desirability of the middle campus site. But ought the campus to be shut in? The fact is that the proposed building will not entirely exclude from the passer-by on Waterman street a view of the level expanse of green to the south. It will certainly make it less obvious, but the present plan is to leave no less than sixty feet between the new building and Hope College and thirty feet between it and Brown street, which runs through the campus from Waterman to George and is itself fifty feet wide. In this way there will still be a total length of one hundred and forty feet of open space on Waterman street, from Hope College to ex-Governor Taft's property.

Landscape architects who have been consulted say that the building will improve rather than detract from the appearance of

the middle campus. In any event, the location has not been planned without painstaking consideration and those who favor it believe that when the building is in place the majority sentiment of the alumni body will strongly acquiesce in the selection of the site.

CLASS HISTORIES

No class that has gone forth from the halls of Brown University possesses a fuller and more complete record of the doings of its members than the class of eighty-seven. This class, which celebrates the fifteenth anniversary of its graduation this month, has already issued three pamphlets relative to the careers of its members. These have been published at the times of the the triennial, quinquennial, and decennial reunions. The class is now collecting material for the compilation of a new book to be published in connection with its fifteenth anniversary. Other classes, notably the class of seventy-two and the class of seventy-five, have occasionally issued class books, but no class is to be compared with Eighty-Seven in this regard.

The publication of class histories is a profitable form of alumni activity. Those who have studied together for four years always have a mutual concern in each other. Anything which can stimulate this interest and make it more sympathetic is of value to the individual and to the college. Eighty-seven's example is worthy of imitation by the other classes. Let each class appoint an entertainment and publication committee, and then let every member of the class coöperate with this committee by making full and generous replies to all requests.

A FRESHMAN VICTORY

On the same day that the university nine went down in defeat before the Andover team, which by the way has beaten both Dartmouth and Amherst this season, the freshman players lightened the gloom a little by defeating the Harvard freshmen

in a well-fought game at Cambridge.

At the end of the ninth inning the score was tied at 10 to 10. The crowd in attendance was of course favorable to Harvard and the field was familiar to the Crimson's representatives. Yet the Brown team won, scoring four runs to none for Harvard in the tenth. The MONTHLY extends the congratulations of the alumni to a freshman nine that declined to be "rattled" at a critical stage of the game. So many Brown teams play beautiful ball until the crisis comes and then allow the superior grit and poise of their opponents to pull out a victory by a single run. There is future 'varsity material among these freshmen of ours. The men we need on our Brown teams are the ones that hold together and keep a close grasp on their wits when the supreme emergency arrives. In baseball as in life it is easy enough to keep a stiff upper lip when there is no particular need of it.

HONORING PROFESSOR FISHER

In honor of Professor George Park Fisher, (Brown, '47), a largely attended dinner was given at New Haven on the evening of May twentieth. There were 135 guests in attendance, including many of Dr. Fisher's long-time co-workers at Yale and also President Faunce of Brown, who made an address. The MONTHLY wishes it had room for the verses written and read by Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of New York, in which Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut argue their several claims to Professor Fisher. In introducing Dr. Faunce, President Hadley of Yale spoke of Brown as "the college which has sent Yale so many good things and this a glorious one," adding that he would go ten miles to hear President Faunce, "even if he had never gone to Brown, or Fisher come from there."

This event makes especially timely Professor Walker's admirable summary of Professor Fisher's life on the next page.

Professor George Park Fisher, '47

By WILLISTON WALKER, PH. D., D. D.,

Titus Street Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Yale Divinity School

NO generously planned educational foundation trains its students for its service alone, since the best gifts that it can offer to other institutions or to the wider interests of the community at large are men of intellectual and moral leadership. Yale University is conspicuously indebted to Brown University for the bestowment of two of her sons, Francis Wayland, dean of the law department of Yale, and George Park Fisher, till recently dean of the sister department of theology. Of their eminent services their Alma Mater may justly be proud.

Professor Fisher, whose term of service to the university of his adoption exceeds in length that of any now of its faculty, was born at Wrentham, Mass., on August 10, 1827, the son of Lewis Whiting Fisher, Esq., who was graduated from Brown University in 1816, and who spent his brief life thereafter in the practice of law. The family of which Professor Fisher is a member had long been prominent in the Wrentham community. His ancestor Cornelius Fisher, from whom he stands in the sixth generation in descent, was one of the first settlers of that town. Professor Fisher's graduation at Brown in 1847 was followed by a year of study in the theological department of Yale, which was later to be the scene of his life-work; and the training thus begun was continued at Andover Seminary, where he graduated in 1851. The next year saw him a student in Germany, at a time when American scholars were much more rarely to be found in the university lecture rooms of that land than at present. His attainments in theology and his evident promise led to his call in 1854, on his return from this period of foreign study, to the professorship of divinity in Yale. The duties of that office were then essentially those of pastor of the college church, and to fit him for their discharge Professor Fisher was ordained to that pastorate on October 24, 1854. The work thus committed to him was most conscientiously performed, and the young minister to the college community was not less distinguished by pastoral fidelity to those committed to his charge whom he might reach

by personal counsel, than by the intellectual ability of his public administrations. But the young pastor's gifts were not conspicuously those of pulpit oratory, and the study of church history was proving increasingly attractive to him. An illustration of the strongly historic bent of his mind is to be seen in the "Discourse Commemorative of



PROFESSOR FISHER

the History of the Church of Christ in Yale College," which he published in 1858. It was but the fitting recognition of the natural inclination of his genius that led to his election to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the theological department of Yale in 1861. No abler teacher of church history has ever occupied an American professorship, and successive classes for forty years have profited by his instruction and felt the touch of his personality on their forming minds.

But Professor Fisher's largest usefulness has not been in the class-room, great as it has there shown itself. In the university halls he has moulded the thoughts and broadened the mental horizon of several hundreds of students. Outside those classrooms, he has reached and helped thou-

sands of intelligent men and women by his books and the less elaborate articles that have come from his busy pen. A mere enumeration of some of the more important of these publications shows the zeal with which he has consecrated his hours of study to the advancement of American scholarship, and the wide range of his service. Professor Fisher's first extensive work was his "Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity," published in 1865, and having, as the title declared, "special reference to the theories of Renan, Strauss and the Tübingen school." So cordial was its reception that a second edition was called for in 1870. Three years later, in 1873, came Professor Fisher's broadly sympathetic, philosophical and illuminating volume on the "Reformation"—one of the most widely read of his writings. The same historic and critical skill which he applied to the age of Luther he next turned to the origins of the Church, and, in 1877, his "Beginnings of Christianity; with a View of the State of the Roman World at the Birth of Christ," appeared as the fruit of his studies. Two years later Professor Fisher put forth a compact and lucid discussion of the basal doctrines of Christianity under the title, "Faith and Rationalism." His next volume was a collection of essays treating a wide variety of topics in church history, from "The Influence of the Old Roman Spirit on Latin Christianity" to "the Philosophy of Jonathan Edwards," and the theology of Channing—the whole entitled "Discussions in History and Theology." Two years after the publication of the volume just mentioned, Professor Fisher put forth, in 1882, a brief treatise on "The Christian Religion;" and, in 1883 came his elaborate discussion of "The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief."

These studies of special fields and significant doctrines were deepening and widening Professor Fisher's knowledge of history as a whole, and fitting him for his next publication, the "Outlines of Universal History," issued in 1885. A similarly useful compendious volume came from his pen two years later, in his "History of the Christian Church"—one of the most serviceable summaries of ecclesiastical history which a student can possess. The next year saw his "Manual of Christian Evidences;" followed in 1890 by a small volume on "The Nature and Method of Revelation." In 1892 Professor Fisher

turned to general American history, and the result was his "Colonial Era." But his interest in Christian thought was in no way abated, and bore fruit in his "Manual of Natural Theology" in 1893; and, especially, in his admirable "History of Christian Doctrine," in 1896.

Incidental to his larger work, yet important, have been a number of biographic portraits and sketches which Professor Fisher's ready pen has produced, the most extended being his "Life of Benjamin Silliman," the well-known professor of chemistry at Yale, published in two volumes in 1866. The deaths of Professors Taylor and Gibbs, and Professor Park's biography of Dr. Emmons, also called out valuable biographic memorials. And Professor Fisher has given to the public many magazine articles and lectures, of which his "Dudleian Lecture" of 1888, on "The Validity of non-Episcopal Ordination" may be cited as an example.

Such a series of writings coming from the study of a busily occupied teacher, bears ample evidence in their mere enumeration to the industry, versatility and literary productiveness of their author. But the quality of these works is even more striking. They are not merely learned—their scholarship is conspicuous. They are philosophic in insight, broad in their sympathies with universal Christianity, judicial in their judgments, unbiassed and non-partisan in their conclusions, and transparently clear in their style. Professor Fisher is not only learned and accurate; he is always kindly and readable. His influence has been a prime cause in transforming the writing of church history in America. In no small degree the scholarship and charity of the present school of American ecclesiastical history is due to the work which he began at a time when the presentation of that history in this country was too often partisan, superficial and uninformed.

These services have brought abundant academic honors to Professor Fisher. Brown University gave to him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1866. The same degree was conferred on him by Edinburgh and Harvard Universities in 1886; and by Princeton University in 1896, at the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The degree of doctor of laws has twice been bestowed on him—by Princeton in 1879, and by Yale in 1901. His eminence among American

historians was recognized by his election to the presidency of the American Historical Association in 1897; and not only the scholarly public of America but many theologians and historians of England, Scotland and Continental Europe have given evidence abundantly, in less formal ways, of the high esteem in which he is held.

Not the least of Professor Fisher's gifts is the charm of his personal presence. He is a man who makes friends readily and whom his friends love, as well as honor. Probably no American teacher has a larger acquaintance on both sides of the Atlantic. This friendship is no one-sided relationship, for Professor Fisher shows himself as ready to give as to receive, and few who have come to him, if only to render the homage due to eminence and age, can fail to have gained stimulus and help from him. Witty and keen in conversation, with a mind richly freighted not merely with the larger stores of theology, or of history, but abundantly supplied with the small-talk of apt historic anecdote or striking biographic incident, it is a pleasure to be permitted to converse with him. And this pleasure which intercourse with him gives is heightened by the kindly spirit in which he views men and movements of the present as well as of the past. Penetrating into his judgments and keenly alive to the foibles of mankind and the weakness of many current opinions, his outlook on the world is as far as possible

from being pessimistic, and his mental attitude is that of a lover of his fellowmen.

At the recent celebration of the bi-centennial of the foundation of Yale, Professor Fisher laid down the burden of teaching which he had borne for forty-seven years. His strength was but slightly impaired; yet he felt that he had earned a discharge from part of his duties which he had met so faithfully. He wanted greater leisure to give to his books and to the labors of the study. And so his relations to Yale were changed from the occupancy of an active to that of an *emeritus* professorship. But there has been no cessation of his activities in the study or of his devotion to the interests of the university of which he has long been an ornament. Busy with the revision of his books, consulted in the affairs of the university, honored by the community where he lives, enjoying the society of his friends, his life in the pleasant home which he built years ago on New Haven's most attractive street is one of vacation from the class-room and from the administrative labors of the dean's office, rather than of retirement. The reverence and affection with which he is regarded is well shown by the dinner given in his honor by the faculty of the theological department of Yale at their recent commencement, of which an account appeared in the newspapers of the day. Long may he be spared to his Alma Mater and to Yale.

The Class of Fifty-two

THE class of 1852 was graduated with thirty-one members, of whom only eleven are still living. This class was composed very largely of students whose homes were outside the state of Rhode Island. Six only of the thirty-nine who entered college in the fall of 1848 came from Rhode Island, while twenty-one came from Massachusetts. All but seven members of the class roomed in the college buildings. Consequently they knew one another very intimately. The accompanying picture of the class, taken at the time of its graduation, is very interesting and will recall many old associations to the Brown men of half a century ago.

George A. Allen has been a lawyer, a public school superintendent, an editor in the East, and is now a stock raiser at Ontario, Kansas.

Edward S. Atwood entered the Congregational ministry. He had but two settlements, the first in what is now Wellesley, Mass., the second in Salem, Mass. He was noted for his literary attainments in Latin and English. In 1883 the university conferred the honorary degree of doctor of divinity upon him. He died in Salem, May 13, 1888.

Lucius Whiting Bancroft was an older brother of Timothy Whiting Bancroft, '59, for many years professor of English in the university. Lucius W. Bancroft was an

Episcopal clergyman and professor in Kenyon College and in the divinity school in Philadelphia. He was the valedictorian of his class. He received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Union College in 1866.

Frederick O. Barstow has been a teacher, a physician, a school superintendent, and an Episcopal clergyman, and is now a teacher and practitioner of divine science at Oakland, Cal.

Ebenezer Wilson Bloom died in Brooklyn in 1885. He came to Brown from Pleasant Valley, N. Y.

William N. Brooke came from Virginia. After graduating he taught at Norfolk, Va., for three years, then studied law in New York city and secured an appointment in the New York custom house. During the civil war he was connected with the Confederate war office and naval bureau. From 1865 to 1868, the time of his death, he was a teacher in Caroline county, Va.

Samuel Brooks has been professor of the Latin language and literature in Kalamazoo College since 1869. He was assistant librarian at Brown, 1852-53, and instructor in Greek, 1854-55. He studied theo-



Watson, Farnum, Richardson, Brooke, Atwood, Ormsbee, Gardner, Barstow,
Parkhurst, Stephens, Allen, Stevens, Randall, Bancroft, Brooks, Wheelock, Wightman,
Dickinson, Murdock, Webster, Boardman, Waite, Brown, Bloom, Kinsman, Goldtwaike, Perry,
Satterlee, Moore, Fletcher, York.

THE CLASS OF 1852 AT GRADUATION.

George Dana Boardman has devoted his entire life to the ministry. He is widely known and highly esteemed as a preacher and a writer. His name will always be associated with the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, of which he was pastor from 1864 to 1894. Since 1894 he has been its honorary pastor. In 1866 Brown University conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon him, and in 1889 the University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of doctor of laws.

logy at Newton Theological Institution and held several pastorates prior to his acceptance of the professorship at Kalamazoo. He is a doctor of divinity in Franklin College, having received that degree in 1875.

James E. Brown taught for three years subsequent to his graduation. Then he became engaged in the lumber business for four years. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the service. He died at Helena, Ark., November 4, 1863.

William H. Dickinson spent his life as a lawyer in New York city. He died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 15, 1883.

Alexander Farnum became a resident and merchant of Providence. He occupied many positions of honor and responsibility. He was president of the Rhode Island Trust Company from 1881 to the time of his death in 1884. His connection with the Providence Public Library is also particularly noteworthy. He served as a trustee from 1875, the year of its establishment, to the time of his death. From 1876 to 1884 he was also its treasurer.

Miles J. Fletcher was the fourth of the five sons of Calvin Fletcher to enter Brown. He was professor of English in Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., 1852-1855, and from 1857 to 1860. From 1860 to 1862 he was superintendent of public instruction in Indiana. He served as aide-de-camp to the governor of Indiana in 1861 and 1862. In the latter year he was killed in an accident.

John A. Gardner became a lawyer. From 1853 to 1865 he was clerk of the Rhode Island supreme court. He served in the legislature, 1866-68, and as district attorney from 1871 to 1877. He died in Providence, March 26, 1879.

Nathan E. Goldthwaite until recently has been the editor of the *Boone County Republican*, Boone, Ia. Previous to 1888, when he became the editor of the paper, he was, for the greater part of the time, engaged in educational work, as teacher, as school superintendent, and as professor and president. He is the author of several publications on education. His son, S. G. Goldthwaite, now the editor of the *Boone County Republican*, is also a graduate of Brown, having taken his degree in 1890.

Benjamin W. Kinsman studied medicine. He died in Paris soon after completing his medical studies.

Nathan W. Moore has devoted himself to study and teaching. He has been principal of the Urban School, San Francisco, Cal., since 1864. Mr. Moore was the salutatorian of the class.

John Nelson Murdock has been a lawyer in Wabasha, Minn., since 1854. In 1865 he was a presidential elector.

Allen Ives Ormsbee is the only member of the class who has devoted himself exclusively to business. He is a stock broker and member of the New York stock exchange.

Charles H. Parkhurst was a lawyer in Providence. During the civil war he enlisted and served as captain of the Eleventh Rhode Island Volunteers and as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Rhode Island Cavalry. He was a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives, 1855-56; and from 1864 to 1876 was city solicitor of Providence. He died in Providence, March 25, 1889.

Elijah Perry spent most of his life subsequent to graduation in Missouri, as a lawyer, legislator, and judge. He died in Rolla, Mo., March 13th, 1889.

Charles B. Randall studied law at the Albany Law School and practiced at Syracuse until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in 1861 and was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy in June, 1863. In July, 1863, he was wounded at Gettysburg, and on July 20, 1864, was killed before Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas F. Richardson is a lawyer and lives in England.

Alfred B. Satterlee became a missionary to Burmah, and died in that country in 1856.

Charles E. Stephens, like Dr. Atwood, came from Taunton.

Grenville S. Stevens studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and has been a practitioner in Providence since his graduation from that institution in 1854. It is to Dr. Stevens that the MONTHLY is indebted for the class picture which is reproduced in this issue.

Clarendon Waite entered the ministry and was pastor of Congregational churches in Rutland and Salem, Mass. He was appointed professor of rhetoric and English literature in Beloit College, Wisconsin, in 1867. He died December 16, 1867, before he had completed a year's service at that college.

William Henry Watson has become distinguished as a writer on medical subjects. He received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854. In 1878 the university of the State of New York conferred the honorary degree of doctor of medicine upon him, and in 1901 Hobart College added honorary degree of doctor of laws. He is a member of many medical and historical societies. In 1880 he was surgeon-general of New York with the rank of brigadier-general. Since 1881 he has been one of the regents of the univer-

sity of the State of New York. He is at present on the way to Christiana, Norway, where he is to represent the university of the State of New York at the celebration in honor of the illustrious Niels Henrik Abel, which is to take place at the Royal University.

William Franklin Webster made a special study of chemistry. He was instructor in analytical chemistry in Brown, 1854-55, studied in Europe, 1855-56, and was appointed professor of chemistry in Washington and Jefferson College in 1860. He lived only a short time after his appoint-

ment, his death taking place November 12, 1860.

Lucius A. Wheelock was a schoolmaster in Boston schools from 1859 to the time of his death in 1886. Before going to Boston he taught in Providence. At one time in the civil war he performed military service.

Joseph C. Wightman became a Baptist clergyman, and had several settlements. His longest pastorate was at Taunton, Mass., where he remained from 1873 to 1882. He died at Tiverton, R. I., August 6th, in the latter year.

The Wheaton Collection of Books on International Law

THIS is a recent and timely addition to the rapidly growing University Library. Thus far the collection has been largely gathered by William Vail Kellen, Ph. D., of the class of 1872, who, considering the course of development of the United States, realized the immediate need of a greater number of books on International Law and International Relations.

This collection is made a memorial to Henry Wheaton of the Class of 1802, the one hundredth anniversary of whose graduation the university celebrates at this commencement. Wheaton's name is known over the entire world as that of a distinguished lawyer, author, and diplomat. His great work on International Law is a standard in all countries. It has been translated into many languages. It was translated into the Chinese and made a textbook for Chinese officials in 1864.

Some idea of the influence of Wheaton's works on International Law may be inferred from the editions of his works which have already been placed in the collection:

A Digest of the Law of Maritime Captures and Prizes. New York, 1815.

Elementi di diritto internazionale. Napoli, 1860.

Eléments du droit international. 1 ed. Leipzig, 1848. 2 v.

— 3 ed. Leipzig, 1858. 2 v.

— 4 ed. " 1864.

— 5 ed. " 1874. 2 v.

Elements of international law. London, 1836. 2 v.

— Philadelphia, 1836.

— 3 ed. rev. Philadelphia, 1846.

— 6th ed. with notes by W. B. Lawrence. Boston, 1855.

— 2nd annotated edition by W. B. Lawrence. London, 1863.

— 8th ed., with notes by R. H. Dana. Boston, 1866.

Elements of international law, English edition with notes and an appendix by A. C. Boyd. 1 ed. London, 1878.

— 2 ed. London, 1880.

Enquiry into the validity of the British claim to right of search of American vessels. Philadelphia, 1842.

— London, 1842.

Examen des questions de jurisdiction dans l'affaire de la Creole. Paris, n. d.

Histoire des progrès du droit des gens en Europe. [1 ed.] Leipzig, 1841.

Histoire des progrès du droit des gens en Europe et en Amérique, 2 ed. enl. Leipzig, 1846. 2 v.

— 3 ed. Leipzig, 1853.

— 4 ed. Leipzig, 1865.

History of the law of nations in Europe and America. New York, 1845, c44.

Storia dei progressi del diritto delle genti in Europa e in America. Napoli, 1859.

In addition to all these editions a new edition is now in the course of preparation in England.

A copy of the Chinese translation of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" has just been added to the collection by the courtesy of Newell Martin, Esq., of New York City, the son of the translator, the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., of Peking.



*Henry Wheaton, LL.D.
Brown University Class of 1802
to honor whom*

*and to promote the study of International Law
the Wheaton Collection
of Works on the Law of Nations
has been made in the College Library*

At present the "Wheaton Collection" numbers about one thousand volumes, of which Mr. Kellen has contributed about eight hundred volumes. Mr. Kellen has also provided a book-plate for the books of the collection with a fine portrait of Mr. Wheaton, etched by T. Johnson, the eminent engraver of New York, which is here imperfectly reproduced on a scale about one-fourth the size of the one most used. The leading authority on *ex libris* in this country says of it: "This is a noble book-plate. The simple manner of it all,—its sincerity, and the feeling of respect and honor it has the gift of conveying to the observer, mark it above all memorial book-plates I am acquainted with."

The collection contains many rare old books, as in the case of the editions of *De jure belli ac pacis* of Grotius.

Grotius, (van Groot), Hugo.

De jure belli ac pacis libri tres, 2 ed. enl.

Amsterdam, 1663.

— Amsterdam, 1631.

— " 1646.

— Amstelædami, 1651.

— " 1667.

— " 1670.

— Amstelodami, 1689.

— Amstelædami, 1735. 2 v.

— Lausannæ, 1751-52. 5 v.

— " 1758-59. 5 v.

— Cambridge, Eng., 1853. 3 v.

Le droit de la guerre et de la paix. Amsterdam, 1688. 3 v.

Of the rights of war and peace. London, 1715. 3 v.

The rights of war and peace. London, 1738.

The collection contains the works of many other publicists such as Asser, Bemic, Bluntschli, Burlamaqui, Calvo, Dijk, Dumont, Hall, Heffter, Heineccius, Hertslet, Lampredi, Martens, C. F. and K., Pradier-Fodéré, etc.

This collection with the valuable and very large collection of books upon diplomatic subjects at the Boston Athenæum and the books on Maritime International Law at the United States Naval War College at Newport and the other books in near-by libraries makes this corner of New England rich in the literature of subjects akin to International Law.

Auxiliary to the collection are the letters and papers of Henry Wheaton and Jonathan Russell of the class of 1791, one of the signers of the Treaty of Ghent. These manuscripts have been presented by Miss Mary Rivers of Milton and Mrs. Philip Allen of Providence, both of whom are direct descendants of Henry Wheaton.

The "Wheaton Collection" now well begun, is rapidly growing, and will in time be made the most complete and exhaustive gathering of books on a great subject in this or any other country. The increased interest in international affairs makes this one of the most important and useful additions to the University Library.



American College Campuses

FOURTH ARTICLE

NOW that the new fence at Brown is in process of construction and several ornamental gates are contemplated in connection with it, the great work in this direction

that Harvard has done becomes of added interest to all Brown men. Harvard's gates are many and beautiful. Two of them are shown herewith, not the largest or most costly, but fairly representative.



CLASS OF 1875 GATE.



McKEAN GATE.

Courtesy of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine

Brown's Undergraduate Publications

AT the present time there are four undergraduate publications at Brown University, the *Daily Herald*, the *Brunonian*, the *Liber Brunensis* and the *Sepiad*. The *Herald* is now concluding its tenth volume after a prosperous

Magazine, which ran from 1890 for nearly a decade. The *Brunonian* has the form of the *Magazine*, but retains the older name. It has been conducted this year on a dignified plane and has created for itself a genuine literary atmosphere.



EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE BROWN DAILY HERALD, 1901-1902

year in which it has taken creditable rank among the college dailies of the country. When it was established there seemed little room for it, but it soon made a place for itself, and has thriven. It is published every day in the college year except Sundays, holidays and examination days.

The *Brunonian* has the distinction of being the oldest publication at Brown. It was founded by members of the class of 1829, and completed one volume, only to be discontinued until the late sixties, when it was permanently revived. It has been in turn a monthly, tri-weekly, bi-weekly and weekly, and at present is for a second time a monthly, having absorbed the *Brown*

The *Liber Brunensis*, which made its annual appearance this year early in May, is a handsome book, equal to his predecessors in quality. It is volume forty-four in what has now come to be a series of great historical and picturesque importance in the records of Brown.

The *Sepiad* was established as a monthly publication by the young women of Pembroke last year. It showed literary ability from the start, and has earned a place for itself in the Women's College. Plans have now been made for its appearance as a quarterly instead of a monthly, in the belief that an even higher level of literary production can be reached in this way.



EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE BRUNONIAN, 1901-1902



EDITORS OF THE LIBER BRUNENSIS, 1902

Brunonians Far and Near

1808

The highest point of land in the Adirondacks, in Essex County, New York, is to be known as Mount Marcy, not Tahawus, according to a late decision of the United States Board of Geographic Names. The mountain commemorates the name of Governor William L. Marcy.

1849

President Angell of the University of Michigan, has recently settled a dispute between the Detroit Street Railway Co. and its employees, announcing a compromise decision on the wage question. The Detroit Free Press prints a two-column portrait of Dr. Angell and says: "To themen the advance of a cent an hour which they gained by arbitration may seem small, but to the company it means an increased expenditure of more than \$40,000 a year. Looking at the matter from all sides, Dr. Angell seems to have arrived at an eminently just decision, and the city of Detroit is under great obligations to him. He disposed of a most ticklish condition of affairs quickly and justly, and it may be doubted if anybody else could have been found to do the work so expeditiously or so well."

1853

Hon. John Sanderson died suddenly of heart disease at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. E. E. Elliott, in Catskill, N. Y., May 21st. Though he had not been in the best of health for some time, he was able to continue the practice of law. On the day of his death he was about and attended to matters of business.

Mr. Sanderson was born at Athens, N. Y., January 21, 1834. He received his early schooling at Hudson and Athens. He prepared for college at Stockbridge, Mass., and entered Brown University in the fall of 1849. After graduating in 1853, he studied law in the office of John C. Newkirk, Esq., at Hudson. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Hudson. In 1857 he removed to New York City. In 1861 he returned to Athens, and henceforth to the time of his death practiced in Greene County. In 1882 he was a candidate for the position of county judge, but was defeated by Hon. M. B. Mattice, who had a majority of 22. In 1888 Mr. Sanderson was a candidate again and secured the position by a large majority, Mr. Mattice being his rival. He was reelected for a second term, in 1894. He was not a candidate for reelection in 1900. Since his retirement from the bench he has practiced law in his office at Catskill.

Mr. Sanderson was married November 2, 1859, to Miss Josephine Gantly, daughter of Daniel W. Gantly. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. E. E. Elliott of Catskill, and Mrs. Calvin H. Morse of Denver, Colorado.

Judge Sanderson was a student of literature and was much interested in educational matters. He was a forceful, graceful and convincing public speaker. He was a companionable man and was fond of social intercourse. His classmates will recall that Judge Sanderson was present at the last commencement and participated in the reunion of the class held on that occasion.

The *Catskill Examiner* says: "He was a student of literature, and in his public addresses made many apt quotations from the authors and poets whose works he loved to peruse in his leisure moments; but he was not a recluse, being always ready to lend his presence to social gatherings and was as good company on such occasions as the youngest man there. He favored higher education for the young in the furtherance of which his voice and influence were often used to good effect on this subject, as on all public matters, his judgment being sound and true. His death will be regretted by many, but that he lived will be a joyful memory to all who knew him."

1855

Among the speakers at the religious services to be held this month on Sunday afternoon at the South End baseball grounds in Boston is Rev. A. H. Plumb, D. D., of that city.

1863

Rev. Forrest Fayette Emerson died at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1902.

In the death of Mr. Emerson the class of '63 has lost a valued member and the university a devoted and loyal son. After graduation, Mr. Emerson pursued theological studies at Newton and Rochester theological seminaries, where he gave special attention to the works of the best English writers and developed that accurate and graceful style and expression which afterwards and through his life characterized his sermons. In his college life at Brown, he was a careful student of English and a close follower of the rules of composition taught by our beloved professor in rhetoric, the late Robinson P. Dunn. Our class selected him to write our class-day oration. His subject was "The Morality of Beauty," and the oration which he delivered on that day proved the wisdom of our choice.

After graduation at the theological seminaries, his first pastorate was of the First Baptist Church at Gloucester, Mass., from which he was called to the charge of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn. He served in the former pastorate from 1868 to 1873 and in the latter from 1873 to 1879, in which year he changed his views upon the subject of close communion and resigned his pastorate. In the same year he became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Amherst, Mass., where he continued to serve until 1883, when he came to the pulpit of the United Congregational Church of Newport, in this State. Here he remained until 1893, when he resigned to go into journalism in Sedalia, Mo. He remained in the west only a short time, and returned east to assume again the work to which he had consecrated his early life. For a year he was acting pastor of the Union Congregational Church in Worcester, Mass., and later he engaged as supply in a number of other churches, his residence being in Providence and his membership in the Rhode Island Conference of Congregational Churches, of which he became a member when he assumed the pastorate of the United Congregational Church at Newport.

In his senior year he enlisted in the 10th Rhode Island regiment of infantry, a three months' regi-

ment, and left college to go to the front in the war of the rebellion. He was closely identified with the history of the Grand Army in this state, and was for several years chaplain of the General G. K. Warren Post of Newport. While his chief interest was in the work of the church, he was a friend of all good enterprises of church, state and country, a frequent contributor to and a member of the Newport Natural History and the Newport Historical Societies, one of the leading members of the Shakespeare Club of the United Congregational Church, and president of the Newport Brown Alumni Association. In all these spheres he made many friends, whose friendship he retained throughout his life.

Mr. Emerson had felt for some months that a change in climate might be beneficial, and in March went to Summerville, S. C. There he seemed for a time to improve, but the improvement was only temporary, and on his way from the south he was stricken with apoplexy before the steamer reached New York. He died in Brooklyn on the afternoon of May 10th. No more touching tribute could have been paid to his memory than was quietly recorded in the action of his beloved church in Newport, where the funeral services were held, which witnessed alike to the faithfulness of a beloved pastor and to the faithfulness of a beloved people. A surviving wife cherishes the memories of a happy married life, while the many friends of his college, seminary and church life stand with bowed and uncovered heads around the new made grave on the island where once his home was and where his heart has always been, among his beloved people of the United Congregational Church of Newport.

Chas. F. Taylor, secretary of the class of '63
PROVIDENCE, June, 1902
1868

Professor William C. Poland delivered a lecture at Melrose, Mass., May 22d, on the development of Greek art. The lecture was given before the alumni association of the Melrose High School, where Professor Poland received his preparation for college.
1870

Rev. E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and formerly president of Brown University, has been called to the presidency of the University of Wisconsin, which has a notable faculty and over 2,500 students. A mass meeting of members of the faculty and students of the University of Nebraska was held May 28th, to begin such action as it was hoped will result in the retention of Dr. Andrews at the institution in Lincoln. Chancellor Andrews, it was stated at the meeting, had received a call to become president of the University of Wisconsin at a salary of \$10,000 a year. Addresses eulogistic of the chancellor were made and resolutions adopted pledging support and urging the regents to retain him. Dr. Andrews has since announced his intention of remaining at Lincoln.
1872

Rev. Albert A. Bennett, D. D., of Yokohama, Japan, has recently issued a work entitled "An Analysis of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans, arranged with the text in both English and Greek."
1873

Bishop Burgess of Long Island delivered the baccalaureate sermon at Columbia University, June 8.

1874

Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., of Providence, has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, N. Y.

1875

Harper's Weekly says: Of the famous pioneers who have gone into California from the East, Benjamin Ide Wheeler is the latest. He is the pathfinder for the Pacific Slope in the language and literature of Greece, the first great Greek scholar to take up a residence in sight of the Sierras and inspire the youth who flock to the two universities by the Golden Gate to a generous emulation in the learning of the dead language which is immortal. Sharing with Gildersleeve a reputation for Greek scholarship on the Atlantic Coast, Professor Wheeler made the Greek school of Cornell known to the scholars of the world. Barely three years have elapsed since he occupied the presidency of the University of California, and already the youth of the American state which in the glorious configuration of mountain and sea, climate and products, approaches nearest to Greece are appearing in Greek plays, with a lyrical accompaniment of Mendelssohn's music. The *Antigone* of Sophocles has just been presented by a cast made up entirely of the faculty and students of Stanford University, a sister institution to that over which Benjamin Ide Wheeler presides.

1876

Dr. C. V. Chapin delivered a lecture, May 26, at the college on "The Solution of the Yellow Fever Problem in Havana."

1879

Professor Albert Granger Harkness sails from New York on the steamship Lahn, North German Lloyd Line, for Naples, Saturday, June 14th.

1882

Edward A. Swain is teacher of Latin in the Pomfret School, Pomfret, Conn.

1885

Emmanuel Episcopal Church, a beautiful stone memorial erected in honor of John Nicholas Brown by Mrs. Brown at Newport, was consecrated June 3.

1886

Charlton A. Reed, the Democratic candidate, was elected mayor of the city of Morristown, N. J., May 6, by a vote of 1,225 to 738 for Dr. P. C. Barker, his Republican opponent.

Professor George G. Wilson will have charge of the course in International Law at the United States Naval War College at Newport during the session which opens June 4th.

1889

A. P. Williams of West Upton is a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association.

1891

Rev. George H. Ferris of New Haven, Conn., addressed the Providence Baptist Social Union, Monday evening, May 19, taking as his subject, "Is the Power of Christianity Waning?" On the following morning he addressed the students of the university at the chapel service.

Professor Albert B. Johnson underwent an operation for appendicitis May 10. He is getting along well and will be about by commencement time.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. Johnson of Chelsea, Mass., May 29th.

1892

The Baptist church at Westboro, Mass., passed resolutions, May 13th, expressing its appreciation of the labors of Rev. Albert E. Hyland, who has severed his pastoral relations with the church after nearly seven years. Mr. Hyland is a graduate of Brown in the class of 1892, and his wife was formerly a resident of Providence.

1893

A. R. Wightman has removed from Wickford, R. I., to Morgan Park, Ill. He is now connected with the Morgan Park Academy.

The Harvard cricket team was defeated by the Pawtucket team, May 12th, on Andrews Field. Pawtucket's victory was directly due to the fine bowling of Dean Meiklejohn, Brown, '93, an expert at the game. W. P. Bates, '02, is also a member of the Pawtucket team.

W. Dawson Johnston will read a report on bibliographical work in the United States and especially in the Library of Congress before the American Library Association, June 19th, at Magnolia, Mass. Mr. Johnston is connected with the division of bibliography of the Library of Congress.

1895

Arthur J. Hull, Brown, 1895, and Yale Law School, 1901, and Henry E. Shannon have recently formed a partnership in Bridgeport, Conn., for the practice of law, under the firm name of Shannon and Hull. Their offices are in the Franklin Building.

1896

Allison Stone, formerly with the Brown Brothers Company, dealers in mill supplies, in Providence, has become associated with the New England Cotton Yarn Company of New Bedford, Mass.

William E. Price has been elected secretary and treasurer of the New England Electrical Works at Lisbon, N. H., and has removed from Providence to Lisbon. B. S. Webb, '92, is president of the company.

1897

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Wheeler of Faribault, Minn.

George Leland Miner and Miss Margaret Worthington Taft were married in Providence, Wednesday afternoon, June 4th. Mr. Miner's father, Rev. George H. Miner, and Miss Taft's father, Orasmus A. Taft, are Brown alumni, both having graduated in 1863.

1898

Frank E. Hopkins, 2d Lieutenant Artillery Corps U. S. A., was recently nominated by the president for promotion to the rank of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Hopkins was a 1st Lieutenant in both the 1st Rhode Island and the 46th United States Volunteers, and is at present stationed with the 27th Field Battery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

1899

L. D. Higgins is teaching at the Morgan School, Clinton, Conn.

A. Franklin Ross contributes a discussion on private schools in American education to the May issue of the *Educational Review*.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Mary Temple Burt to Arthur Horace Blanchard at Saint Stephen's Church, Providence, June 17th.

1900

Harold B. Maryott has been appointed instructor in sight reading and public school music in Chicago Musical College. Mr. Maryott has been musical director of the Geneva Choral Club, Geneva, Ill., during the past year.

1901

Myron P. Davis is teaching at Betts Academy, Stamford, Conn.

Libe Washburn has joined the New York nine in the National League.

Stephen Harold Greene, of Newton Centre, Mass., a member of the class of 1901 for two years, and Miss Lillian Mary Eddy of Providence were married at the home of the bride, 10 Euclid avenue, Wednesday afternoon, June 4th, Edwin F. Greene, '01, brother of the groom, was best man. Albert L. Scott of Greenville, S. C., '00, was one of the ushers. Rev. Benjamin A. Greene, D.D., of Evanston, Ill., '72, an uncle of the groom, assisted in the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Greene will reside in Newton Centre.

Charles B. Dugan, for the past year a resident post-graduate in the history department of the university, has received the appointment of principal of the high school at Huntington, Mass. Mr. Dugan graduated from Brown last year after three years' study in the university, besides teaching in the evening schools of the city. For the past year he has held a position as principal of one of these schools. Previous to his entering college he taught in New York state, from which he has since received offers to return.

Article by Professor Packard

The *Popular Science Monthly* for May contains an article by Professor Packard on "An Afternoon at Chelles and the Earliest Evidence of Human Industry in France."

A Business Association of Brown Men

A company known as the Bennington Security Company of Bennington, Vt., has been formed with the following Brown alumni as officers: R. C. Graves, '98, president; C. M. Graves, '95, vice-president; W. D. Forbes, 1900, treasurer, and R. C. Turner, ex-'01, member of the board of directors.

Mayflower Descendants

The following Brown men have been admitted to membership in the Rhode Island section of the Society of Mayflower Descendants: Rev. Daniel Goodwin, Ph. D., '57, Charles Frederic Taylor, '63, Professor Wilfred H. Munro, '70, Henry Brayton Rose, '81, Professor Asa C. Crowell, '86, Hunter C. White, Jr., '01, Lieutenant George A. Taylor, '01. The Rhode Island section of the society was organized last year.

Eastern Connecticut Teachers' Association

A number of Brown men are prominently connected with the Eastern Connecticut Teachers' Association, which held its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Willimantic, Conn., May 9th. William G. Tarbox of Norwich, ex-'95, was elected president for the ensuing year, and J. Ward Healey, '94, was elected secretary and treasurer. J. B. Stanton of Norwich, ex-'94, and J. R. D. Oldham, '97, are also members of the association, and have served on its committees.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JULY, 1902

No. 2

ONE of the pleasantest features of commencement day was the unveiling of a portrait of the late Professor Timothy Whiting Bancroft of the class of '59, for twenty-two years a member of the university faculty. The portrait was the gift of relatives of Professor Bancroft to the university and was presented in their behalf by Judge Francis A. Gaskill, '66, of the superior court of Massachusetts, who said:

Mr. President,
graduates and
friends of Brown:

For
Judge
Gaskill's twenty-
Presentation two
Speech years
Professor
Bancroft was a member of the faculty of Brown University; twenty-two classes of students received his aid, direction and encouragement, and the impress of his character and his teaching. Fifteen hundred men, leaving this university after their years of endeavor, to enter upon their years of maturity and wider accomplishment, owe to him an obligation which each, at least in after years, appreciates.

When it can be said of any one man that by his character, by his daily walk and conversation, by his impress in daily contact, a like number of men going forth to the world's work in its higher grades have received, in the line of work that must necessarily be employed by them in later years, an invaluable aid to that work, no

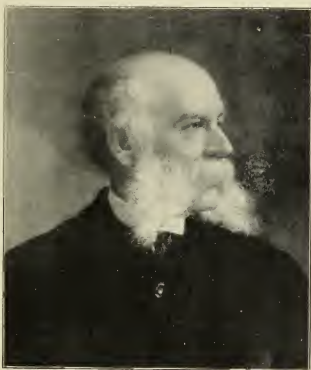
added or other reason is needed for those men, and the university of which he was an instructor, to show appreciation and honor to him and to his memory.

Few of the distinguished predecessors of Professor Bancroft in the chair which he so long occupied, or in any chair of Brown University, served a longer number of years. When one contemplates what it means to the world at large that an intelligent, conscientious, cultivated man has

guided, in the right way, men under his charge who are subject to his teaching, the potency of his influence can be imagined; and when one of such character and such distinguished service adds to the influence which the teaching alone can impart that indefinable influence which comes to the heart and mind of the student from affection for him, admiration of character in him,—then safely, to the hearts and to the reason of such may be entrusted a fitting response;

and so, not only to the reason, but to the heart which has reasons that reason cannot tell, I confidently appeal, for such was the influence of Professor Bancroft.

On these walls therefore among others of the distinguished sons of Brown, who within its walls, or outside, in different capacities, have earned the approbation and thanks of the university and of their fellow-men, his portrait may surely find a fitting place.



PROFESSOR BANCROFT

His sister, Miss Sarah A. Bancroft of Worcester, with a sister's pride and admiration for her brother, purposed to present to the university a portrait of Professor Bancroft. She had selected the distinguished artist, who, later, accepted the commission to paint his portrait and who to-day honors us by his presence. An appointment had been made by her to meet him; before that time came, however, she had joined her brother. The children of Professor Bancroft, in a loyal desire to fulfill the wishes of their aunt, and in affectionate admiration for their father, have accomplished her wish. They all must feel great gratification that an artist of such eminence as Mr. Frederic P. Vinton of Boston, the master resident American portrait painter, was sought, and consented to put upon canvas the representation of Professor Bancroft. With what success and ability he has accomplished that labor you can judge for yourselves, and I am confident that no one here can, after the view which shall be obtained of this portrait, but feel that it stands among his most satisfactory and greatest works.

And now, Mr. President, in memory of the loyal and affectionate admiration of his sister, and in the name of the children of Professor Bancroft, with their devotion and love for him, their father's portrait is presented to Brown University.

One Hundred and Eighty-two Degrees Given

Brown University conferred one hundred and eighty-two degrees in course at its recent commencement. The graduating class of the university numbered one hundred and twenty, that of the Women's College thirty six. Of the recipients of the first degree eighty-two obtained the degree of bachelor of arts, seventy-two the degree of bachelor of philosophy and two the degree of civil engineer. The degree of civil engineer to one member of last year's graduating class was also given. Twenty-three candidates for the degree of master of arts, (sixteen men and seven women) obtained that degree and two candidates received the degree of doctor of philosophy.

Honorary Degrees

The university conferred seven honorary degrees this year: two degrees of master of arts, three of doctor of divinity, and two of doctor of laws. They were bestowed as follows:

MASTER OF ARTS

Frederick Roy Martin, a son of Harvard, henceforth a son of Brown, associate editor of the Providence Journal, writer of lucid and forceful English, a loyal servant of good causes, a teacher and example of public spirit.

Daniel Larned Davis Granger, of the class of 1874, for some time treasurer of the city of Providence, now its chief magistrate, in both offices showing sturdy honesty, unflinching courage, teaching us to love city more than party, and righteousness more than all.

DOCTOR OF DIVINITY

Emery Huntington Porter, of the class of 1866, for thirty years minister of religion in Rhode Island, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, a scholar, a genial Christian gentleman.

William Warren Landrum of the class of 1872, minister of religion in Atlanta, Georgia, born in the South, trained in the North, a fervid orator and master of assemblies, and rich in the esteem and love of his city and college.

George Rice Hovey of the class of 1882, a son of Brown and a son of Brown's senior Fellow, professor of theology and biblical interpretation in Virginia Union University, a laborer for the uplifting of the South through Christian education.

DOCTOR OF LAWS

Frederick Mott of the class of 1851, assistant adjutant general in the civil war, professor of law, president of Des Moines College, an upright judge who has honored the bench and served the State of Iowa.

William Wilberforce Douglas of the class of 1861, a captain in the civil war, a representative, a senator, and an associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, a patient student, a logical thinker, a clear writer, and a lover of justice and truth.

Annual Meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society

A business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society was held in 5 University Hall, Tuesday morning, June 17th. In the absence of the president, William V. Kellen, Ph. D., the vice president, Professor William Whitman Bailey, LL. D., presided. Rev. Reginald Heber Howe, D. D., of Longwood, Mass., Brown, '66, Professor Edwin

G. Dexter, Ph. D., Urbana, Ill., Brown, Ill., Brown, '91, Martha Reynolds Clarke, A. M., Clara Elizabeth Comstock, A. M., and Maria Storrs Peck, A. M., of the class of 1895, were elected to membership. Annie Crosby Emery, Ph. D., dean of the Women's College, was also made a member of the society. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President William V. Kellen, '72; vice-president, Professor William W. Bailey, '64; corresponding secretary, Professor Walter C. Bronson, '87; treasurer, Robert P. Brown, '71; committee of appointment, Hon. David S. Baker, '75, Henry F. Lippitt, '78, Henry A. Whitmarsh, '76, George W. Porter, '70, Walter T. Peck, '70; committee of arrangements, Professors Walter G. Everett, '85, Walter Ballou Jacobs, '82 and Joseph N. Ashton, '91; auditing committee, Willard B. Tanner, '79, Walter J. Towne, '81.

Vote of the Alumni for Trustees

By an oversight the result of the voting of the alumni for trustees was not announced at the commencement dinner. The vote was as follows: Thomas S. Barbour, '74, Boston, 117; Franklin E. Brooks, '83, Colorado Springs, 52; Everett D. Burr, '84, Newton Centre, 84; William C. Burwell, '85, Providence, 112; William W. Douglas, '61, Providence, 114; Samuel S. Durfee, '80, Providence, 110; John M. English, '70, Newton Centre, 121; Orrin P. Gifford, '74, Buffalo, 88; Frederick W. Hartwell, Providence, 42; Charles E. Hughes, '81, New York, 93; William C. Joslin, '76, Scranton, 41; Chester W. Kingsley, Cambridge, 70; Franklin G. McKeever, '81, New London, 122; Edgar L. Marston, New York, 112; Pardon E. Tillinghast, '90, Providence, 77; Benjamin I. Wheeler, '75, Berkeley, Cal., 205; Benaiah L. Whitman, '87, Philadelphia, 151.

Corporation Meeting

At the meeting of the corporation on Thursday, June 19, there was considerable discussion, but few votes were passed. The president presented his report in part, with the promise that it would appear in full in print later. In that report he recom-

mended that a building be erected and equipped for the engineering departments. Starting with this recommendation, the corporation discussed at some length the needs of the university in matters of construction and equipment, and finally passed the following vote:

Voted, That the advisory and executive committee be requested to consider and report at the September meeting what action by the corporation is most imperatively demanded in construction, equipment or enlargement, and its recommendation as to advisable present action.

A letter was read from Mr. Paul Bajnotti of Turin, Italy, offering the university the sum of \$30,000 for the erection of a memorial clock tower, in honor of the memory of his wife, the daughter of the late Nicholas Brown, Mrs. Carrie Mathilde Bajnotti, whereupon the corporation voted to accept the proposition of Mr. Bajnotti under the conditions imposed, and appointed a commission of three, consisting of Messrs. Robert I. Gammell, John Carter Brown and Rowland G. Hazard, to select a site to be approved by the advisory and executive committee, and to prepare plans for the memorial tower. A vote of cordial thanks to Mr. Paul Bajnotti was also passed by the corporation.

In place of Dr. H. S. Burrage, transferred to the board of fellows, the corporation elected Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Barbour of Boston as trustee. In place of Hon. J. G. Batterson, deceased, the corporation elected Mr. Edgar L. Marston of New York city as trustee. The election of a third trustee was postponed until the meeting in September.

The corporation set apart for the purposes of the John Carter Brown Memorial Library building the St. Stephen's rectory lot on George Street and the lots easterly of this where the Messer and Howell houses now stand. Sufficient land was dedicated to insure the new building against damage by fire. This action of the corporation has since been approved by the trustees under the will of John Nicholas Brown, '85. It will be remembered that under the terms of the will the sum of \$150,000 is available for the erection of this building, in addition to the \$500,000 with which the institution is endowed.





THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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JULY, 1902

LET US HAVE A CREW

There has been a great deal of desultory talk during the last two or three years about a revival of boating at Brown, but nothing definite has been done toward the organization of a crew. Every Brown man who has seen how great the wholesome interest was in the college regattas at Poughkeepsie and New London last month must understand that a Brown crew would be beneficial to Brown in many ways, stimulating another healthful activity at the college and reflecting credit upon us from the outside. There was a time when Brown crews achieved notable triumphs at Lake Quinsigamond. As late as the middle eighties a four-oared boat represented us on the water. If the college could maintain a crew when the undergraduate body contained less than three hundred

students, why might it not maintain one now?

Most of the smaller colleges have retired from aquatics, unfortunately, but there is at least one of them that supports a crew. Anybody who has not marked the fact in the newspapers would find it difficult in a dozen guesses to hit upon the college. It is Washington and Lee University, an institution with an honorable name and a creditable history but few students. It has a four-oared crew and on the twenty-eighth of June this crew won a mile race from the Virginia Boat Club at Richmond. The time was very fair for a crew of four oars, 5:59. In the four-oared race on the Thames two days before, the Harvard crew made the mile in 5:45 and the Yale crew in 5:49, so that the performance of the Washington and Lee crew, which presumably had had less rigorous and experienced training, is by no means despicable.

The contest at Richmond was "witnessed by a large crowd," says a dispatch from that city. A race with Brown as one of the contestants would attract a throng, whether rowed at Providence or elsewhere. The MONTHLY's idea would be to arrange, at first, a four-oared race with some college that does not belong in the first class, aquatically considered, and to use the Seekonk course. This course has been the scene of many exciting races, including some of national importance, and a two-mile straightaway contest can be had upon it without hindrance of any kind. All that is needed to awaken interest in the matter is for somebody to start the ball rolling. There is much latent sentiment in favor of the plan, both at the college and among the alumni, and good leadership will provide us a boat, a crew and a race. Let us approach the project modestly. We need not aspire to an eight-oared boat on the Thames at the start. But there are four-oared crews that would be glad to arrange a race with us for next spring. It would not even be necessary to select another college for our first opponent. Any repu-

table amateur crew would do. And who can doubt that the revival of rowing would bring good men to Brown who turn elsewhere at present, that in time a large body of brawny fellows would be developed from the ranks of the slim-chested through the inspiration of the wholesome sport, and that new prestige would accrue to us from the spectacle of a brown-jerseyed crew on the water again, and the waving of a thousand brown flags in the Maytide air?

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The establishment of the Wheaton Collection of Books on International Law, a collection which is destined to rival in completeness and distinction the Harris Collection of American Poetry, directs attention to the university library. It is a fact that a number of seminary libraries have been established at the university within the past few years, and that the general library has received substantial additions. But the growth of the library of Brown University has by no means been in proportion to the growth of the libraries of other educational institutions. According to the report just issued by the United States Bureau of Education the volumes added to some leading American college libraries in 1900 are as follows: Harvard, 24,000; Columbia, 22,000; Yale, 14,000; Cornell, 14,000; University of Michigan, 12,000; Princeton, 12,000; University of Pennsylvania, 10,000; Brown, 5,000. When it is recalled that the Brown library ranks ninth in size among American college libraries, it will be seen that its growth is by no means keeping pace with that of its rivals.

It is a recognized maxim among librarians that "a library half full is already full." The present beautiful library building was erected in 1878, and was intended to accommodate somewhat more than 100,000 volumes. The library then numbered 48,000 volumes. Now it contains more than 110,000 volumes, or, according to good library economy, about twice as many

books as the building can accommodate to the best advantage. Much of the space originally intended for ventilation, light, and readers has been invaded by book-cases, and many books have of necessity been placed in the damp basement. There is almost no space for readers. Already the two special collections in law and literature have reached the limit of shelving originally assigned to them, and without new shelving neither collection can be properly arranged.

One of the imperative needs of Brown University in the near future will be a new library building capable of indefinite expansion to accommodate its ever-increasing and indispensable accumulation of books. Every year the need of more ample provision for the general and special libraries, and for reading, study and seminary rooms becomes greater. The library is the great workshop of the university; the centre of its intellectual life and activity. Every department of the university depends upon it. The need of enlarged library accommodations, of an ample building which can be indefinitely extended to meet the demands of the future, is obvious to all who have become acquainted with present conditions in the university.

Professor Bancroft, detailed reference to the presentation of whose portrait to the university is made elsewhere in this issue, constantly reverted in his lectures to the phrase "constructive, sympathetic criticism." In that phrase we come pretty near the secret of the really helpful man's success. On the other hand, the man who carps and criticises for the mere intellectual pleasure of it defeats his own purposes. Professor Bancroft was wont to use another phrase that must remain in the minds of some of his students even to this day: "We remember what interests us." The secret of successful teaching, of course, can be found in securing the interest of the pupil. But best of all, Professor Bancroft is remembered and honored for what has come to

be known as his "plan." No student of his was permitted to dally through the mazes of rhetorical composition without a definite and an expressed aim. From the "introduction" down through the "discussion" to the "peroration or conclusion" was perfect articulation and order. How many a Brown man has looked back to Professor Bancroft's classroom with gratitude and thanked him in spirit for his rhetorical "plan!"

The business manager of the MONTHLY would be pleased to receive at their earliest convenience from a considerable number of subscribers their unpaid and overdue subscriptions. These subscriptions amount to little individually but to much in the aggregate. We wish to keep our books as clean as possible and carry no unpaid subscriptions over from year to year. The MONTHLY is on a better financial basis than ever before, but it still requires economical financiering and the prompt settlement of its accounts. Its subscription list has grown from 800 to 1,400 in a year, but with this growth there has been also an increase in our subscribers' unpaid obligations. It will be a source of gratification to all connected with the magazine if without further solicitation the delinquents begin to send in their dollar bills.

Mr. Paul Bajnotti's gift of thirty thousand dollars for a clock tower to be erected on the campus in memory of his wife, Carrie Mathilde (Brown) Bajnotti, makes possible the addition of one more artistic feature to the university environment. Mr. Bajnotti, who is now a resident of Turin, Italy, has already given to the city of Providence a handsome fountain in memory of his wife, and it is fitting that he should entrust this second memorial to the college, because Mrs. Bajnotti was a member of the family

from which Brown takes its name. To beautify a city or a college is among the loftiest ambitions wealth may set for itself. To erect in the public highway or within sight of the daily walks of men useful memorials like these is to serve one's own generation and those also that follow.

The stately building of the John Carter Brown Memorial Library is to be erected on the southeastern corner of the middle campus, at the junction of Brown and George streets. The structure is expected to occupy the site of St. Stephen's rectory, recently acquired by the university, and the Messer and Howell houses just east. No better situation could have been chosen. The locality is central and at the same time open enough to permit an unobstructed view of the building from all points. The university deserves congratulations on the acquisition of this priceless institution. We believe that every passing year will testify to the wisdom of the decision that united the fortunes of the library with Brown.

"By force of just and liberal thinking, the greatest diplomatist now living." That was President Eliot's characterization of Secretary John Hay in awarding him in behalf of Harvard the degree of doctor of laws last month, a degree already bestowed upon him by Brown, Western Reserve, Princeton, Dartmouth and Yale. We are all glad to join with Harvard in honoring Mr. Hay, whose statesmanship has given America a new rank among the nations by virtue of energy, sincerity and brotherly love.

Any reader of the MONTHLY who has a spare copy of the April, 1902, issue would greatly accommodate the publishers by mailing it to them. The regular price of the magazine will be promptly forwarded on receipt of it, provided the inside sheets are in good condition.



Recipients of Honorary Degrees

William Wilberforce Douglas, LL. D.

William Wilberforce Douglas, upon whom the degree of doctor of laws was conferred, is a justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island. He was born in Providence, November 26, 1841. After attending the public schools of Providence he was admitted to Brown University, from which he was graduated with the degree of master of arts in September, 1861. A month after receiving his degree he enlisted with the Fifth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, then forming at Camp Greene, R. I.

He received a commission as second lieutenant and was mustered into the United States service December 16, 1861. He took part in the Burnside expedition, participating in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, siege of Fort Macon, and the siege of Washington, N. C. On June 7, 1862, he was promoted to a first lieutenantcy, and on February 14, 1863, to a captaincy. At the expiration of his term of service in December, 1864, he returned to Providence and began the study of law, first in the office of Hon. Samuel Currey and then at the Albany Law School, from which he obtained the degree of bachelor of laws in 1866. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Rhode Island January 1, 1867. Mr. Douglas has served the city of Providence and the state of Rhode Island in various ways during the past thirty-five years. He has been a member of the common council of the city of Providence, a member of the general assembly and of the senate of the state of Rhode Island, and has served in various capacities in the militia of the state. In 1882 he was adjutant-general. He served six years as judge advocate general of the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1877 he compiled the decisions and opinions approved by the National Encampment, and made a complete digest of Grand Army laws to date. He was appointed to his present position of justice of the supreme court in 1891.

Daniel Larned Davis Granger, A. M.

Daniel Larned Davis Granger, on whom the degree of master of arts was conferred, was born at Providence, R. I., May 30,

1852. He was graduated at Brown in 1874 and at the Boston University Law School three years later. In the same year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar and entered upon the practice of law in this city, and five years later he was admitted to practice at the United States bar. For a time he was reading clerk of the house of representatives. In 1890 he was elected city treasurer of Providence, and for eleven years he served in that capacity, becoming practically an unopposed candidate year by year for the place. In November, 1900, Mr. Granger was elected mayor as the candidate of the Democratic and Good Government parties, beating the Republican candidate by a plurality of 1,992, though Mr. McKinley's plurality in Providence on the same day was 5,228 over Mr. Bryan. The next year he was re-elected mayor by a plurality of 6,306 over his Republican competitor. Mr. Granger is a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church of Providence and superintendent of the Sunday school. For two years he served as president of the Churchmen's Club of Rhode Island.

George Rice Hovey, D. D.

George Rice Hovey was born in Newton Centre, Mass., January 17, 1860, the son of President Alvah Hovey, D. D., LL. D., of Newton Theological Institution. He was prepared for Brown in the Newton High School and was graduated at the university with the class of 1882. Upon entering college he obtained a prize for excellence in Latin, and at graduation won the Foster premium in Greek. During his college course he was prominent in athletics and played on the nine. He studied theology at the Newton Theological Institution from 1882 to 1886. For several years he attended Dr. Harper's Summer School of Hebrew, first as a pupil and then as a teacher. In 1887 he was appointed professor of biblical interpretation in Richmond Theological Seminary, Richmond, Virginia, where he remained ten years. In 1897 he was elected president of Wayland Seminary and College, Washington, D. C. In 1899 this institution was united with Richmond Theological Seminary and the

two institutions became Virginia Union University in Richmond. Dr. Hovey was appointed vice-president and professor of Hebrew and Greek interpretation. He has published a considerable number of sermons and theological articles. At the present time he has a book on Hebrew in press and is engaged in preparing a commentary on the book of Samuel to be issued by the American Baptist Publication Society.

Texas, in 1874 and at once entered on his duties as pastor of the Baptist church at Shreveport, La. His second pastorate was the First Baptist church at Augusta, Georgia, and his third the Second Baptist Church of Richmond, Virginia, where he labored for nearly fourteen years. He is at present pastor of the First Baptist Church at Atlanta, Georgia, the largest and most Seminary, Louisville, Ky., after graduating at Brown. He was ordained at Jefferson,



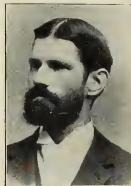
REV. W. W. LANDRUM



JUDGE DOUGLAS



HON. D. L. D. GRANGER



REV. G. R. HOVEY



JUDGE MOTT



F. R. MARTIN



REV. E. H. PORTER

RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES

William Warren Landrum, D. D.

William Warren Landrum is a graduate of Brown University, having taken his degree in 1872. He was born at Macon, Georgia, January 18, 1853. He comes of a line of Baptist ministers. His great grandfather, who was an officer in the American Revolution, emigrated from Virginia to Georgia in 1789, and did widespread pioneer preaching. His father, the late Rev. Dr. Sylvanus Landrum, died a few years ago while in charge of Coliseum Place Baptist Church, New Orleans. William Warren Landrum took a course in theological studies at the Southern Baptist

influential church of its denomination in the state and one of the largest in America. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon Mr. Landrum by Washington and Lee University of Virginia in 1885.

Frederick Roy Martin, A. M.

Frederick Roy Martin, who received the degree of master of arts, was born at North Stratford, N. H., November 17, 1871. He was graduated at Harvard in 1893 and was on the staff of the *Boston Journal*, 1893-98, serving as special writer, and private secretary to the publisher, and editorial writer and correspondent in Porto

Rico during the Spanish War. He was also Boston correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, 1896-97, and has been a contributor to periodicals. Since November, 1898, he has been associate editor of the *Providence Journal*. During his residence in Providence he has taken an active interest in the University Club and has served as a member of its governing board.

Frederick Mott, LL. D.

Frederick Mott, son of Merritt Mott of Montrose, Pa., was born January 14, 1828. At the age of seventeen he entered Madison University, now Colgate University. He studied there for two years and then entered the sophomore class of Brown, where he graduated in 1851. In the fall of the same year he became principal of the Derby Academy, located at Derby, Orleans county, Vermont, where he remained for three years, studying law a part of the time. He was admitted to the bar at Irasburg, Vt., under Judge Poland.

Going west in the fall of 1855, he took charge of the public schools of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, for two years. Through Vermont friends who had settled at Pella, Iowa, he was persuaded to go there to become president of the Baptist school located at that place, but he finally declined the position. At Winterset, Iowa, in the same year, Mr. Mott formed a partnership with Hon. John Leonard in the law business, which association continued until 1868.

For four years in succession he was elected and served as president of the Iowa Baptist State Convention, a body organized for missionary purposes.

On September 20, 1862, he entered the army and became adjutant of the 39th Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Later he was commissioned by President Lincoln assistant adjutant general and assigned to the 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 15th Army Corps. He made the memorable march from Atlanta to Savannah and thence to Washington, D. C.

Though Captain Mott was never wounded, yet the campaign from Savannah

to Washington brought upon him physical disabilities that have ever since attended him. The 15th Corps was disbanded at Louisville, Ky., whence Captain Mott telegraphed his resignation to Washington and started for home July 10, 1865. While in the service he wrote Judge Leonard to do all he could to start a national bank in Winterset, Iowa, and take as much partnership stock as possible, as it was as necessary to sustain the credit of the government as it was to send soldiers to the front.

The First National Bank of Winterset was organized in 1865, and Judge Mott has been connected with it as stockholder and director ever since, a period of 37 years. For four years he was cashier of the bank. In 1868 he was elected judge of the Second Iowa circuit. He was chosen to a professorship at Iowa State University in 1873 and afterward became president of Des Moines College, which position he held until ill health compelled him to resign. His home is at Winterset.

Emery Huntington Porter, D. D.

Emery Huntington Porter, upon whom the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred, is rector of Emmanuel Church, Newport, R. I. He was born in Lynn, Mass., April 22, 1844. He was prepared for college in the Fall River High School, of which Charles B. Goff, '56, was then principal. He was graduated at Brown in 1866 and then entered the Philadelphia Divinity School. He completed his studies in the divinity school in 1869 and was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Clark of Rhode Island. The entire period of his ministerial service has been spent in Rhode Island. He has been rector of All Saints' Church, Pontiac; of Saint Paul's Church, Pawtucket (twenty-one years), and, since 1891, of Emmanuel Church, Newport. A new church edifice, erected in memory of John Nicholas Brown, '85, a great grandson of Nicholas Brown, for whom the university was named, was dedicated last month.





Yet oft we think of college years
And oft remember still
The song and shout that thronged about
Brunonia's leafy hill.

When time has changed the raven hair
And russet lock to gray,
Affection yet will not forget
That green and winding way.
O let us still our laurels wreath
For Alma Mater's crown,
While life shall last for her stand fast
And bless the name of Brown.

A

SONG FOR COLLEGE HILL

(Air, O Mother Dear, Jerusalem)

O mother dear, Brunonia,
With love we turn to thee.
Where'er we roam, our hearth and home
Within thy gates we see.
There starry-eyed Ambition wove
Her bright and golden dream,
And fellowship, with heart and lip,
Set all the world a-gleam.

This earth has many a pleasant spot
And many a castle fair,
Where rivers run through shade and sun
And mountains lift in air ;



Class Reunions at Commencement

THE several class reunions at commencement time were enjoyable affairs as the following accounts, contributed in most instances by participants, show:

Seventy-Two's Thirtieth Anniversary The class of Seventy-Two celebrated its thirtieth anniversary at commencement. Of the forty-five surviving members of this class, which graduated only fifty-three in number, thirty-three were present at some period of the festivities.

The members got together in considerable numbers as early as the afternoon of the Tuesday before commencement day and listened in a body to the address of their classmate, William Vail Kellen, Ph. D., of Boston, at the exercises in Sayles Memorial Hall, commemorative of the centenary of the graduation of Henry Wheaton, LL. D., of the class of 1802.

On Tuesday evening the members of the class, pursuant to an invitation from their classmate, Robert Ives Gammell, repeated at five-year intervals for many years, gathered at his residence on Benefit street to dine with him. Thirty-two men sat down at his hospitable table and renewed the intimacies of college days.

Rev. Albert Arnold Bennett, D. D., the devoted missionary, president of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Yokohama, Japan, and George Hitchcock, the painter, whose reputation is world-wide and who lives in Holland, were both present.

On commencement day the class was in evidence in all the processions and filled up nearly two tables at the commencement dinner, where a classmate, the Rev. William Warren Landrum, D. D., who was invested with that degree earlier in the day, was one of the speakers.

The class dinner was served at the Hope Club during commencement evening and about thirty members of the class were present. Among other satisfactory episodes of the occasion was the quick raising of the money necessary to build a Seventy-Two gate in the new college fence at the old exit on Prospect street, near the corner of Waterman street. An adjournment was

had after the dinner to Robert Ives Gammell's residence, where the most successful reunion ever held by the class finally came to an end after much singing and more reminiscence.

Seventy-Seven's Quarter Centennial

The twenty-fifth reunion of the class of 1877 occurred on Tuesday, June 17. At seven o'clock in the evening the members began to assemble in the main dining hall of the University Club, Providence, and at eight o'clock 36 of the 52 living classmates sat down to the attractive supper table. The symposium was arranged in the Roman form of "two sides and an end," or "square shouldered horse-shoe."

There were present: Aldrich, Walter I. Ballou, Bartlett, Bradford, Capron, Day, Drake, Elder, Finch, Gardner, Goddard, Gow, Hall, Hansell, Jenckes, Johnson, Kimball, Lee, Milne, Mowry, Palmer, Phelps, Pierce, Pratt, Rueckert, Scott, Slade, Snow, Southwick, Spence, Sullivan, Thomas, Thurston, Ward, Whitney and Williams.

At the end table, at the north of the hall, sat Mr. Julius Palmer, the president and host of the class, and on his right Hon. Fred H. Williams. Mr. Palmer presided with his accustomed grace and felicity, and the meeting became and continued, as he had designed it to be, informal, appreciative and fraternal.

The Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Charles B. Elder.

Upon the wall hung a handsome frame containing the individual photographs of all the members of the class; and the president called upon Mr. Williams (he called him "Fred") to account for its presence and also why it was that each classmate (both present and absent) had in his possession a photographic reproduction of that which hung upon the wall.

And then came the feast.

Then the Hon. Rathbone Gardner, the Hon. Walter I. Ballou, and the Hon. Raymond G. Mowry (but the president would call them "Rathbone," "W. I.," and "Ray") spoke impressively of three departed classmates, Edwin Daniel McGuin-

ness, twice mayor of Providence, deceased April 21, 1901; Walter Asa Peck, a distinguished citizen of Providence, deceased May 31, 1901; and Charles Sumner Young, a promising educator, deceased January 4, 1883.

And next came the "feast of reason and flow of soul" (that always happens next); for Phelps was there, as usual. And every now and then everybody sang. Sang? Well, they called it singing! At least the voices were "lifted up" in loyal utterances to class and Alma Mater.

Elder read the class ode that this harmonious class considers the best ever written, and Johnson was, as usual, compelled to admit that he wrote the best class hymn that ever happened. And at about one o'clock of commencement morning everybody went to the front campus and, circling the class tree, sang that class hymn and other pæans.

And then some said "farewell," and some "good-morrow,"

But parted all in joy and none in sorrow.

Reunion of Eighty-Two

The class of Eighty-Two celebrated its twentieth commencement since graduation at a banquet at the Eloise, June 17.

Twenty-six men sat at the table. Allen came from Vermont; Bogert from Illinois; Francis from New Hampshire; Dilts, Gage, Learned, Spencer and Taft from Massachusetts; Gamage and Gleason from New York; Shiel from Pennsylvania; Hovey from Virginia. Of the men in Rhode Island, nearly every one was present: Bixby, Clark, Davis, Hosmer, Jacobs, J. W. Payne, Shaw, Thurston, Tillinghast, Richardson, Swift. Brigham and McIntosh came the following morning and marched in the commencement procession.

Taft was toastmaster. Every man who was present gave a good account of himself, from Shiel, who was ever "good at interrupting," to Shaw, who was introduced as "the only man who ever floored Zeke," and who paid a telling tribute to the sterling character of President Robinson. Thurston told of the honors which Tolman has received from President Loubet of France.

Almost every man who was absent had sent a word of greeting. It was voted unanimously to build a section of the

campus fence for Eighty-Two. Richardson was elected president, Jacobs secretary and treasurer, and these with J. M. Payne were made the executive committee of the class.

At commencement Brown bestowed her first honorary degree upon a member of the class of Eighty-Two, by honoring George Rice Hovey with the degree of doctor of divinity. Eighty-Two now has two honorary doctors, Gamage and Hovey.

Mr. and Mrs. Tillinghast gave a most enjoyable reception to the class at their home on commencement evening, and most of the class found many old friends at the president's reception later in the evening.

Eighty- Seven's Reunion

The fifteenth anniversary of Eighty-Seven's graduation was celebrated by the class in grand style. The reunion was the most successful the class ever had and it is doubtful if any class ever had a better one. At 11 o'clock of the day before commencement the class went by special boat to Squantum. There the day was spent with various amusements — billiards, bowling, an entertainment by Mr. George Spink and a concert by Reeves' Orchestra. Luncheon was served at 1 and dinner at 5:30. At the dinner were distributed the printed records showing the history of all the members since the last reunion. This was the fifth record published by Eighty-Seven. A large loving cup with appropriate inscription was dedicated for the use of all future reunions, and appropriate (?) gifts were presented to each member. These with a poem by Professor Bronson, a number of witty speeches, songs, and music by the orchestra brought the day's program to a close.

On commencement day the members of the class all wore badges of brown and white silk ribbon with streamers a yard and a quarter long and a standard bearer carried a large Eighty-Seven flag which had been made for this and future occasions. The class pledged toward the new fence the erection of the large double gate east of Hope College on Waterman street. It had previously contributed two funds to the library at different times.

Twenty-five members of the class were present and they felt a justifiable pride in the record which the class and its members have made.

**Ninety-Two's
Decennial**

The class of Ninety-Two held its annual reunion at the Casino at Roger Williams Park the night before commencement day, and of a class of sixty, thirty-three members were present. After an excellent dinner by Caterer Betts, H. H. Rice, toastmaster for the evening, took charge of the ceremonies and the following toasts were responded to: "Looking Backward," Mr. Bullard; "Our Old Professors," Mr. Leonard; "Brown in the West," Mr. Olney; "Ninety-Two in Politics," Mr. Smith; original poem, Mr. Rowe; "Training in Football as a Preparation for the Business of Life," Dr. Lindsay; "Looking Forward," Mr. Stone; "Our Departed Classmates," Mr. Webb.

**Ninety-Seven's
Reunion**

The quinquennial dinner of the class of 1897, served in Tillinghast's parlors, was an event notable in the annals of that class and one long to be remembered by all who were present. At eight o'clock in the evening of June 17th the men began to gather, and the wit and good humor, in some cases corked up for five years, began to effervesce. The greeting most frequently heard was, "Why, old man, you haven't changed a bit! You look just the same as you did five years ago." Forty-five of the one hundred and eleven men of the class were present.

About three-quarters of an hour were spent in renewing old friendships and reviving college memories, then after a brief business meeting at which vice-president Learned presided all adjourned to the well-laden board and the real business of the evening began. The toastmaster, A. M. Allen, Esq., felicitously introduced in succession, as if introductions were necessary, Messrs. Learned, Scott, Fish, Walcott, Rockefeller, Colby, Towne and Watson, who responded for the class in characteristic fashion.

After dinner,—at what hour is a detail too unimportant to relate—the class paid a friendly visit to the Wellington to exchange corks with Ninety-Nine, then re-

turned to the hill, cheered and sang around the class tree and voted the whole occasion a grand success.

**Ninety-Nine's
Triennial**

The first reunion of the class of 1899 was held at the Wellington on Tuesday evening, June 17, 1902. Seventy-five members were present and the affair was a great success. The program of the evening as given in the souvenir menu was as follows:

7.00 P. M. Gathering of the Illustrious at the Wellington.

7.00-7.30 P. M. Howdys, hand-shakes, and hard luck stories.

7.30 P. M. Refectory reminiscences.

7.45 P. M. A little of everything.

9.00 P. M. Speeches and hilarity.

And there was lots of gladness and lots of hilarity. One member of the class had come two thousand miles to be present. After the very fine dinner several toasts were responded to.

During the evening the class pledged a section of the fence. After singing Alma Mater, about twelve o'clock the class, in the words of a certain ex-president of the university, "dispersed to their rooms" to be fresh for the more strenuous celebration of commencement day. On Wednesday immediately after the dinner, the class wearing '99 hats formed in front of the Sears reading room and headed by the band marched down to Lincoln Field via George and Thayer streets. A tent was pitched near Maxcy Hall for the headquarters of the class and proved a great centre of attraction during the afternoon. Music, fancy marching, day fireworks and paper balloons helped to pass the time very pleasantly and did not seriously interfere with the ball game. The general good time was increased by the cooperation of the classes of 1897 and 1901 with their bands. The celebration was concluded without a single disagreeable feature. A few of the class were present at the president's reception in the evening, but most of them had to leave town or were too tired for social functions.



College and University

(Address by Professor Albert Harkness at the Commencement Dinner)



the bright future
her.

R. President, fellow
alumni, alumnae:

I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind words and you my brothers for this cordial greeting. Assembled as we are on this festal day around this family board, one theme claims our every thought — Our Alma Mater, her honorable record in the past, her present prosperity and

now opening before

In the American system of higher education we recognize two most important factors, the college and the university, both of which are happily combined and illustrated in our Alma Mater. May I then speak very briefly of the special mission of each of these two institutions which are now indispensable to the success of our great educational work?

It is the recognized office of the college to lay the foundation of a general culture broad and deep; that of the university to raise thereon the fair superstructure of knowledge. The college aims to build character and to train the powers of the human mind; the university will conduct us into the higher departments of science and letters and will extend its researches into the vast realm of the unknown which bounds on every side the narrow limits of human knowledge.

Our forefathers who planned and organized the American college had an eminently practical aim in view. They wished to educate young men for the earnest duties of American life, for the learned professions and indeed for all positions of great influence and usefulness. The scholarship of the world had not yet given birth to the grand idea of research, which is now the glory of the modern university. While, therefore, the college cannot claim to have added largely to the accumulated treasures of knowledge which it has inherited from

the past, it may point with pride to its gifted sons and daughters whom it has trained to be leaders in American life. It has had a large share in the education of our best thinkers, writers, orators and poets; it has given us learned scholars, judges, statesmen and diplomatists. It has done a great work for our national culture and it has a great work yet to do. In the American educational system of the twentieth century it must still be an important factor, but it can no longer lead the educational forces as in the past. That position the university now assumes.

The ancient University of Bologna has recently celebrated the eight hundredth anniversary of its founding. Born amidst the favoring influences of the Roman renaissance, that remarkable awakening of the intellect of Europe, it has carried forward its great work of culture and refinement from century to century during all the revolutions and convulsions which have swept over Europe, demolishing thrones and empires. Its life spans the entire history alike of modern civilization and of modern learning.

The history of universities during the last eight centuries is largely the history of the intellectual and social progress of the human race. In all the great epochs of history, in all periods of great intellectual awakening on the part of nations or of the world, the university has been a prime factor. Abelard at Paris in the twelfth century, Thomas Aquinas in the thirteenth, and Duns Scotus at Oxford in the fourteenth, were the intellectual leaders of the ages in which they lived. The revival of learning in the great universities of England was the natural prelude to the brilliant age of Elizabeth and the universities of Germany prepared the way for the reformation.

The first and chief duty of the university, as an educational institution, must ever be instruction rather than the advancement of knowledge, but we have now reached a stage in the world's progress when search for new truth is imperatively demanded. Accordingly original investi-

gation becomes one of the true functions of the university, second only to its original and prime duty of instruction.

The changed attitude which the educator assumed towards all questions of original research at the opening of the nineteenth century led to far-reaching consequences; it converted the century into an age of wonders and opened vistas in all directions into the vast unexplored realm which encompasses us on every side. It has carried the patient investigator back through unnumbered generations almost to the very cradle of the Indo-European race. Indeed, it may almost be said to have rescued from oblivion a thousand years of history, yet in that remote antiquity from which no written monuments can ever reach us, there still lie concealed unnumbered centuries of human thought and action accessible to the historian only through modern research.

We stand amazed in the presence of the wonderful discoveries in natural science and in the history of language, yet nature still holds a thousand secrets which she has kept from the knowledge of man from the foundation of the world and linguistic science forces upon our attention countless problems which only future generations can solve.

We have reached a grand epoch in the educational history of the world. Never before was there such a thirst for knowledge in all the higher departments of science and letters. In our own country the signs of the times are full of promise. Wealth is freely consecrating its millions to the sacred cause of university instruction and research. New possibilities are opening before our colleges and universities and our Alma Mater stands before us to-day, ready as ever to do her duty. She looks back upon an honorable past crowded with faithful service. For generations her sons have won unfading laurels in those intercollegiate contests open to all competitors on the broad arena of life. Her graduates

compare well with those of the great universities of England and Scotland; moreover in her various graduate courses she is now rapidly developing the true university. Let her complete the work so well begun and no one shall dare question her right to an honorable place among the universities of the world.

To-day our Alma Mater gives her benediction to another class of her sons and daughters as they go forth from these academic halls to the active duties of life. Fortunate young men, fortunate young women! Your country needs you and welcomes you to posts of honor and usefulness. There is inspiration in the very thought of entering upon the higher duties of life in such stirring times as these. Go forth with all the courage and vigor of youth; carry into your high vocations the ripe fruit of these four years of discipline and culture and may success crown your every effort.

Among the worthies that adorn these walls, the honored makers and builders of Brown, we recognize with gratitude some of our great benefactors and teachers. These illustrious men to whom we all owe so much have long since rested from their labors, but their influence still lives in the many noble and generous deeds they wrought. Brown University is richer to-day in intellectual and moral power; richer in glad and inspiring memories because of their labors. Their silent but potent appeal in behalf of the institution they loved so well comes to us in the name of all that the friends of the university hold most dear; but fortunately still other makers of Brown are with us here to-day. They have already entered heart and soul into the labors of those who have gone before. They sit with us on this platform and in this august assembly of scholars, the devoted sons and daughters of our Alma Mater. With grateful hearts we greet them and bid them Godspeed in their noble work.

[From the Boston Herald.]

Professor Harkness is in a very true sense Brown's grand old man, a noble representative of the university, a fine example of the best American scholarship.

[From the New York Sun.]

We wish many more peaceful years to Professor Harkness. He has turned out works in which, as a scholar, he has taken more pride doubtless, but his name is fixed in the annals of American classical study by that excellent work, *invisum pueris parvis munus*, the Latin Grammar.

[From the Outlook, New York.]

The fine quality of his mind and character was never more distinctly shown than in the brief but singularly appropriate and beautiful address made at the alumni dinner — an address full of the quality of the highest culture, academic in tone and reference, but thoroughly literary in form, delivered with winning simplicity, in a voice which was heard in all parts of Sayles Hall, and upon which a thousand men hung with unbroken attention to the very end, when the applause shook the building.

Dr. Anderson's Active Career

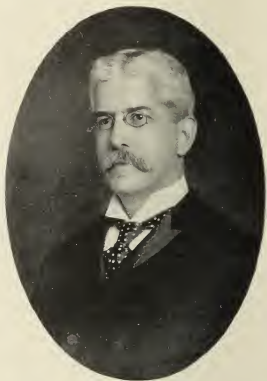
THE resignation of Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., of the pastorate of the Central Baptist Church of Providence, which was announced in the last issue of the MONTHLY, is an event of such interest to Brown men as to deserve a more extended notice.

Dr. Anderson, who is well known to all the alumni as a member of the board of fellows and the secretary of the corporation, graduated in the class of 1874. Graduating from Newton Theological Institution in 1877, Dr. Anderson in the same year became pastor of the First Baptist Church of Portland, Me. In 1882 he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Seventh Baptist Church of Baltimore, where he remained until 1887, when he came to Providence to the position which he has filled during the last fifteen years.

Despite the difficulty of maintaining a church in the centre of the city and in a section of the city from which the tide of population is constantly ebbing, the Central church has gained in numbers during Dr. Anderson's period of service. He has himself received 400 persons into its membership. Something of the deep impression which his years of labor have left upon the church may be gained from the following extract from a minute regarding his resignation adopted by the church corporation on June 19th: "The relationship between the Central Baptist Church and its pastor which has subsisted for fifteen years has been too significant to be fitly characterized or set forth by any formal resolutions, yet we would not let this occasion pass without attempting to embody in some fitting words the impressions which in our hearts have been gaining strength and richness of meaning during the many years.

"It affords us peculiar pleasure to note by the terms of our pastor's resignation that it has not been left to the closing days of his ministry for him to learn of the appreciation of his flock, and that no doubtful tokens of our esteem, confidence and coöperation have been given him from time to time, yet we are conscious that his fidelity to our interests as a church, his clear, eloquent portrayals of Christian duty and his exaltation of spiritual apprehen-

sions of truth above formal devotion to it have deserved far more recognition and approval than we have bestowed.



REV. DR. T. D. ANDERSON, '74

"We wish, therefore, at this time to give emphatic utterance to our appreciation of those qualities of mind and heart in our pastor which have enabled him to render so exalted service, and to pay glad tribute to his conscientious discharge of the duties of the pastoral office.

"We have rejoiced in the honors and responsibilities with which both the religious and educational public have honored him, and in the performance of those high duties and responsibilities we have felt ourselves honored."

Since 1895 Dr. Anderson has been president of the Rhode Island Baptist Convention. He is widely known as a clear and critical thinker and a forceful and polished speaker. Standing for the best tendencies of progressive orthodoxy, he is a fearless advocate of modern methods of study in the problems of religion. But above all the formulæ, old or new, in which men have tried to state their thought about religion, Dr. Anderson exalts religion itself

as a vital experience of the individual. In his preaching he appeals directly to the moral and religious consciousness of his hearers and thus reaches a large class of persons who are quite untouched by any statement of the formal theologies of the schools. Many students have attended the Central church and have found in Dr. Anderson a religious teacher whose instruction is in full harmony with the true spirit and ideals of university life.

Dr. Anderson is deeply interested in education and has been honored with important educational trusts. While living in Baltimore he was chosen an overseer of Columbian University, and a few years ago he was made a trustee of Newton Theological Institution. But it is his own Alma

Mater that is especially indebted to him for years of generous service. In 1890 he was elected to the board of fellows, and the same year he was made the secretary of the corporation,—an office which he has continuously held since that time. During the same period he has also been an influential member of the advisory and executive committee. While Dr. Anderson's removal will, happily, not prevent him from rendering continued service to the university, the loss of his more immediate activities will be keenly felt.

The Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, N. Y., of which Dr. Anderson is to become pastor, is one of the strongest churches of the denomination in the state outside of New York city.

Dr. Field's Biological Enterprise

IN order to provide more adequate means for developing the new method of biological work known as nature study, and for training teachers in it and also to afford an opportunity for investigating important economic problems

of biological science, a biological observatory, of which George W. Field, Ph. D., '87, is director, has been established at Sharon, Massachusetts. The observatory has three hundred acres of land under control and the territory is well diversified. It comprises wild lands, partly in forest and partly covered with a young growth of trees; dry uplands; rocky hillsides, exposed and protected; moist valleys; pastures, fields and old orchards; springs, brooks, meadows and a swamp; a few farm buildings and a small amount of arable land under cultivation. Taken together the holdings constitute a typical New England country side.

The plans of the observatory thus far developed include, (1) a preserve for native trees, wild flowers and plants and for wild animals, such as birds, rabbits, fish, frogs and squirrels; (2) opportunities for experimental and field investigation relating to the natural history and the biology of wild and domesticated animals and plants; and (3) a summer school of nature studies.

The observatory has already begun its work and is open to visitors and students. The summer school, which begins July 9th, will offer nine different courses. These will be given principally by members of the staff of instruction in the Massa-



DR. G. W. FIELD, '87

chusetts Institute of Technology, with which Dr. Field is connected as instructor in economic biology.

Though this is apparently a departure from customary methods of biological study it is really a return to the method pursued by Darwin in his investigation of

the place and work in nature of each plant and animal. It is a reaction from the excessive and too exclusive use of scalpel, microtome and microscope in the study of nature, and has for its aim the knowledge of nature at work and of man's economic utilization of natural resources.

Brunonians Far and Near

1841

Elbridge Smith, Sc. D., died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., Friday, June 20th. He had been in failing health for several months. The end came quietly and peacefully.

Dr. Smith was born in East Sudbury, now Wayland, Mass., February 14, 1818. After attending the district school he entered Dartmouth College, where he remained a year. He then entered Brown University, from which he graduated in 1841. He was at once given the position of tutor at the university, a position which he occupied until 1843, when he became principal of the University Grammar School in Providence. In 1845 he became master of the high school at Worcester. Here he remained for three years, resigning in 1848, to accept a similar position in the high school at Cambridge. While here he was the intimate friend of Edward Everett and was the tutor of the latter's son, the present Dr. William Everett of Quincy. In 1857 Mr. Smith left Cambridge, having accepted the position of principal at the Free Academy at Norwich, Conn. In 1866 he resigned this position to become master of the high school at Dorchester. During the quarter-century that he continued here he won the respect and admiration of many thousand young men and women who knew him as their teacher and advisor. In 1889 he resigned his position and has since lived in retirement at his home near the school building, where he taught for so many years.

Mr. Smith was a classmate of Professor Henry S. Frieze, LL. D., of the University of Michigan, and Merrick Lyon, LL. D., of the University Grammar School, Providence, distinguished alumni of Brown University, who devoted their entire lives to teaching. He was the author of "The Claims of Teaching to the Rank of a Distinct Profession," 1846; "Claims of Classical Culture," 1850; besides many essays and addresses which he had delivered on important occasions. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Instruction.

In 1893 the honorary degree of doctor of science was bestowed upon Mr. Smith by his Alma Mater.

1846

The following characteristic story is told of Congressman Samuel Sullivan Cox, Brown, '46, in the *Saturday Evening Post*: Congressman Albert J. Hopkins, who is a leading candidate for a seat in the United States Senate, now held by William E. Mason, entered the House of Representatives more than fifteen years ago with a determination to do

something which would win the approval of his constituents before the first session was over. But weeks dragged into months before he was able to see his opportunity. This came in the form of a request from Aurora, his home city, that he see if two islands in the Fox river could be purchased from the Government as a site for the erection of municipal buildings. At once the young congressman prepared a bill, ceding the islands to the city of Aurora. Day after day he joined the group in front of Speaker Carlisle's desk and clamored for the recognition of the presiding officer. But all in vain. The speaker could see the older members about the young statesman from Illinois, but never recognized him. One day, however, the brilliant "Sunset" Cox was called to preside over the House while Mr. Carlisle was absent for a week. This gave Mr. Hopkins new hope. He haunted the groups to which Mr. Cox told his inimitable stories, and not another auditor laughed so heartily as he. After one of these stories had been heard and applauded, Mr. Hopkins asked: "Mr. Cox, could I get recognition to-morrow so that my bill could be put through by consent?" "Bless your red head?" exclaimed the temporary Speaker, "of course you can. Every time I see that hair of yours I think of a certain red-headed girl I knew years ago, and I'll give you a chance for her sake, no matter where you are." Next day Mr. Hopkins was missing from the clamoring group in front of the speaker. He rose in his own seat and immediately heard the welcome words: "The gentleman from Illinois has the floor." Instantly the fateful bill was passed.

1851

Rev. Brainard W. Barrows of Brooklyn, N. Y., Hon. John S. Brayton, LL. D. of Fall River, Mass. and Hon. Frederick Mott, LL. D. of Winterset, Iowa, were present at the recent commencement.

Dr. Samuel Penniman Bates died July 14, 1902, at Meadville, Pa. Dr. Bates was a noted educator, lecturer and author. He was state historian of Pennsylvania for seven years and wrote the official "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," "History of the Battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg" and other valuable books. Dr. Bates was 75 years old. Last year he attended the semi-centennial reunion of his class.

1852

Rev. Alfred P. Putnam, D. D., president of the Danvers [Mass.] Historical Society, delivered an address on "The Patriotic and Heroic Element in

Danvers History" at the recent celebration of the one hundredth and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town. At the close of the oration he severely arraigned the present policy of the government towards the Philippine Islands. The *Boston Herald* of June 17 contained the following editorial comment:

"The Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam, who preached the sermon at Danvers on Sunday which contained the fiery and fervid protest against the proceedings under American auspices in the Philippine islands, is a native of the town who has had pulpit settlements in the Roxbury portion of Boston and in Brooklyn, N. Y., but is now retired from preaching. In Brooklyn Dr. Putnam was the pastor of the Low family, of which the present mayor of New York is a distinguished representative. He has lived in Danvers for several of the more recent years, and is much interested in the history of the town, as regards which he has written considerably. Dr. Putnam is a brother of Judge A. A. Putnam of Worcester county, who has taken so prominent a part in opposition to the Philippine policy of the government. He (the doctor) was one of the original anti-slavery men of Massachusetts, though of the Free-Soil, rather than of the Garrison, type. He is an eloquent writer, and vies with his brother in earnest condemnation of 'imperialistic' action in our day."

1858

Harvard University, at its recent commencement, conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon John Hay, "by force of just and liberal thinking, the most successful diplomatist now living."

Solon W. Stevens, Esq., delivered an address at the graduating exercises of the State Normal School in Lowell, Mass., June 25th.

1862

Dr. Edward N. Whittier died at his home, 647 Boylston street, Boston, on Saturday, June 14th. He was well known in the life insurance circles of that city. In 1874 he was appointed by the late M. V. B. Edgerly medical examiner of the Boston agency of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, a position he retained to the last. Dr. Whittier was also for a long term of years medical examiner for the New England department of the New York Life, and served other companies in a similar capacity.

Dr. Whittier was born in Gorham, Maine, July 2, 1840. After graduating at Brown he enlisted in the United States military service, and served until the end of the war. He then took up the study of medicine, and was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1869. He took high rank among the medical practitioners of Boston, and had held honorable positions in the Harvard Medical School and on the staff of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

He became a member of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1886, and was one of that brilliant coterie—the Calefs, Carpenters, Phelps, Kilburns, Barnards, Holways and others—which invested the earlier meetings of the association with such peculiar significance and interest. He was in especial demand on "doctors' nights," at which his wit, his technical knowledge, and his reminiscences of the Civil War, in which he served bravely, contributed elements to the after-dinner speaking which never failed to hold the attention of his hearers.

Capt. W. B. Sears of Boston, son of President Sears of Brown University, represented the university at Dr. Whittier's funeral, which took place June 18th, Brown's commencement day.

1864

Major Harry Cooke Cushing, U. S. A., retired, died at his home in New Rochelle, N. Y., July 2, after a long illness. He was a student in the university but one year. At the end of his freshman year he left college to enlist in the army. By special vote of the corporation in 1891 he was made a graduate in connection with the class of 1864 with the degree of master of arts.

He enlisted as corporal in the First Rhode Island Artillery. His promotion was rapid, ending with a brevet as major in August, 1864, for gallant service in the battle of Smithfield.

During the Virginia campaign Major Cushing was inspector of artillery on Gen. Sheridan's staff. Since the war he had served in North Carolina, Alaska, California and the New England states, and participated in the Sioux war of 1876, the Nez Percés war of 1877 and the Apache war of 1881. He retired from active service in 1892.

When Col. Waring took charge of the street cleaning department in New York City in 1895, Major Cushing was appointed superintendent of street cleaning. With Capt. Gibson, now Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, Major Cushing organized the famous "White Wings" brigade. For the last five years Major Cushing had lived in retirement in his home at New Rochelle.

1870

The editor of the MONTHLY acknowledges a pleasant call on Mr. I. N. Ford, '70, and his family in London a few weeks ago. Mr. Ford has been the *New York Tribune* correspondent in London for seven years and during that time has visited every part of the Continent. He has studied all the great galleries of Europe, including the one at Madrid, which he visited at the time of the little King's recent coming-of-age. Mr. Ford lives on Old Queen street, Westminster, in a house which he thinks dates well back toward Elizabethan times. At the rear it opens on St. James's park, one of the finest of the Government's open spaces in London. Mr. Ford's study is decorated with many photographs of celebrated people whom he has met in the course of his long newspaper experience, and he has near his desk a picture of his classmate, Mr. Beckwith, to whom the MONTHLY herewith conveys Mr. Ford's remembrances. Mr. Ford's family consists of a wife, a daughter and a son, the latter a student at Andover Academy.

Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., LL. D., of the University of Nebraska, is announced as a lecturer at the University of Chicago during the summer quarter.

1875

President Wheeler of the University of California has attained to a new distinction. A Pennsylvania factory has put on the market the "Benjamin Wheeler" brand of cigars.

1881

Rev. William Sheafe Chase has handed in his formal resignation as rector of St. James Episcopal Church, Woonsocket, the resignation to take effect July 16. Mr. Chase some weeks ago announced that he would resign, and this action was simply his

formal act of resignation. September 17 Mr. Chase will assume his new duties as honorary preacher at the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Garden City, L. I., and as chaplain of the St. Paul School for Boys at that place. On Thursday, July 17, Mr. Chase will sail from New York on the steamer Barbarosa of the North German Lloyd Steamship line for Bremen, Germany. He expects to return to New York September 8.

1882

Hon. Ira R. Allen of Fairhaven, Vt., attended his class reunion at Providence and hurried to Montpelier by a night train to open the Republican state convention at Montpelier in his capacity as chairman of the state committee. Mr. Allen was re-elected chairman by the committee in session at Montpelier.

1883 and 1887

Among the honorary stewards at the Rhode Island Jockey Club meeting at Providence, June 30—July 5, were Elisha Dyer, Jr., '83, and J. De Forest Danielson, '87.

1885

The New York court of appeals handed down June 20th, a decision sustaining the removal of Charles Guden as Sheriff of Kings County by Governor Odell and the appointment of Colonel Norman S. Dike, Brown, '85, as his successor. The court is unanimous in deciding that the governor acted within his powers in removing Guden. Two opinions upholding that right were written, one by Judge O'Brien. In his opinion Judge Parker says: "In this country the power of removal is an executive power, and in this state it has been vested in the governor by the people.

Charles T. Eaton has been engaged for a seventh year as principal of the Stonington, Conn., public schools. During Mr. Eaton's principalship the schools have increased to an unprecedented numerical point and have steadily progressed in efficiency. There are now 602 pupils on the rolls against 375 at the beginning of Mr. Eaton's service.

1887

Howard P. Quick, for thirteen years chief draughtsman and mechanical engineer for the West End Company and the Boston Elevated Railway Company, has accepted an offer to become steam engineer in charge of the design and construction of power plants in Kansas City, Mo., beginning July 1st. The new position is in connection with the Metropolitan Street Railway & Kansas City Electric Light Company's new undertakings now in charge of the well-known New York engineering firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis. Mr. Quick's ability and designs are represented in Boston by most of the surface railway power stations, overhead line construction and car houses. Mr. Quick is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Boston Society of Arts, the New England Railroad Club and the University Club, and although he is only thirty-six years of age he already has executed imported works, investigations and designs which required extensive travelling in this country and Canada. A few years ago he compiled data and made designs for an arch suspension bridge for Boston Harbor, accompanying his report with photographs and drawings of all the important bridges in the world. He has also collected descriptions and views of all kinds of railway equipment. Prior to his connection with

the Boston Elevated Railway Company he worked with Howard A. Carson for the Metropolitan Sewer Commission.

Bowdoin College, of Brunswick, Maine, at its commencement exercises, June 26th, conferred the degree of doctor of divinity upon Rev. Charles Lincoln White, president of Colby College, Waterville, Maine.

1888

George S. Brown's correct address is Elko, Nevada, not Gold Creek, Elko County, as it has appeared in the university address book.

Charles D. Cooke is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the American Darracq Automobile Co., New York.

1889

Dr. Ernest Potter Jenks died at his residence in New York city, June 25, 1902, of Bright's disease. He was born in Boston, Mass., May 18, 1866, attended the high school in North Brookfield, Mass., and entered Brown University in the fall of 1885. He was much interested in natural history during his college course, and was regarded as one of the best amateur taxidermists in the country. His uncle, John Whipple Potter Jenks, Brown, '38, was professor of agricultural zoölogy in the university from 1872 to 1894. After graduating at Brown in 1889, Mr. Jenks for several years engaged in the lumber business in the South. He then took up the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. Since his graduation from the medical school in 1898 he had been a practitioner in New York city. He was connected with the Demilt Dispensary as assistant house surgeon, and also had charge of the class in the diseases of the heart and lungs. He was also an assistant physician at the Vanderbilt Clinic. Dr. Jenks was a man of unusual personal charm. His genial disposition, his affability and his gentlemanly bearing will at once be recalled by his college mates.

He married in October, 1888, Miss Lora French of Mississippi, who survives him.

1890

Rev. H. W. Wätjen has entered on his tenth year as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Warren, R. I. The church has a membership of about 260 and is growing.

Thomas E. Brown, Jr., has dissolved partnership with Brown & Rogers, attorneys-at-law, New York, and is now practicing at 180 Broadway, in that city.

1891

Professor Edwin G. Dexter of the University of Illinois has an interesting article in the *Popular Science Monthly* for July on "A Study of Twentieth Century Success."

1892

Rev. Augustus P. Reccord, for the past five years pastor of the Austin Street Unitarian Church in Cambridge, Mass., has been called to the pastorate of the Channing Memorial Church in Newport, R. I. He has not yet announced his decision as to accepting or declining the call. Before going to his present position in Cambridge, Mr. Reccord was pastor of the Third Congregational Unitarian Church of Chelsea.

Dr. John H. Lindsay has begun the practice of medicine in Fall River, Mass., having spent

number of years in hospital work and study abroad since his graduation at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Dr. Lindsay makes a specialty of children's diseases.

The address of Dr. William H. Smith is now 479 Beacon street, Boston. He is associated with Dr. Shattuck and has become known for his pathological work.

Theodore S. Brown is with the American Finance and Securities Co. of New York, having an office in the Union Trust Building, Providence.

Arthur Brownell, ex-1892, is superintendent of electrical construction for the Herreshoff Manufacturing Co., Bristol, R. I.

Edmund B. Munger is studying the piano with Theodor Leschetizky, the famous teacher of Paderewski, at Vienna.

Harrison S. Taft is a draughtsman in the ship-building industry at Cleveland, Ohio.

1893

Professor Alexander Meiklejohn and Miss Nannine Annaletta La Villa, were married at Orange, New Jersey, Saturday, June 14th.

Mayor John J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket and Miss Clara R. Osfield of that city were married at St. Mary's Church, June 10, 1902.

1893 and 1894

Henry A. Barker, '93, of this city and Professor Thomas Crosby of the university sailed on the steamship Menominee for London, July 9. They expect to take a cycling tour through England, and sail on their return trip late in August. Other Brown men may join them abroad.

1894

The Baptist Church at Monterey, California, of which Rev. F. C. R. Jackson is pastor, has recently acquired a new parsonage. Mr. Jackson held a reception in the new house, May 29th.

Frederick William Marvel and Miss Elizabeth Stanton Knowles were married at Grace Church, Providence, June 2, 1902.

Miller Moore Fogg, A. M., who has been substituting this year for Professor S. W. Miller of the University of Nebraska, has been appointed assistant professor of English. Under Mr. Fogg's training Nebraska won the Middle West championship in debate this year from Colorado, Kansas and Missouri universities, and the students petitioned the chancellor and regents that he be retained permanently.

Fred Tenney, of Boston, is practically at the top of the list of National League batsmen thus far this year. His average for 37 games is 367.

Former Chancellor J. Irving Manatt, Ph.D., now professor of Greek at Brown, was the Phi Beta Kappa orator this year. His subject was "Our Hellenic Heritage."

1895

Rev. Norman N. Bishop of Chicopee Falls, Mass., received the degree of bachelor of divinity at the recent commencement at Newton Theological Institution. This degree is divinity is not given at the completion of the usual course, but after an additional year's work.

Rev. Franklin D. Elmer of Winsted, Conn., delivered a sermon before the graduating class of the Gilbert School at Winsted, on Sunday, June 22d.

1896

Rev. Jesse F. Smith, who is now a missionary at Rangoon, Burmah, writes to a relative in the United States describing an exciting adventure in that country. Mr. Smith was on a vacation and went out with a party for several days to hunt deer. He and a native preacher were together when they saw a tiger and they put a heavy charge of shot into the shoulders of the animal. The tiger ran away, wounded, and Mr. Smith and his friend followed the trail, supposing the wound was fatal. Coming finally into an opening, they lost the trail, and while they were seeking it the tiger suddenly sprang from the underbrush with a roar, making straight for Mr. Smith, who stepped back to get a position to fire. As he did so his foot caught a root and he fell backward to the ground. No sooner had he struck the ground than the tiger pounced on him. The beast took two bites at the side of Mr. Smith's head, holding his victim down with a paw on his left shoulder. Just as Mr. Smith was expecting the third bite, the animal turned and ran away almost as suddenly as it came.

Though weak and somewhat disabled, Mr. Smith managed to get back to camp, where he was at once put under the care of surgeons. One ear was partly torn off and many stitches were taken in Mr. Smith's scalp. No bones were broken, the worst wound being caused by falling on a sharp stub, which penetrated his back five inches. It fortunately took a slanting direction and caused nothing worse than a severe flesh wound.

1896 and 1902

Miss Ellen Sefton Waterman, 1902, of Providence, was married to Ernest V. Page, '96, of Boston, at the Church of the Messiah, Providence, Monday evening, June 30th. Among the bridesmaids were Miss Grace Pierce and Miss Ada Rogers, 1902. Mr. and Mrs. Page will spend several weeks in the Adirondacks and Canada and afterward make their home in Boston.

1897

Carl R. Fish has been promoted from an instructorship to an assistant professorship of American history in the University of Wisconsin.

At the commencement of Columbia University in June, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Edward C. Broome. Dr. Broome is a native of Central Falls, and has many friends in this city and vicinity. He was graduated from Brown University in 1897 and received the degree of A. M. at Brown in 1898. After teaching in Pawtucket High School for one year he was principal of the high school and superintendent of schools in Seymour, Conn., for two years. He resigned the latter position to accept a fellowship at Columbia.

1898

William Lauder, third baseman of the New York National League baseball team, was severely spiked by a Boston player in the game of June 30. The *New York Tribune* bewails the accident and refers to Lauder as "one of the few good players left on the team."

1898 and 1899

Grave fears are entertained for the safety of John E. Wells, '98, and Louis A. Thomas, '99, teachers in the island of Cebu, in the Philippines,

and members of a party of four abducted by natives, June 10. Messrs. Wells and Thomas are cousins. Both obtained positions as teachers in the public schools of Blairstown, N. J., but Mr. Wells remained only a few months and then began a course at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Mr. Thomas afterward taught school at Richmond and Atlanta. Deciding to go to the Philippines, they left in February for Manila. The last heard from them was through a letter dated Manila, May 12, which said that they were to start at once for Cebu.

1899

The engagement of Walter Boardman Bullen, '99, and Miss Evelyn Olive Johnson, '99, was announced last month.

On Thursday evening, June 12th, at half after six at the Mathewson Street M. E. Church, Miss Hattie L. Latham, Brown, '99, and Frank Devoll Easterbrooks of Perth Amboy, N. J., were married. The decorations of the church were in green and white, the colors of Delta Sigma, the bride's college fraternity. Those who officiated were nearly all Brown graduates. After the ceremony a reception was held at Mr. Latham's residence on Armington street. Mr. and Mrs. Easterbrooks will reside in Perth Amboy, N. J.

Charles Kenworthy Francis has been made junior professor of chemistry in the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Nathan W. Littlefield, Jr., '99, of Pawtucket, and Miss Alice H. Simmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Simmons of Central Falls, were united in marriage, Tuesday afternoon, June 24, 1902, at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Lyon, pastor of the Central Falls Congregational Church, in the presence of a large company of invited guests. At the close of the ceremony a reception was held and a wedding repast was served. Later Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield left for a brief wedding tour. Upon their return will take up their residence in Newark, N. J., where Mr. Littlefield is employed as civil engineer for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

W. W. Clark, who is practising law at Worcester, Mass., has recently been appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Crane.

G. W. Bennett, Jr., graduated from the Boston University Law School in June.

Frederic William Murphy is studying law at Harvard.

W. B. Richardson is playing on the Haverhill baseball team of the New England league.

1900

Horace M. Hovey and Miss Maude Alice Wilson were married at the home of the bride in Providence, Thursday evening, June 26.

Harold B. May of Chicago has an article on public school music in the *Philharmonic*, a bi-monthly magazine published in Chicago.

Rev James Wallace Chesbro of Chester, N. H., and Miss Grace Eleanor Jubb were married at Adams, Mass., July 3, 1902. Mr. Chesbro is pastor of the First Baptist Church at Chester.

Monciffe Cameron is on the reportorial staff of the *Boston Post*.

Frank W. Campbell and John W. Huse were graduated from the Boston University Law School last June.

1901

Harry S. Pratt has resigned his position as physical director in the University of Cincinnati.

Lile Washburn, of the New York baseball team, was hit by a pitched ball in a recent game and suffered a fracture of the nose.

Harry Eugene Nickless, principal of the Phillips (Mass.) High School, and Miss Mabel W. Burgess of Woburn, were united in marriage in that city, July 2, 1902.

1902

Willard G. Ward has formed a partnership with Henry Ludwig for the manufacture of rolled gold plated jewelry. They will do business under the firm name of the Ludwig Manufacturing Company, with an office at 100 Stewart street, Providence.

Harry C. Leach is acting pastor of the West Rutland, (Vermont,) Baptist Church.

Notes on Labrador

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia has recently issued a report of the Brown-Harvard expedition to Nachvak, Labrador, last summer. The report is written by Dr. Delabarre, professor of psychology in Brown University. It presents interesting data of various sorts, botanical, geological, social, etc. It is illustrated by pictures of the natives and views of the country.

Suffield Academy Commencement

At the commencement exercises at Suffield (Conn.) Academy, June 24th, Rev. George H. Ferris, of New Haven, Brown, '91, delivered the address before the literary societies. His subject was: "The Right Sort of Success," and a Suffield correspondent says it was "delivered in his usual inspiring manner," and "was greatly appreciated." On the next day President Faunce of Brown delivered an address on "The Contribution of the School to the Church and State."

Two Football Coaches

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says: "David L. Fultz, perhaps the most versatile athlete ever graduated from Brown University, will coach the Lafayette College football team this fall. * * * Fultz will have absolute charge of the coaching and conditioning of the players, but the system that Lafayette has used so successfully during the last few years will not be changed. Neither will it be adhered to to an exclusive extent. Fultz's varied experience since graduation from Brown qualifies him exceptionally well for a coach at a college of Lafayette's size, where the material is limited. At Brown he was schooled in the Yale style, and his playing typified that system. His association with former Pennsylvania football stars in recent years, however, has resulted in his learning and playing the system used at Pennsylvania."

John A. Gammons, who was, like Mr. Fultz, a graduate in '98, has been elected head coach of the Brown football team.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

PROVIDENCE, R. I., OCTOBER, 1902

No. 3

Building the Greater Brown

IT would be difficult to enumerate all the external changes and improvements that are taking place at Brown, for never in the history of the college have so many been in simultaneous progress. The last few years have been a

period of great material growth, and of these fifteen have already been put in place. The design is in keeping with the new gates, the intervening posts being of red brick and limestone and the fence itself of wrought iron. In the centre of



THE OLD GATES IN POSITION ON THAYER STREET

period of great material growth, and the next few years will see changes of even greater proportions. The new fence, together with the Van Wickle gates, is of course the first prominent object of interest to the alumnus as he comes up College Hill; there are now thirty sections pledged by classes and indi-

viduals at a cost of \$350 each, and of these fifteen have already been put in place. The design is in keeping with the new gates, the intervening posts being of red brick and limestone and the fence itself of wrought iron. In the centre of



THE NEW FENCE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION

At this corner the Bajnotti Tower is to be built

1872 gateway, which may have to be changed somewhat from the published plans because of the Bajnotti tower, which is to be erected about fifteen feet from the corner.

The Bajnotti tower, soon to be built to a height of one hundred feet at this conspicuous point on the campus, is the gift of Mr. Paul Bajnotti of Turin, Italy, in memory of his wife, who was Miss Carrie M. Brown of Providence, a granddaughter of Nicholas Brown, for whom the college was named. Mr. Bajnotti has generously offered \$30,000 for the memorial tower, which will be built of red brick and limestone, in harmony with most of the buildings recently built and in contemplation at the university. About two-thirds of the distance from the ground will be a clock, an innovation of much usefulness on the front campus, as the tower itself will be a structure of æsthetic value. At its base the tower will be about twenty-five feet square. Mr. Guy Lowell of Boston is preparing the plans.

At the southeast corner of the middle campus the beautiful new building of the John Carter Brown Memorial Library is soon to rise. The site is at the intersection of Brown and George streets, and the building will occupy the area formerly covered by the St. Stephen's rectory and Howell House, the latter being one of the wooden dwellings used by the college for some years as a dormitory. Just east of Howell stood Messer, a house of similar design which, like Howell and the rectory, has been torn down. The space occupied by Messer will be left vacant, so that a

good view of the library may be gained from all sides. The plans as originally drawn for Mr. John Nicholas Brown, '85, the former owner of the priceless collection of Americana which the new building is to contain, showed a structure of marble, but it has been decided, on account of the great expense, to use Indiana limestone instead. This will give a very light effect and is expected to be at least as satisfactory after a few years of exposure to the weather as marble would have been. The plans are not yet completed but in general it may be said that the architecture will be classic Greek, with a portico and pillars on the west, which is to be the front. The library will protrude to the west somewhat farther than Wilson Hall, next which it is to stand, but not so far as Sayles Hall, which is next beyond Wilson. It will extend across Brown street, so that it will be visible all the way up that street from Power street. The effect will be that of a one-story building of great height and the most modern plans of library construction will be adopted, with of course every possible precaution against fire. The sum left in Mr. Brown's will for the building was \$150,000, and added to this is a half-million endowment for the library. The value of the library as it exists to-day cannot be accurately estimated, but it may be roughly put at from five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand dollars. The foundation for the new building is to be built this fall but the rest of the work will be deferred until spring, on account of weather conditions. The architects are Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston.



WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE HOYT SWIMMING POOL

The new structure closely adjoins the Lyman Gymnasium

Work will soon begin on the foundation for the new Rockefeller building at the north end of the middle campus. This building is to be used as a social and religious centre and will be of red brick and limestone, three stories in height. Though one story less than Hope College, near which it will stand and which it will resemble, it will be about as high. Plans are in course of preparation by McKim, Mead & White of New York.

Just east of the Lyman Gymnasium the new swimming pool presented by Mr. Colgate Hoyt is being built. The original estimate of its cost was ten thousand dollars, and that was the amount first offered by Mr. Hoyt, but the actual expenditure will be twenty thousand dollars, which the generous donor will provide. The pool is to be seventy-five feet in length and access to it will be had through the gymnasium. It will probably be ready for use before Thanksgiving.

Lincoln Field is greatly changed from the days when it was a baseball ground. The old gates that stood for many years at the head of College street are now in place on Thayer street at the head of Manning, and when the plans suggested by Mr. Olmsted of Boston and Professor Ware of Columbia are carried out there will be a long and narrow campus extending from these gates westward to the rear of Sayles Hall, where a circular embankment of turf or stone is to be built. On the south border of this campus there is to be erected at once a three-story building of red brick and limestone, mainly for the courses mechanical and civil engineering. The

building will be approximately as long as Hope College and almost square, and room will be left on the east for a future addition of the same size. There will be some heavy machinery in the building and the second floor will be occupied at first by four general recitation rooms.

The new dormitory authorized by the corporation, which is to be in architectural harmony with the new engineering building, will extend north and south along Thayer street, to the left of the gates as they appear in the illustration on the first page of this magazine. Dormitories, it is pointed out, should always run north and south, so that all the rooms may have sunlight during some portion of the day. On the north side of the gates in due time another dormitory will probably be erected, and Thayer street, instead of being the backdoor to the college will be one of the main avenues of approach. It is planned, though not definitely, to have a biological museum, some day, west of this contemplated dormitory, about on the site of the old baseball grandstand.

During the summer many minor improvements have taken place at the university, for a description of which there is no space in the MONTHLY at this time. Manning Hall has been painted a cream white, the corridors of University Hall are bright with new colors, and all the buildings have been somewhat renovated. Unfortunately all but one of the elm trees that were set out on the middle campus a few months ago have died, but they are to be replaced as soon as possible with others.

Academic Changes

MANY important academic changes have recently been enacted by the board of fellows. Some of these changes are in the requirements for admission, others relate to undergraduate courses of study and still others pertain to degrees.

ADMISSION TO COLLEGE

The changes in the requirements for admission affect candidates for all degrees. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of arts are now allowed to substitute for one ancient language, or for the more advanced portion of their Greek one or more subjects chosen from the following list: French, German, English and American history, solid and spherical geometry and plane trigonometry, physics and chemistry. When the whole of one ancient language, however, is omitted, the greater part of the work offered in place of it must be in modern languages. It should be noted that while greater latitude has been allowed, the old requirements will still satisfy the conditions of admission, and it is probable that a large majority of the candidates for the A. B. degree will continue to present the same subjects as heretofore, but the change will have brought the university into closer connection with some of the best preparatory schools which have been devoting increasing attention to modern languages and the sciences, for the greater part (in the case of science the whole) of which work their students have hitherto been unable to obtain credit on entering Brown.

In the case of the degree of bachelor of philosophy the requirement for admission has been considerably increased, and is now, so far as quantity of work goes, approximately equivalent to the A. B. requirement. The additional work may be done in ancient or modern language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, physiography, astronomy or history. The new requirement will go into effect in 1903.

The degrees of civil engineer and mechanical engineer will not be given after 1905. In their place the degree of bachelor of science in mechanical engineering and civil engineering respectively will be given. The degree of bachelor of science in elec-

trical engineering has been added to the foregoing degrees in science. The general scientific course now leading to the degree of bachelor of science will be discontinued.

The admission requirements for candidates for the degree of bachelor of science have also been increased by the addition of solid and spherical geometry, free hand drawing and chemistry, for the last of which, however, a modern language may be substituted.

COLLEGE COURSES

Accompanying these changes in the conditions of admission to candidacy for the several first degrees are enlargements and certain modifications of the courses leading to these degrees. A four years' course in electrical engineering has been established and a higher standard of work in mechanical and civil engineering has been made possible by the added requirements for admission to these courses.

The most noticeable changes in the curriculum for candidates for the A. B. degree are the increase in the amount of required work by the addition of certain new courses. To the list of required subjects have been added courses (each of three hours a week for a year) in English literature, in physical or natural science, and in political science, social science and political economy (the last three constituting together a single course), while the requirement in philosophy has been increased from a course for a single term to a course running through the year.

The assignments of these required courses to the different college years have also been changed. Rhetoric has been put back into the freshman year, thus closing the gap which has existed between the work in the preparatory schools and the college. This change has been made possible by reducing the time of the ancient language courses in the freshman year from four to three hours per week, and the time allowed to mathematics in the same year from five to four hours per week. The required history has been opened to sophomores as well as juniors. The newly required courses in English literature, in social and political science and political

economy and in philosophy may be taken in either sophomore, junior, or senior year. The course in science may be taken in the freshman, sophomore, or junior year.

The net result of all changes made so far as they affect the proportion between required and elective work is an increase in the former from 27-63 to 34-62 of the entire course, an increase somewhat modified by the fact that in the case of a certain portion of the required work the student has a choice between two or more departments (*e. g.* Latin and Greek, French and German, the various scientific depart-

same number of courses will be required of those who graduate after three years of study as of those who graduate after four years of study.

FACULTY CHANGES

The introduction of rhetoric into the freshman year has necessitated an increase in the staff of instruction in the English department and Henry Barrett Huntington, A. B., has been appointed assistant professor of English. Mr. Huntington was graduated at Harvard University in 1897, was assistant in English at that university 1897-1898, was instructor in English in Dartmouth College 1898-1901. Last year he was instructor in English at Harvard taking some of the courses of Professor Baker who had leave of absence for the year. Professor Burnham has resigned as associate professor of mechanical engineering. Professor Kenerson has been changed from assistant professor of mechanical engineering and drawing to assistant professor of mechanical engineering to act in place of Professor Burnham. Assistant Professor Meiklejohn has been promoted to become associate professor of logic and metaphysics. The following appointments have also been made: Mr. A. E. Blanchard to become instructor in civil engineering; Mr. H. J. Hall to become instructor in psychology; Mr. R. M. Packard to become instructor in mathematics; Mr. E. T. Whitford to become instructor in Biblical literature; Dr. Frank T. Fulton to become instructor in histology and pathology; Mr. Latham Clarke to become assistant in chemistry; Miss M. E. Clarke and Miss G. E. Dickerman to become assistant cataloguers in the library; Mr. P. D. Sherman to become instructor in German; Mr. T. H. Guild to become assistant in English; Mr. E. T. Williamson to become instructor in French; Mr. H. F. Craft to become assistant in English.

Two professors have leave of absence for the year 1902-03, Professors A. G. Harkness and E. B. Delabarre. Professor Harkness is for the present year director of the American School in Rome. His courses in the university are being conducted by Professor Greene.



PROFESSOR HUNTINGTON

ments) or between two or more courses in the same department, as in philosophy.

DEGREES IN THREE YEARS

Another important change in the academic life at the university pertains to the period of college residence. From this time on a student may, upon conditions not yet fully decided, receive the bachelor's degrees in art and philosophy after three years of college residence. The privilege however will be granted only upon such terms as will insure the maintenance of the present standard of scholarship requisite for obtaining these degrees. The



The Football Team



at "Erden- heim"

MR. WEAVER'S FARM HOUSE AT BROOKLYN, CONN.

BROWN has recently received many gifts, in money, in books, in fences and in buildings. It has greatly enlarged its plant, and it has not a little increased the beauty of its grounds. More students have come to it this year than ever before. It has, indeed, entered upon a new growth, and to sustain it in the tax upon the strength that this happy state of enlargement levies on all forms of life, President Faunce promised in chapel on the first morning of the college year that vastly greater things are now being planned than as yet have been published. But among all the gifts that Brown has received for many a year, no matter how far away in any case the dollar sign may have been from the unit figure, and among all the other signs of advancement the college rejoices in, none is more encouraging to those who place men above money and spirit above matter, than the invitation Mr. Charles S. Weaver of the class of 1882 sent to the candidates for the football eleven to spend ten days with him at "Erdenheim," his farm, which is situated just out of the village of Brooklyn, in Windham County, Connecticut.

Mr. Weaver's estate is large, but his house is not of such a size that without any previous preparations it could provide quarters for a squad of twenty-five or thirty young, hungry, boisterously happy giants. Even Lyman Gymnasium would have to undergo some alterations before it could entertain so many guests of this sort. On this account, Mr. Weaver sent his wife and children away. He turned into a sleeping-room almost every apartment that could be adapted to that purpose, and out of his piazza he made a long dining-room, sheltering it from the rain with a screen. He

eagerly followed out the suggestion that he put an improvised shower bath in the shed adjoining the house. He secured the services of a cook from the Hope Club. He put all the products of the farm at the disposal of his guests, and a hundred other things he did in the cause. All day long he went around looking after the wants of the young men who aspired to represent their college on the athletic field. At night he slept in his office in a building adjoining the stable.

All these things, many of them little in themselves, I mention simply to show that in them Mr. Weaver made a sacrifice — performed a personal service. His giving was not altogether in the interest of football, however, for if it were he might better have turned his farm over to players from a larger college. It was, instead, solely for the sake of his Alma Mater, Brown.

Under his loyal roof the members of the squad came together to learn something about football. They took cross-country runs in the morning; they practiced punting and running down the field under kicks, and they lined up every afternoon to go through the signals. They breathed the purest of country air, they ate the most nourishing food, rustic and urban — their appetites they soon joyfully discovered had expanded in exact ratio to the cube of the distance they were above the rest of the world — and in their leisure moments they looked down over the valley below, a study in light and shade, stretching far to the north and to the south to the shores of Long Island Sound, not forgetting to take in at the same time the low hills of western Rhode Island under the eastern skyline heavy with the deep hazy blue of early autumn. Sometimes, perhaps, some

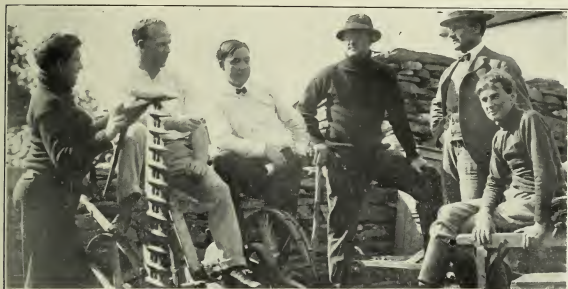
of them wondered about the causes which brought them to such an attractive spot. If they did they are much the better football players for it. They will give the more of themselves to the game, not because it is a sport they like but because it is played in the name of a college they love.

Mr. Weaver's generosity, indeed, may well be taken as the text for a sermon to all Brown men, whether graduates or undergraduates. For the students, it should be helpful in showing them that the moment they were admitted to college life they took upon themselves the duty of supporting with all that is in them the different forms of its activity. And so long as Brown puts out an athletic team every man should try his utmost to inspire it to do its best. Victories are worth so much simply because they usually mean that the side that wins them has advanced farther than the other in making the most of its possibilities. If this spirit of striving for the utmost is developed in a student body on and around a field of sport, it must enter in some degree at least into the more serious and

more important sides of college life. When a man who delights in scholarship and has no leaning whatever toward athletics yet enthusiastically supports the eleven simply because a "B" is on its sweaters, he is almost sure to bring back with him to the class-room a few sportsmen friends who will be glad to acquire some of his academic spirit. Moreover, the man who as an undergraduate takes the deepest interest in college is the man who as a graduate wishes to do the most for his Alma Mater.

Mr. Weaver's gift is one which the alumni also may think over with great profit. He gratefully admits that he owes Brown much, and in trying to find out in what he could best serve her, he came to the conclusion that it would be in handing over to her his farm for ten days, not forgetting, however, to stay on it himself and give his own personal labors. What shall be the lasting results of this few day's visit of the Brown football squad to "Erdenheim" is entirely within the power of the undergraduates and the alumni to determine.

Frederick William Jones



A GROUP OF FOOTBALL LEADERS AT "ERDENHEIM"

Captain Barry

Mr. Murphy

Manager Dodge

Mr. Gammons

Dr. Parker

Mr. Weaver

Candidates for the Eleven

EARLY in September thirty-three men started for Brooklyn, Connecticut, for preliminary practice under the supervision of Head-Coach Gammons and Coaches Murphy and Richardson. Mr. Charles S. Weaver of the class of '82 opened up his fine estate "Erdenheim" of one hundred acres for the use of the squad until the opening of college.

"Erdenheim" is situated on the top of a high hill, three hundred feet above sea-level, commanding an open view of surrounding country for thirty miles. Here the men had the best of food, air and exercise, and rapidly got into good condition for hard training at Andrews Field. Every day they went through light work, such as falling on the ball and signal practice, and sometimes they indulged in light tackling. Two long cross-country runs of five miles each were taken and every day the team ran to and from the field of practice, a distance of perhaps one-half mile. That the work might not become too monotonous, Mr. Weaver had the men pick the fruit from about fourteen hundred peach trees.

On the sixteenth, the squad returned to Providence and began systematic training with Gammons, Fred Murphy, '99, Richardson, '00, Dr. Parker, Hunt, '99, Bliss, '96, and Slocum, as coaches.

There are old men enough on the squad to form a strong basis for an excellent team. Captain Barry has a fine knowledge of the game and, his experience makes him a captain whom the fellows respect and trust. Colter had an excellent record last year as centre of the varsity and he greatly helps the make-up of the team. He weighs about 180 pounds in good trim and is able to take care of his position. Johnson, one of last year's team, is training again this year, weighing 183 pounds. Hall, 193 pounds, an excellent guard, is on hand. Webb, the star tackle of last year of 187 pounds, is already showing great improvement over last year and can be relied upon to take care of one tackle. Savage, 172 pounds, is another man who plays a hard game. Schwinn, although weighing only 135 pounds, has proved himself invaluable at end and is improving steadily. Hascall,

another member of last year's varsity, weighing 155, is out again for end. As quarter, Scudder, the man who ran the team last year, is trying again. He weighs about 150 pounds and has had two year's experience at his position on the varsity. Gallison is another member of the squad of last year who is showing up in good form. At half-back Greene, 155 pounds, is again out this year and is one of the most promising men.

In former years there has been a lack at Brown of suitable men to make competition sharp and keen. This year it is not the case, for the freshman class has brought into college men who are going to make the positions on the team very hard to get, and already the fight is keen. In the list of new men are many players of great preparatory school reputations.

Roberts, 245 pounds, of Attleboro High School is a man who is making a hard fight for the centre of the line. He is a man with a brilliant record, and despite his weight, is very fast and aggressive. Atwell, who weighs about 195 pounds, is also trying for the centre of the line. Shaw, an all round athlete of 184 pounds, comes to Brown with a bright record not only in football but also in track athletics and baseball, and is doing a great deal towards building up the middle of the line. Stearns, 188 pounds, and Cobb, 178 pounds, are two upper-classmen of good football ability who are trying hard for the team. Another good man is Huff, a Mount Hermon football player who weighs 160 pounds, and is trying for a tackle or end position. Another tackle, enthusiastic and hard-working, is Philbrick, '03, who weighs 160. This year there need be no fear regarding the position of end. With the two good men of last year's team, Schwinn and Hascall, there are four or five good men who can make that position safe. Russ, 178 pounds, has had a remarkable record in Worcester Academy and plays the game hard and fast all the time. Another good man is Morris of New Jersey, who weighs 180 pounds. Keen, 172 pounds, Rackle, 150 pounds, Fleming, 168 pounds, Price, 165 pounds, and Cooke, 160 pounds, are men who can make the end of the line secure.

At quarter also there are men present who can run that difficult position creditably. Crowell of last year's squad is a man of much enthusiasm and life and keeps the game going all the time. Pattee, 140 pounds, a brilliant baseball player as well as football man is of the same type. Reilly, a freshman, is another quarter of good ability.

The half-backs are doing well for this early date. Cooper, 163 pounds, is a very fleet man and comes with a very good record. Ingalls another man of the squad last year is putting up a good fight for the team. Graham, 160 pounds, is showing excellent form and is one of the promising candidates. Walsh is another man who is doing consistent work. Chase, 148 pounds, is trying for the position of half-back.

There are four good men trying for full-back. Hamilton, a sturdy player of 173 pounds, is a hard worker and Hickman, 182 pounds, is another man of the same sort. Huntley, 170 pounds, and Wekert, 160 pounds, are both good men and are working faithfully.

Perhaps the best thing about the work of the team so far is the spirit of harmony that is seen throughout the whole squad. The coaches are obeyed implicitly, the players are trying their best and there is the finest kind of good fellowship among all concerned. The prospects are truly encouraging and all may expect to see good things from the football team of 1902.

Alexander H. Abbott, '03

Graduate Athletes at Harvard

A WRITER in the *Boston Globe* of September 28 directs attention to the extensive use of men from other colleges on the Harvard football team. These men for the most part are enrolled in the graduate departments at Harvard, so that no undue pressure in persuading them to study at Cambridge need be charged, but the spectacle of an eleven so largely made up of men who are not Harvard undergraduates is unsatisfactory to those who believe in the sportsmanlike regulation of intercollegiate contests. The writer in the *Boston Globe*, who may be described as a friendly critic, says:

"With nearly 5,000 men attending all Harvard, it does seem that spirit is wanting somewhere — and this thought comes when the fact is recalled that beside Barnard most of the men prominent in the middle line to-day have come to Cambridge from other universities.

"Barnard, '02, taking an extra course at Cambridge, weighing 190 pounds and promising to become a powerful man in the line, remains as the only veteran from tackle to tackle. King, at centre, 240 pounds, is a westerner in his second year at the law school. Marshall, 215 pounds,

who, though experienced at Dartmouth, needs a tremendous amount of coaching, also is in a graduate school. Force, already on the training table, and whose 198 pounds coaches see their way to utilize in the line, is still another post-graduate.

"Then there is Davenport, weighing a few pounds under 190, who comes to Harvard from Williams, and must be considered in the thorough trying out that is to come; also Lyons, who played tackle in Iowa before coming to Cambridge, and who weighs about 200.

"Eliminate these six men from Harvard's squad, and the remainder of the guard and tackle candidates and those for centre would not make a showing worthy of the university, and the application of a rule that would bar all men except undergraduates and graduates of Harvard only, from varsity teams — and such a rule has many advocates — would reveal lack of line material among the men who have made Harvard their alma mater.

"Harvard assumes grave responsibilities in playing men from other colleges on her teams, but in every instance Captain Kernan has secured proof that these men are eligible."

Philippine Problems

*Excerpted from an address by Carl Copping Plehn, '89, Ph. D., at Berkeley, California **

THE problem to-day is not, "Shall we retain the Philippines?" That was settled once and for all on May day, four years ago. The real issue is how to fit the Filipino for citizenship. And in this we need to supply the world with the true facts in the case. It is to be regretted that when the Philippine Commission was reorganizing the public school system, revising the tariff, perfecting the civil service system, enacting a new code and fighting an epidemic for the first time successfully, that the only news furnished the public was the sensational accounts of the capture of Aguinaldo, really a third or fourth rate event, or the exaggerated reports of a small commissary scandal, or the absurd yarns of the atrocities of our soldiers. It is remarkable that these things should have so influenced not only the general public but even persons who should have been better informed, and that Congress was forced to hear these matters aired before its committees and the War Department compelled to make formal denials.

These matters, that have been filling the public ear, have not been the real issues. We have had several problems of more far-reaching significance to master. We had a military struggle, an inheritance of disorder from the time of Spanish domination. It required a stretch of humanity to regard these misguided foes as fair opponents and to give them the benefits of the laws of war. But we have wrought patiently, and the end is in sight. Again, we have resorted to an extreme measure to a plan concerning the effectiveness and humanity of which we have gathered harsh notions from Cuba. The system of 'reconcentration,' gathering defenseless people within protected lines, where, for a limited time, they may enjoy the hospitality of Uncle Sam, while the guerrilla warfare is waged against their enemies—this has been successfully conducted with none of the abuses that stigmatized it in Spanish hands. And commerce, the exports and imports, which,

in Spain's best year, aggregated only \$60,000,000, jumped in the first year of American control to \$80,000,000, increased in the next year to \$109,000,000, and last year reached \$120,000,000. This year, with the promise of an effective tariff, the island trade bids fair to reach the splendid figure of \$250,000,000.

Another task which we have faced and are solving is that Quixotic scheme of educating some six and a half millions of Orientals. Nearly 2,000 American teachers have been introduced, and they have met on the part of the Filipino an eagerness for knowledge and no mean capacity to learn. One great hope in this educational plan is to give the whole archipelago one language. We are also giving the natives fair courts for the first time, a simple procedure and an economical litigation hitherto unknown to them. We have made a civil service system with rules much stricter than those in the United States, and confidently hope to prevent the future misuse of the public offices for tyranny and injustice. Last but not least, we are extending elaborate sanitary measures throughout the islands.

We still have weighty problems before us. There must come the separation of church and state, a matter full of difficulties. The administration of immense fertile tracts in the Philippines is involved in the settlement of this question. The problem of introducing capital safely into the islands must be carefully studied, and, finally, we must arouse in the Filipino the sentiment of patriotism and give him an understanding of his duty as a citizen. The general spread of Christianity throughout the islands gives us a good basis on which to work. It is hoped that these responsibilities will sober and govern us in political right living.

* Dr. Plehn is associate professor of finance at the University of California and has been serving as director of the census for the Philippine Islands. His views are given as those of an expert fresh from the field, not for the purpose of arousing debate.

Topics of the Month

Brown's Oldest Graduate Dead.

General Francis James Lippitt of Washington, D. C., who was graduated at Brown in the class of 1830 and was the university's oldest living alumnus, passed away at his home in Washington, September 26, 1902, in the ninety-first year of his age. General Lippitt was born at Providence, July 19, 1812, and had a varied and distinguished career. He served as captain in the Mexican war, and as colonel and brevet brigadier general in the civil war. He was a delegate from San Francisco to the California constitutional convention in 1849 and was influential in preventing the introduction of slavery into the state. He was assistant counsel for the United States department of justice from 1877 to 1882, issued several military and legal treatises, and in recent years had been a practicing attorney at Washington. His summer home was at Bristol Ferry in this state, and there he had spent some time this year as usual.

General Lippitt was a descendant of the Puritan, John Lippitt, who in 1636 was a coadjutor of Roger Williams in the settlement of Providence. Before entering Brown he spent a year with his uncle, who was a professor in the Episcopal seminary at Alexandria, Va., and during that time attended a president's levee at Washington. "All I remember about it," General Lippitt wrote in his "Reminiscences," published a few months ago by the Preston & Rounds Co. of Providence, "is that I was introduced to the

President — John Quincy Adams — whose hand was very large and icy cold." These Reminiscences are rich in personal experiences, especially in those pertaining to distinguished men of the nineteenth century. General Lippitt travelled much and was a keen observer. As he told his audience at the alumni dinner in Providence, in June, 1901, he witnessed the burial of Lafayette, and at the time of his death he was the sole survivor of those who stood at the great Frenchman's grave.



GENERAL LIPPITT

General Lippitt was a distinguished linguist and his life in Paris, between his college days and his emigration to California, was full of picturesque incident and marked by association with a number of famous personages, among them De Tocqueville, whom he assisted in the preparation of his work on "Democracy in America." General Lippitt was a good raconteur, a student of notable accomplishments and a loyal son of Brown. He had been the university's senior alumnus since the death of John A. Fayerweather, Esq., of the class of

1826, who passed away at Westboro, Mass., January 27, 1901, in the ninety-third year of his age. According to the latest edition of the university address book, the senior alumni are now Rev. William Lawton Brown of Wrentham, Mass.; William Henry Potter, Esq., of Kingston, R. I., and Rev. Thomas Lyman Randolph of Alameda, Cal.

General Lippitt retained to the end great intellectual vigor, as his address at Brown in 1901, when he had been out of college seventy-one years, abundantly indicated.

Figures of Registration Following are the latest obtainable figures of registration, with the figures of a corresponding period a year ago. It should be understood that there will be some changes before the catalogue comes out:

| | September, 1902. | September, 1901. |
|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Graduates..... | 64..... | 77 |
| Seniors..... | 108..... | 128 |
| Juniors..... | 118..... | 108 |
| Sophomores..... | 156..... | 147 |
| Freshmen..... | 206..... | 203 |
| Specials..... | 49..... | 59 |
| | <hr/> 701 | <hr/> 722 |

Women's College:

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Seniors..... | 29..... | 36 |
| Juniors..... | 30..... | 27 |
| Sophomores..... | 43..... | 36 |
| Freshmen..... | 50..... | 47 |
| Specials..... | 21..... | 31 |
| | <hr/> 173 | <hr/> 177 |

Total in university.....874.....899

When the catalogue for 1901-02 appeared, the registration had increased to 920. It should pass the 900 mark by the time this year's catalogue is issued.

Corporation Meeting

The annual meeting of the corporation was held on the third of September. Twenty-eight members were present, nine fellows and nineteen trustees. Robert I. Gammell, A. M., was elected vice chancellor to preside over the trustees in the absence of the chancellor, Colonel William Goddard, LL. D. Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, D. D., and Edgar L. Marston, A. B., entered upon their duties as trustees. Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., was re-elected secretary of the corporation, and the office of assistant secretary was created, F. T. Guild, A. M., the registrar of the university, being chosen to fill the position. Owing to Dr. Anderson's removal to Albany, N. Y., and his consequent inability to attend the meetings of the advisory and executive committee, his resignation from that committee was accepted. Eugene W. Mason, A. B., of Providence, was added to the committee.

The recommendation for a building substantially like Hope College, to be erected on Lincoln Field, facing on Thayer street, south of the southerly line of Manning street, was adopted. The cost of the building is estimated to be about \$78,000. The corner of Waterman and Prospect

streets was approved as the site for the Bajnotti clock tower. It was voted that a sum not exceeding \$50,000 be appropriated from the common fund for the erection and equipment of a building for the engineering departments, to be expended under direction of a committee to be appointed by the advisory and executive committee.

Hon. William W. Douglas, LL. D., was elected to the board of trustees in place of Stephen Greene, Ph. B., deceased.

Meeting of Executive Committee

A meeting of the executive committee of the corporation was held on the twenty-sixth of September. At this meeting it was voted to appropriate \$1500 for the construction of a running track at Andrews Field, providing the remainder of the necessary fund is raised by contribution from friends of the college. In the original plans for the layout of the new athletic field provision was made for a cinder path of the best quality, but the available funds of the association became exhausted before this part of the programme was reached and the officials were obliged to drop the matter for a time.

The demand for and importance of this feature of a fully equipped athletic field have long been recognized by the alumni who follow athletics at the university, and Dr. Faunce has been a staunch supporter of the scheme.

At the same meeting there was a general discussion on matters of university interest. As the building committee for the new engineering building, Arnold B. Chace, Sc. D., John R. Freeman and J. C. B. Woods, A. M., LL. B., were appointed. For the proposed new dormitory, Robert I. Gammell, A. M., and William V. Kellen, LL. B., Ph. D., were selected as the building committee.

Three New Trustees

The corporation has elected the following trustees to fill three Baptist vacancies: Hon. William W. Douglas, '61, of Providence; Edgar L. Marston, Esq., of New York, and Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, '74, of Brookline, Mass. An extended biography of Judge Douglas appeared in the July number of the MONTHLY.

Edgar L. Marston is a graduate of Le-grange College, Missouri. After his graduation from college he studied law and was admitted to the bar in St. Louis, where he

lived for a number of years. For the last twelve years he has been engaged in business in New York city as a member of the firm of Blair & Co., bankers, 33 Wall street.

Thomas Seymour Barbour was graduated at Brown in 1874, and received from the university the honorary degree of doctor of divinity in 1895. Upon his graduation at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1877 he was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Rockport, N. Y. He has since been pastor of the North Orange Church, Orange, N. J., 1881-1883, of the First Church, Fall River, Mass., 1883-1896, and of the Baptist Church in Brookline, Mass., 1896-1899. In 1899 he was elected to his present position of foreign secretary of the American Baptist Union. His office is in Tremont Temple, Boston, his home in Brookline. Two brothers of Dr. Barbour have been graduated at the university: Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., of the class of 1888, and Rev. John B. Barbour, of the class of 1891.

Additional Equipments

The equipments of the departments of chemistry and physics have recently been considerably increased. In the department of chemistry about \$4,500 has been expended in securing apparatus, chemicals and minerals. One thousand dollars of this sum has been expended for a supply of the celebrated Kahlbaum organic chemicals, and \$600 for Merck's inorganic chemicals. The additional apparatus is for lecture room and laboratory use. A plate glass hood has been installed in the lecture room and the room itself has been furnished with electric lights. Besides a new store of glass and porcelain apparatus for ordinary use, some special instruments have been acquired, a Schmidt and Haensch polariscope, an Ostwald thermostat, Beckmann's apparatus for the determination of molecular weights by the freezing and the boiling point methods, and apparatus for physical chemistry. The basement of the building has been arranged as a store room for supplies.

To the apparatus of the department of physics a number of instruments for precision measurement in electricity have been added. These include a standard resistance, 100000 ohms and 1-10 ohms, Carhart-Clark standard cell, a Thomson in-

clined coil ammeter and voltmeter, and two D'Arsonval galvanometers. The apparatus of the department has also been increased by the addition of various minor pieces constructed in the shop and laboratory during the summer.

Harper's Weekly on President's Annual Report

Harper's Weekly in its issue of September 20 commends a feature of Dr. Faunce's annual report as follows:

"The annual report of President Faunce of Brown University is notable not only for the announcement that Brown University will follow Harvard in granting the degree of A. B. for a three years' course of study, but also because of its frank discussion of the ethics of college athletics and the relatively unsatisfactory aspect of that particular phase of college life throughout the country. President Faunce points out that while it is true that on the side of joint legislation against 'professionalism' the situation was never more satisfactory than it is to-day, yet at the same time there is no confidence that the rules which have been created are developing a higher code of conduct or a better standard of amateur athletics among the rank and file of college men. As with theologians, so with athletes, the ethic of creed subscription is not clearly defined; and under the clause of the pledge which the college student takes who enters athletics, namely, that he has not received 'indirect compensation,' it is possible for almost as many different interpretations of that phrase as there are applicants. President Faunce is quite right in pointing out that it is the duty of college officials, editors of student publications, and sporting judges to create a better sentiment respecting the ends for which men compete in college sports. Recreation, enjoyment, good-fellowship, manhood, character—these, rather than the championship, should be the ideal kept in view. Back to the individual and to his sense of right and wrong President Faunce would go rather than on to new restrictive legislation. He is as wise as those who prescribe a higher personal code of honor rather than more monitorial oversight to abolish such incidents respecting cribbing for examinations as recently came to the surface at Phillips Andover.



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OCTOBER, 1902

A LARGE ENTERING CLASS

When the freshmen are all registered it will be found that they number about 210, exclusive of more than fifty in the Women's College. This means one of the largest classes in the history of Brown University, though it is not as large as the class that entered four years ago. If the present senior class were not so small, containing as it does only 108 members, the total registration of the university would be near the one thousand mark. As it is, the number will probably exceed 900.

Our congratulations are meanwhile due to Dartmouth, whose entering class is reported to number 230 young men. Dartmouth has enjoyed a great numerical growth under Dr. Tucker and is becoming one of the larger New England colleges.

Its situation is remote, but for that reason it is peculiarly attractive to some people. In a place as small and distant as Hanover a college dominates the community and so assumes a pleasing if exaggerated importance. Brown is still ahead of Dartmouth in the number of its freshmen, if we count in the young women at Pembroke Hall, but otherwise Dartmouth is slightly in the lead.

One feature of Dartmouth's growth is particularly interesting — the establishment of the Amos Tuck school of Administration and Finance, for which a large endowment has been provided. It seems strange that a school of this character should be established in a small and not easily accessible town in the Connecticut river valley, where "administration and finance" do not bear so important a relation to the life of the community as they do in the centres of population. But the Tuck School starts with good facilities and will draw students from many states, because it is one of the pioneer institutions of its sort.

At Brown, rather than at colleges like Dartmouth, Amherst and Williams, we see the beginning of a genuine university. We shall draw in the next few years from a wider field than they because of our more varied curricula. It will be difficult for Dartmouth, maintaining itself almost exclusively as a college, to enlarge its attendance equally with Brown, which will naturally offer more and more courses along widely separated lines of instruction. Especially will this be true in the departments of engineering, which will have greater inducements to present a little while hence, when the new engineering building is ready on Lincoln Field. There is an unmistakable demand for instruction in engineering, especially electrical engineering, and the institution that meets this demand is bound to push ahead of the one that confines itself to the classics and theoretical mathematics, though these too, are vitally necessary in the modern university.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON ALUMNI

The time is coming when permanent headquarters for the New York and Boston alumni of Brown will be imperative. Of course we cannot aspire at present to clubhouses like those of Harvard or Yale, but there seems no good reason why the Brown clubs of those two cities should not acquire a modest room or two, where Brown men could drop in occasionally—say once a week if not oftener. A beginning toward permanent headquarters may be said to have been made in Boston, where the sons of Brown meet frequently during the winter. We should not be surprised to hear, any day, of a movement looking to the acquisition of clubrooms or a clubhouse in that city, and it would be equally gratifying to know that a similar movement had been begun in New York.

According to the latest compilation of the residences of Brown graduates, 168 live in New York City and eighteen in Brooklyn. There are also eight in Bridgeport, sixty-two in New Jersey, and many others within a territory easily tributary to the metropolis. There are Brown men in the Oranges, in Morristown and in the cities and towns along the Hudson. Surely there is financial strength enough in the neighborhood of New York to maintain at least a small permanent club.

The good such an organization could do is immeasurable. It would accomplish for Brown in New York what the University Club has done for Brown in Providence. It would bring Brown men together and heighten their feeling of community.

In Boston the field is promising. There were at last accounts 658 Brown men in Massachusetts, of whom 138 were in Boston, fifty-two in Cambridge, forty-two in Fall River, thirty-four in Worcester, sixteen in Newton Centre, fourteen in Taunton, thirteen in Attleboro, twelve in New Bedford, eight in Brockton, and seven each in Brookline, Hyde Park, Lowell,

North Attleboro and Salem. Most of these cities and towns are within convenient distance of the Hub and it is certain that a Brown Club, open every day in the year, would become the natural meeting-place for Brown men of the neighborhood when in Boston.

Is not the experiment of unpretentious but permanent headquarters in New York and Boston worth trying?

THE ATHLETIC SITUATION

It would be foolish to deny that the athletic situation in the colleges of America is at present unsatisfactory. Professionalism lurks everywhere, in one guise or another, and the existing rules check but do not prevent the participation in inter-collegiate games of young men who in some way and at some time have received compensation for playing on the baseball or football field. The usual autumn crop of charges and counter charges is springing up and no prominent institution is likely to escape. There has been a wild scramble for athletic freshmen and some of the stories that are told sub rosa here in New England are calculated to discourage the lover of pure amateur sport.

To frame a set of rules that will eliminate professionalism and yet not bear unfairly on the athletic student is the perennial ideal of those who have the interests of college sport at heart. But how is it to be done? Shall the bars be let down to the summer nines? And if this much is conceded, will there be any less hypocrisy and stretching of the athletic conscience?

Dr. Faunce strikes a ringing note when he says that the solution of the problem lies in the moral elevation of students rather than in the multiplication of rules. Yet in this every-day world cold-blooded law has its place along with ethical culture, and we cannot wholly depend on man's better impulses, however assiduously trained.

The root of the matter is this: there are

many students to whom the temptation to professionalism never comes because they do not have to earn their living, and there are others who are constantly tempted because they need the money that their athletic ability would easily bring. Shall we continue to forbid this latter class to add to their income by ball playing during the summer months? And if so, why should we not forbid the student with a good voice to sing on Sundays for money and a price, and compel the undergraduate preacher to preach his sermons for nothing?

The MONTHLY is not arguing the question with a settled mind. On the contrary it finds the problem complicated and vexatious. But the tone of some of its letters from alumni is much like that of the paragraph just written, and we have no hesitation in admitting their force.

A TENDENCY IN ATHLETICS

A tendency in intercollegiate athletics that many persons regard as more unsatisfactory than the so-called summer-nine evil is the practice at the larger universities of playing men who have graduated at other colleges, or, what is considered worse, men who have been recruited from these colleges without first obtaining a diploma. On page 53 of this issue of the MONTHLY will be found an extract from an article in the *Boston Globe*, the writer of which says that there is dissatisfaction even at Harvard over the presence of so many men on the football team who are not Harvard undergraduates. It is pleasant to know of the existence of such a sentiment at Cambridge, a sentiment, it need hardly be said, that has been developing elsewhere for some years.

A dispatch from New Haven under date of September 27 tells of the appearance of McMahon, ex-captain of the Bucknell eleven, at Yale Field. He cannot play this year on account of Yale's one-year residence rule, but he will be in trim next fall. It may seem ungracious for other colleges

to call attention to facts of this kind, but these other colleges are at a decided disadvantage when they line up against Harvard and Yale and find themselves opposed by the crack players of Oshkosh University, Tuscaloosa College and the University of Cripple Creek.

There are so many demands nowadays on our pages that we must ask contributors to be as brief as their conception of the importance of their contributions will permit. The MONTHLY consists of only twenty-two pages of reading matter and if the pressure of news continues to increase as it has increased in the last year we shall have to present a selection and a survey rather than detailed reports.

As this issue is put to press, a flood of personal items pours in upon us and there is nothing to do but carry them over until the November number. We appreciate the coöperation of our readers and regret that the limits of space and time compel us so close our forms with many items temporarily omitted from the record of Brunonians far and near.

Tennis has had such a revival all over the country that it seems a pity not to pay more attention to it at Brown. Harvard has produced many expert players, among them Whitman, Ward, Davis, Wright and Clothier, and one reason is that there are courts in plenty near the dormitories.

Irrespective of their politics, Brown men will be glad to see a Brunonian congressman-at-large elected from Colorado. Mr. Brooks of '83 is the Republican candidate, and if he wins he will be our sole representative in the national capitol.

It may interest even those of our readers who are not advertisers to know that each issue of the MONTHLY now goes to 1,800 paid subscribers, of whom 1,400 are graduates of Brown.

Chronicle of the Campus

Brown Hand-Book

A neat hand-book has been issued by the Brown Y. M. C. A. and distributed among the members of the freshmen class. It is bound in brown leather and contains an excellent summary of useful facts about the university. There is information about many college organizations, the Brown publications, traditions and customs, etc., and some of the best-known Brown songs are reprinted. A brief description and history of the college buildings and much information about the city of Providence and its prominent institutions are presented. There is a diary for the college year and altogether the volume is a great credit to the Y. M. C. A. committee on hand-book, by whom it was prepared.

Fall Baseball

Fall baseball practice was tried on Lincoln Field late in September. There were few new men on hand and it is unlikely that there will be much further practice this season.

Among the old men who came out were: Gray, Foulder, Woodsum, Welsh, Abbott, Penley, Belding, Leland and Powell. The freshmen out were: Baker, formerly of the Hope Street High School; Fuller, three years a player on the Haverhill, Mass., team; Perley, from the Brewster Free Academy of Wolfeboro, N. H., where he played centrefield four years, acting as captain the last two; and Myers, of the South Jersey Institute, Bridgton, N. J., position, left field.

Football Schedule for 1902

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Sept. 27. | Co'by at Providence.* |
| Oct. 1. | Vermont at Providence. |
| Oct. 4. | Wesleyan at Providence. |
| Oct. 11. | Yale at Providence. |
| Oct. 18. | U. of P. at Philadelphia. |
| Oct. 22. | Bates at Providence. |
| Oct. 25. | Harvard at Cambridge. |
| Nov. 1. | Lafayette at Easton. |
| Nov. 5. | Tufts at Providence. |
| Nov. 8. | Columbia at New York. |
| Nov. 12. | Holy Cross at Worcester. |
| Nov. 15. | Boston College at Providence. |
| Nov. 22. | Dartmouth. |

* Cancelled by Colby.

Chapel Choir Chosen

Professor Ashton has announced the appointment of the following men to membership in the chapel choir: Schloss, Gleason, Cross, Mattuck, Appleton, Sherwood, Mowry, Lundell, Hascall, Joyce, Cooke, Eddy, H. W. White, Abbott, Harkness, Lent.

Pembroke Seniors Elect Officers

The Pembroke seniors have elected Miss Hester J. Mercer, president; Miss Ruby M. Atwood, vice president; Miss Edna G. Calef, secretary; Miss Helen S. Sheldon, treasurer, and Miss Bessie A. Loud chairman of the social committee.

Colby Game Cancelled

Brown was to have played Colby at football, September 27, but the Colby manager cancelled the game because of his eleven's poor condition. The Maine team began training late and could not round into form by the date set for the game in Providence.

Provisional Glee Club

The following provisional glee club was formed after the preliminary trials, September 23: First tenors — Cross '05, Sackett '04, Mattuck '04, Cook '04, and Hutton '06; second tenors — Lawton '03, Rice '03, Moffat '02, Lytle '05, Joyce '06; first basses — Milliken '04, Kettner '05, Leete '05, Kingman '05, Clark '04, King '06, Gilman '06, Allen '03, White '03; second basses — Thompson '05, Sherwood '03, Lundell '06, Appleton '03, Lowell '04, Mowry '03, and Meade '06. P. S. Gilman '06, was appointed pianist.

A Track for Andrews Field

At the meeting of the board of directors of the athletic association, September 19, the following plans for a track on Andrews Field were prepared to be submitted to the corporation: The track to be a quarter-mile with a two-twenty yards straightaway, and the finish near the baseball bleachers. The cost will be about \$3,000. As the corporation has approved these plans, the construction will be placed in the hands of a committee of three, two alumni and one undergraduate. Manager Dillon expects an unusually fast relay team this year. He has in view relay races with Wesleyan, Columbia and Dartmouth. There will be a fall meet early this month.

Brunonians Far and Near

1841

Hon. John M. Thayer of Lincoln, Neb., received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the University of Nebraska at its commencement in June. Mr. Thayer has represented Nebraska in the United States Senate, and from 1886 to 1890 he was governor of the state.

1846

Colonel William Goddard of Providence, chancellor of the university, has returned from Poland Spring, Me., much improved in health.

Dean Francis Wayland of the Yale Law School has not yet recovered his strength enough to allow him to take charge of the institution. Dean Wayland is reported as slowly recovering although his advanced age makes any improvement slow. He is able to be wheeled about his residence on Whitney avenue in New Haven. The recent operation which was performed by Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo seems to have been a genuine success.

1851

Hon. John S. Brayton, LL. D., of Fall River, Mass., was one of the speakers at the sixteenth annual "neighborhood bake" at Point Pleasant, South Swansea, Mass., September 20.

1858

At a reunion of the Stone family last month, Colonel William L. Stone of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., was elected first vice president.

1861

Hon. Charles Matteson, formerly chief justice of Rhode Island, who has been travelling in Europe for the past two years, with Mrs. Matteson, expects to return early in October.

1870

Dr. F. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor of the University of Nebraska, delivered the convocation address at the convocation of the University of Chicago, August 29.

Rev. Charles A. Maryott has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in Wickford, R. I., and has taken up his residence in Chicago, where his son, Harold B. Maryott, 1900, is engaged in musical work.

Joseph B. Bishop contributes to the September Century some "Personal Recollections of E. L. Godkin."

1872

Hon. J. C. B. Woods was severely injured in an automobile accident near Providence, August 13. An electric car of the Fall River line crashed into Mr. Woods's machine, which was practically destroyed. Mr. Woods and his chauffeur were hurled into the air but fortunately escaped fatal injury.

Rev. Albert Arnold Bennett, formerly of Yokohama, Japan, has accepted the appointment to the instructorship in practical missions in the Theological Seminary of Colgate University.

1873

Rev. Stephen Goodwin Hastings, recently of Montville, Conn., has entered upon his new duties

as pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church at Hartford, Conn. He has been pastor of Baptist churches at Belchertown, Mass.; Jewett City, Conn.; Antrim, N. H., and Montville, Conn. In college he was a member of Delta Upsilon.

1874

Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., is on the list of college preachers at Dartmouth College for the academic year 1902-03.

1875

Dr. George F. Keene of Providence was on July 31 re-elected president of the Rhode Island Medico-Legal Society. Judge William H. Sweetland, '78, read a paper on "Adjective Law, or the Law of Procedure and of Medical Testimony," before the society on the same date.

1877

William Grant Van Horne of the class of 1877 having been appointed by President Roosevelt to the International Court of High Commission at Cairo, Egypt, has left this country to assume the important duties of the position. His address is Hotel du Palais, Paris, France, until October 15, 1902; after that date Shepard's Hotel, Cairo, Egypt.

1878

William Gammell of Providence is president of the Rhode Island Golf Association, an organization formed last summer.

1883

Elisha Dyer, Jr., has bought the new French renaissance residence at 37 West Fifty-sixth street, New York City. This is regarded as one of the handsomest new dwellings erected in the Fifth avenue section. It contains a fine ballroom, a dining room trimmed with Caucasian walnut and a Louis XVI apartment.

1884 and 1894 honorary

Edward W. Shedd, '84, and J. Herbert Shedd, '94, of Providence, have been elected directors of the North Carolina Central Railroad.

1885

The *New York Tribune* printed the following story during the session of the Republican State Convention at Saratoga: "Sheriff Dike of Brooklyn and Assemblyman John Hill Morgan are inseparable. While sitting on the porch of the United States Hotel, Morgan suggested to Sheriff Dike that they invite two young women, friends of both, to take a drive down to the lake. Dike drew the assignment to convey the invitation. Sheriff Dike went in search of the two young women, and found them chatting with Senator Platt. There was an air of good fellowship in the atmosphere, and Sheriff Dike asked the young women to go for a drive, and included Senator Platt in the invitation. The Senator and the young women promptly accepted. Dike came back and told Morgan. 'But,' said Morgan, 'the rig will carry only four.' This was a 'facer,' but Dike is a man of resource. 'You stay at home, Morgan,' he said decisively,

and Morgan, who planned the whole thing, and whose idea it was, saw Senator Platt, Sheriff Dike and the two young women drive off gayly. This same drive caused quite a commotion in the political atmosphere. Dike came here as an avowed candidate for lieutenant governor. No sooner was he seen driving with Senator Platt than the news travelled quickly that it was all settled that Sheldon and Woodruff were down and out and that Dike was to be nominated. When Dike got back he was amazed to receive congratulations on all sides. It took several hours to accept the idea as a fact."

Mr. Dike was not nominated for lieutenant governor, but it is understood that he might have received the nomination for secretary of state if he had been willing to accept it.

1887

Professor Dana C. Munro is the author of the articles on early English and mediaeval history in the New International Encyclopedia issued by Dodd, Mead & Company.

1888

Eli Whitney Blake, son of the late Professor Eli Whitney Blake of Brown University, died of pneumonia at New York City, August 30, 1902, in the thirty-sixth year of his age.

Mr. Blake was one of the most brilliant and versatile men of his time at Brown. He had a keen wit, a capacity for impromptu public address, and a talent for artistic and literary expression. His textbooks became illustrated volumes as the term progressed and his artistic temperament showed itself in rapidly executed sketches that are still cherished by his friends and intimate companions. He was an editor of the *Brunonian* and represented Alpha Delta Phi on the *Liber*. He was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was known throughout his course as a good student.

After graduation at Brown Mr. Blake was graduated at the Harvard Law School. He spent a year at Hampton Institute, Virginia, as assistant and acting secretary, and was afterward secretary of the Associated Charities in Providence. From here he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he was connected with the Solvay Process Co., and from Syracuse to New York, where, until the time of his death, he was with Grinnell, Minturn & Co., foreign bankers and commission merchants.

The funeral occurred at Peacedale, R. I., where the interment took place.

The sudden and untimely death of Eli Whitney Blake, (III), was a shock and grief to his many friends. As both parents were also dead, and he had been living in New York, the sad news reached but few in time to attend his funeral at Peace Dale, R. I., and but scant notice of the decease was given in the papers. I feel like contributing a few thoughts to his memory based on my acquaintance with him in college.

He was easily a conspicuous man among his fellows,—tall and slender, even to gauntness,—and would at once be characterized as a diligent and an untiring student. I first saw him at "preliminary" entrance examinations in 1883. On one day, in particular, I can remember him, as if it were yesterday, when taking the Latin examination in the chemical laboratory lecture room; Professor Davis was presiding with mathematical dignity. On occasions of such trial, unforgotten glances of hope, fear and even agony pass readily among strangers.

He was the first one I recognized at final examinations, a year later, and we were duly enrolled in the class of 1888.

With the few students and limited electives of that period, we were usually in the same recitations; later in the course, when studying physics under his father, I met him under more social conditions.

He was a natural artist, and of clever wit, and did not hesitate to introduce this ability to cheer our way. Algebra was taken under Professor Clarke. Blake's text-book was soon adorned with marginal illustrations of mathematical conceptions that would unlock the most austere face. This "edition de luxe" is preserved in the Wilson Hall library. Were the publishers to accept and extend such helpful illuminations, I am sure freshman mathematics would be more popular. During junior year another classmate, C. D. Cooke, brought around a snapshot camera, and succeeded in getting many clandestine pictures on campus, in recitation room and even in chapel. Lantern slides were soon evolved, and with their help Blake gave a well attended lecture in Sayles Hall, depicting with an often too true faithfulness familiar college scenes and types.

We were together on the *Liber* board, he representing the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity. A large number of the illustrations in the 1888 edition were from his pen, and the one literary gem was his "Fragments from the Unpublished MMS. of Dan Chaucer." Under the guise of the Canterbury pilgrims, Blake described the faculty emerging from regular Tuesday meeting; in true wit that was free from sting, the idiosyncrasies of the leading professors were portrayed in a language that Chaucer might well have thought his own. Again, we were speakers at the class tree, he rightly having the address to undergraduates. In his remarks he departed from a custom that had frequently been followed of using this opportunity to ridicule the faculty, and faithfully adhered to his opening promise that he "would not abuse the faculty,—they had already suffered enough at his hands." He needed not to make such an apology for his *Liber* poem was largely complimentary. He was one of the leaders in scholarship, uniformly courteous in demeanor, of genuine Christian character, and of him it could be said as truthfully as of any one, that he was "a man in whom there is no guile."

Arthur E. Watson, '88

Charles D. Cooke is quite prominent in automobile circles in New York. At the speed meeting of the Long Island Automobile Club held at Brighton Beach, September 23, Mr. Cooke won first place in the five mile race, and second place in the pursuit race.

Francis H. Brownell of Everett, Washington, was prominently mentioned as a Republican candidate for Congress from that state last month.

1889

Rev. Frank A. Smith has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Haddonfield, N. J. Baptist Church, and will assume his pastoral duties on November 1. Mr. Smith, who has been the pastor of the First Baptist Church at Somerville, N. J., announced his resignation to his congregation on Sunday, September 21, to take effect the last of October.

1890

Walter Harris Young has been elected principal of the high school at Southington, Conn.

1891

Professor ALBERT B. JOHNSON spent the summer abroad. The greater portion of his vacation was passed in France, the lesser portion in Spain. This is the sixth successive summer Professor Johnson has spent in these two countries.

This article in the *Popular Science Monthly* by Prof. Edwin Grant Dexter on statistics of success as compiled from "Who's Who in America," is interesting and significant too, for the comparative greater success of college educated men. Says Prof. Dexter:

"A mention of 8,602 names in the volume means, if we assume that every inhabitant of the United States above the age of 21 was eligible to such mention, that 1 in each 600 was so honored. This, then, would be our ratio of success for all degrees of education—good, bad, and indifferent. We find, however, that of the whole number mentioned, 3,237 had received the bachelor's degree in arts, literature, science or philosophy at some college or university. A study of the alumni lists of such institutions shows us that after the commencement season of 1890 there were 334,000 living graduates. A comparison of the number mentioned in the book (3,237) with this whole number alive shows us that one college graduate in each 106 found a place. But to carry our process of comparison one step further; taking 1-600 as the ratio of success for adult Americans, and 1-106 as that for the college graduate, we find that the probability of success is increased more than 5-6 times by a college education."

The reason that the college man thus shows up to greater advantage than the man who is not a college graduate is largely because of the standard by which those are selected who receive mention in "Who's Who." Business success being a commonplace, the man who has precedence over his fellows is he who has achieved a success of the mind or character to distinguish him rather than the mere ownership of so much money, or the mere management of so large an enterprise. It is evident that, by a different standard, very different selections would be made in which, probably, the college graduate would be as relatively inconspicuous as he is conspicuous in "Who's Who." But is not the standard of "Who's Who" the true standard? — *Waterbury American*.

1892

A dinner was given in honor of Colonel Frank W. Matteson of the First Regiment, Rhode Island Militia, at the Wellington, Providence, Thursday evening, September 18. Colonel Matteson has recently returned from abroad.

Rev. A. P. Record, pastor of the Austin Street Unitarian Church, Cambridge, Mass., has accepted a call to the Channing Memorial Church, Newport, R. I. Mr. Record has been at Cambridge six years and is characterized as "one of the best preachers in the university city." He begins his work at Newport this month.

1893

Stephen A. Hopkins is with the King-Crowther Corporation of Boston and New York. Address, The Wadsworth, Boston.

Arnold B. Chace, Jr., who has been living at Saranac Lake, N. Y., for the past two years, visited his parents in Providence during May and June. He is much improved in health.

Benjamin F. Thurston, ex-'93, has returned to Niagara Falls from the Adirondacks, where he has been living for the past year.

1894

William Douglas, formerly of Indianapolis, has lately removed to New York, where he is teaching. He visited Providence recently.

1894 advanced

Rev. T. E. Busfield, pastor of the Park Baptist Church, Utica, N. Y., received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Tufts College at its last commencement. Mr. Busfield was graduated from Tufts in 1880, and from Rochester Theological Seminary in 1883. He was pastor of the Grand Avenue Baptist Church, New Haven, Conn., 1883-85, and of the First Church, Bangor, Me., 1885-1892. The present year is his tenth in the pastorate at Utica. Mr. Busfield was registered as a graduate student in *absentia* in Brown University, 1892-1894, and received the degree of master of arts at commencement, 1894.

1895

Herve W. Georgi's present address is Jamestown, N. Y.

Wayland L. Beers has recently taken up his residence in St. John, N. B., Canada.

Henry Mahoney, Esq., has removed from New York city to Cambridge, Mass., and has an office at 649 Massachusetts avenue in the latter city.

1895 and 1902

Miss Maude E. Clarke, '02, is acting as assistant cataloguer at the university library in place of Miss Beatrice J. Barker, who has received one year's leave of absence.

1896

Arthur D. Call has begun work as superintendent of schools at Ansonia, Conn.

Dr. George A. Matteson sailed for Europe, July 1. He expects to study at Vienna and elsewhere during the next year, returning to Providence in September, 1903.

1897

Charles E. Clift is manager of Woolworth's store at Waterbury, Conn.

Everett Colby has recently been elected captain of the Squadron "A" polo team at New York. He has also been nominated for the legislature by the Republicans of Essex County, N. J.

The Elmhurst Baptist Church of Elmhurst, Long Island, of which Rev. William J. Noble is pastor, is erecting a new church edifice, costing \$16,000. Mr. Noble has been pastor of the church since last December.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with Mrs. Rockefeller, returned last month from a European trip. A few days after their return the Rockefeller home at Tarrytown, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Rockefeller organized the servants with great promptness into a bucket brigade and every effort was made to save the house, but in vain. While in Scotland Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller visited Mr. Carnegie at Skibo Castle.

Rev. Joseph C. Robbins was ordained to the Baptist ministry at Concord, N. H., September 11. He is to begin his labors in the Philippine Islands, and sailed with Mrs. Robbins, September 27, from San Francisco. He will be stationed at Bakold, the chief town of Negros, for missionary work. Mr. Roberts served in the Spanish-American War with Company E of Concord, N. H., and was at Chickamauga with his regiment. He graduated from Newton Theological Institution in the class of 1902.

1898

John Pettibone is principal of the public schools in New Milford, Conn.

Arthur P. Briggs has become the principal of the Eliot School, Natick, Mass.

L. A. Crocker has graduated from the Harvard Medical School and is practising in this city.

A study of Browning's Rabbi Ben Ezra by William A. Slade has just been issued by T. Y. Crowell & Co. of New York.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Lewis Tew Place, Brown, '98, and Miss Florence Carpenter Crane, which is to take place in Foxboro, Mass., October second.

Charles Carroll, '98, of Providence, and Miss Gertrude Vincent Garipey of Pawtucket are to be married Thursday morning, October 2, at the Church of the Sacred Heart in Pawtucket. Mr. Carroll is a practising attorney in Providence.

Rev. Stacy Reuben Warburton, '98, and Miss Edith Augusta Thompson, '98, were married on the evening of September twenty-third in the Calvary Baptist Church, Providence. On the twenty-second instant, Mr. and Mrs. Warburton will sail from San Francisco for China, where they will engage in missionary work. They will be at the station at Kayin in the province of Kwang Tung, South China.

1898 and 1899

The report of the death of John E. Wells, '98, and Louis A. Thomas, '99, at the hands of natives in the Philippines, reference to which was made in the July MONTHLY, was unhappily confirmed. Recently President Faunce has received from T. H. Kenworthy, '01, who is now at Manila, a letter in which he speaks of the tragedy that overtook his fellow teachers. Mr. Kenworthy says: "Every American in the Philippines regrets deeply that any such tragedy should have occurred, but we of Brown especially regret it for we knew and recognized their worth. No two better men have come to these islands to help carry out the United States' generous policy in educating these people than were Wells and Thomas. I think that I am the only Brown man who met them while they were in Manila, and at that time they were eager to be assigned and to begin their work, even though they did not find conditions as rosy as they had been led to believe. They were true Brown men.

"Although I am not the secretary of the Brown Club here, but rather the treasurer, yet I happen to be the only member near Manila, and I take it upon myself to extend the sympathy of every Brown man in the islands to the families of these men and to the university as a whole in the loss which they have sustained. * * * We all seem to be standing the work and the climate first rate, but I believe the majority of us will be ready to go home in another year. We have not seen each other since we parted a year ago, so you can imagine how isolated we are."

1899

Guilford C. Hathaway is engaged in the practice of law at Fall River, Mass.

Charles Thompson Dewey, Brown, '98, and Miss Marie McKinley of Rochester, N. Y., were married at the home of the bride's sister in New York city, September 16, 1902.

John A. Clough has begun the practice of law in the State Mutual building in Worcester. Mr. Clough received the bachelor's degree in law from Harvard University at its last commencement.

Rev. William Ashton Thompson, from 1895 to 1898 a special student in the university, has been chosen to succeed Rev. William Sheafe Chase, Brown, '81, as rector of St. James' Church, Woonsocket, R. I. Mr. Thompson studied at the Providence High School before entering college. He entered the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., and was graduated in 1901. He was ordained to the diaconate in the Church of the Redeemer, Providence, on June 14, 1900, and was ordained to the priesthood in Grace Church, Providence, June 20, 1901, by Bishop McVickar. At the present time he is assistant in St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

1899 advanced

Howard D. Day of Providence is secretary and treasurer of the Rhode Island Golf Association.

1900

Miss Minnie C. Mahy has removed from Leicester, Mass., to Passaic, N. J.

Miss Ethel G. Westcott is teaching in Waltham, Mass.

Miss Edythe G. Peck's address is 67 Central avenue, Westville Station, New Haven, Conn.

Clarence B. Lester is instructor in French and mathematics in Monson Academy, Monson, Mass.

Walter B. Detmers has changed his address to 41 Oxford avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

James Warren is with the Jessop Steel Co. at Washington, Penn. He has been for some time with William Jessop & Son, Sheffield, Eng.

Rolla E. Hunt, 1900, and Miss Nellie Tillinghast of Oaklawn, R. I., were married at that place, August 6, 1902. M. J. Twomey, 1900, who is also a classmate of the bridegroom at Newton Theological Institution, was the best man, and among the ushers was J. B. Gilman, Brown, 1900, who is also at Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt's present address is 175 Cypress street, Newton, Mass.

1901

H. T. Waller enters Baltimore Medical College this fall.

David C. Hall is teaching at the University of Oklahoma.

B. Albert Warren is a student at the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Miss Lilla R. Birge is teacher of English at the Southington, Conn., high school.

G. H. Gilbert is with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. at Wilkesbarre, Penn.

A second Brown calendar is to be published this winter by H. A. Coffin, who is now with Ginn & Co., New York city.

Thacher H. Guild received the master's degree from the University of Chicago at its autumn convocation. Mr. Guild will be an assistant in English at Brown this year.

P. B. Greene has recently become associated with the Remington Typewriter Company and is now connected with the Providence office of that company. He comes to Providence from Philadelphia, where he has been engaged in journalism.

Harvey N. Davis has received the Whitney fellowship in physics at Harvard University for the present academic year. Mr. Davis was a graduate student at Brown last year and received the master's degree in June. He has just returned from Europe.

1901 honorary.

The Timothy Richard, or as the Chinese call him, Li Tsunghai, has been summoned by imperial decree to the congregation of the great Councilors of State to consider the problems relating to the successful perpetuation of missionary work in China. He is to be a representative of Protestant churches in China in the consideration and establishment of a code of laws or system of rules governing the action of Protestants in China and the harmonious relationship of Protestant Christians and the non-Christian Chinese. Dr. Richard is head of the Diffusion Society of Shanghai, and president of the University of Shan-Se, and was recently called to organize the University of Tai-Yuan-Fu. He has been known to the emperor through the reforms, Kang Yu Wei, and his present position of favor with the empress dowager is taken as an indication that she has changed her attitude toward the reform ideas. Brown bestowed the honorary degree of doctor of letters upon him in June, 1901.

1902

J. S. Milner is in the woollen commission business in New York.

C. A. Phillips is in the cotton business at Natick, R. I.

C. A. R. Ray has entered the woollen business at Franklin, Mass.

C. R. Greene is studying medicine in New York.

Allen Greene will study for the ministry at the Cambridge Theological School.

W. H. Woods will enter the Rush Medical School, Chicago.

Elton M. Adye is teaching at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

Charles A. Powers is in the office of the Boston News Bureau, 17 Exchange place, Boston.

H. W. Stiness, ex-1902, has matriculated at the University of Chicago, and intends to study law.

H. H. King is in the real estate and insurance business at Uniontown, Penn.

Miss Grace D. Gallup is teaching in Laconia, N. H., where she has charge of a grammar school.

W. C. Blanding, H. D. Briggs and H. K. Metcalf are in the claim department of the Rhode Island Company.

The engagement of Miss Hope Shepley of Providence to William Cornell Blanding, '02, of this city is announced.

A. S. Gaylord and A. L. Saunders will enter the Harvard Law School and H. G. Calder and C. H. Hunt the Harvard Medical School this fall.

F. H. Gabbi is with the Industrial Trust Co., Providence.

W. S. Seamans has a clerkship in the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. freight office.

D. M. L. McPhail and F. W. Wheeler have entered Newton Theological Institution.

James B. Littlefield and F. W. Tillinghast are to enter the Harvard Law School this month, and Harry M. Paine will enter the Yale Law School.

L. W. Nickerson is studying chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

W. L. Taudy is engaged in civil engineering on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

William R. Bullock is with the Carter Manufacturing Co., Boston.

Ralph C. Thompson has returned to college for graduate work in biology.

E. K. Aldrich, Jr., is studying law with E. D. Bassett, Esq., '73, in this city.

F. E. Fash is principal of a grammar school at Fall River, Mass.

Roy E. Clark has accepted the assistant secretaryship of the Y. M. C. A. at Bridgeport, Conn., after declining the more lucrative offer of the secretaryship at Cambridge. Mr. Clark intends to make Y. M. C. A. administration his life work and wishes to serve an apprenticeship under an experienced man before taking full charge of an association. Mr. Clark played on the New York league baseball team during a part of the season and later was with the Woonsocket Gymnasium nine.

Philip Caswell, '02, of Middletown, R. I., and Miss Mary Florence Slocum of Newport were married in St. George's Church at Newport, September 11, 1902. The best man was Robert Nathan Gee, '02, and among the ushers were Alfred Griswold Chaffee, '02, Russell William Richmond, '02, Arthur Earle Munro, '02, and Henry Frederic Ahrens, '04. Many of Mr. Caswell's fellow members of Kappa Chapter of Beta Theta Pi were present at the ceremony, succeeding which there was a reception at Sunny Villa, Middletown, Mr. and Mrs. Caswell's future home.

M. E. Alling who was graduated at Brown last June and is now at the Yale Divinity School, has been appointed superintendent of Yale Hall, a mission institution in New Haven conducted by the College Y. M. C. A. From the Yale blue book, a publication similar to the Brown Y. M. C. A. handbook, the following description of the work is taken:

"In the Spring of 1898 the growth of the work necessitated a new building. A general appeal was made to graduates and undergraduates, and in less than three months sufficient money had been raised to begin. The building, which, together with the land, cost over \$8,000, was finished in December of that year, and formally dedicated in January, 1899. Nearly 500 graduates and undergraduates, representing fifty-one different college classes, contributed toward the undertaking. Yale Hall, as the structure is called, is situated on Franklin street, near Grand avenue, and contains an auditorium seating 150, a reading room and library, boys' club apartments and baths. Gospel meetings are held regularly on Sunday evenings. A men's neighborhood club for the discussion of social problems, a lecture course, a boys' club, a Sunday School, a Bible class, and a class in civil government are among the branches of work. The Boys' Club is conducted by the Sheffield department of the association."

1903

M. T. Barker and E. B. Beam have spent several months in European travel.

J. D. Drew, a former member of 1903, who has been abroad for several months, intends to enter business in New York this month.

Roscoe Carter, ex-'03, is a special student at Harvard.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1902

No. 4

Barnas Sears

Born November 19, 1802. President of Brown University 1855-67

By Professor Albert Harkness

ON the roll of the alumni of Brown University the name of Barnas Sears will ever hold an honorable place. Few names awaken in the minds of our older graduates more pleasing memories; few are cherished with a warmer affection. For twelve years he occupied with honor the presidential chair of our university, and by his great learning and his wise administration added new luster to its fair fame. The current year is the one hundredth anniversary of his birth and may well be remembered by the friends of the institution which he served so well. He was an accomplished scholar, an inspiring teacher, an able administrator and a true man.

Barnas Sears, the son of Paul and Rachel Granger Sears, was born at Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the nineteenth of November, 1802. Between the ages of five and fifteen he appears to have had such opportunities for instruction as a country district school at that early age could afford. He is said to have been "thoughtful and exemplary, but fond of fun and full of jokes."

At the age of fifteen, having obtained from his father the greatest coveted gift of his time, he resolved to work his way through college, and for the next three or four years he labored diligently with his hands during the summer and taught school during the winter. His preparation for college, begun under the instruction of the Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, was finished at the University Grammar School in this city.

In regard to his student life in Brown University we have unfortunately little definite information, but from his own tes-



PRESIDENT SEARS

(From a hitherto unpublished photograph)

mony it appears that he was more intent upon laying the foundation for a broad and liberal scholarship than upon securing high rank in his class, yet his rank at graduation in 1825 entitled him to the coveted honor of an oration. His theme was "The Influence of Association upon the Intellectual Character."

During his college course he seems to have been as desirous of guarding his religious life, as of cultivating his intellect. He not only took an active part in the religious meetings of his class and of the university, but he often exercised his gifts as a preacher and always without notes.

But we should do great injustice to the student life of young Sears if we did not take notice of the fact that from the first he was a great and thoughtful reader. Who shall estimate the priceless value of the treasures of fact and of learning which he gathered from the realms of literature, history and philosophy during those four years of study and instruction in the classic halls of Brown University?

After graduation he spent three interesting and profitable years at Newton Theological Institution in preparing for the Christian ministry, to which he was then looking forward as his life's work. Having in the mean time accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., he entered at once upon its duties and soon won the hearts of his people, but before the close of the second year of his ministry a serious bronchial trouble compelled him to resign his charge. He accordingly accepted a call to the professorship of ancient languages in Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, now Colgate University. "His brief career at Hamilton, as a teacher of ancient languages," in the words of Dr. Hovey, "was nothing less than brilliant. He became the rising star of the faculty and the pride of the students," but he was soon transferred to the chair of biblical theology and at once asked leave of absence to visit the great universities of Germany as a special preparation for his new and important duties. During his residence at Hamilton he was married to Miss Elizabeth Griggs Corey of Brookline, Mass., who became a devoted wife and an efficient helper to her husband through all the years of his busy life.

During the next two years we find Professor Sears once more an earnest and enthusiastic student, sitting at the feet of some of the most learned professors that

the scholarship of the world had then produced. At the university of Halle he attended the lectures of Tholuck, one of the first theologians of the day. At Leipsic, he tells us, he was charmed with the lectures of Winer and Hermann. His love of the classics seems to have increased as he extended his studies to other fields. "I am drinking in," he wrote, "at the fountain of Greek and Roman literature and could easily make this the pursuit of my life." He could not be a narrow specialist. He was a born scholar and welcomed knowledge of every kind and from every source. This characteristic of his mind is finely illustrated by the broad and generous course of study which he pursued at Berlin under the direction of such scholars as Bopp, the founder of comparative philology; Bekker, the famous editor of Greek classics; Neander, the well-known church historian; Hengstenberg, the bitter opponent of rationalism; Ranke, the renowned historian; Zumpt, the Latin grammarian; Ritter, "the prince of geographers;" Müller, then one of the first of physiologists, and others scarcely less learned and renowned.

"In these three universities, Halle, Leipzig and Berlin," says Dr. Stearns, "Professor Sears marked the boundaries for the department of biblical theology in Hamilton. His life in Germany inflamed his zeal for the broadest culture possible, placed in his hands the best methods for careful research . . . and empowered him to understand the sources of Christian knowledge and the limitations to which it is subject."

At Hamburg on his arrival in Germany, he had met a number of pious Germans with Baptist sentiments, whom he subsequently baptized and organized into a church. He also ordained one of their number, Mr. J. G. Oncken as their pastor. The church thus formed prospered greatly and Mr. Oncken became the leader of the great Baptist movement in Germany.

After completing his studies in Germany, Professor Sears went to Paris, where he remained only three months, and then returned to Hamilton and entered upon the duties of his new professorship, but he soon accepted a call to the chair of Christian theology at Newton Theological Institution. He accordingly returned to Newton after an absence of eight years. The highest expectations were awakened among

the friends of the institution by the accession of such an accomplished scholar to its faculty. Few professors of Christian theology in our country had had the educational advantages which had fallen to his lot. He had an extensive acquaintance with the foremost scholars of the world, and was well informed in regard to the latest results of studies in the department of instruction which had been committed to his charge. But far more important for the success of his work was the fact that he was an inspiring teacher, that he brought to his class room not only ample stores of knowledge, but an ardent love of truth and a deep and abiding interest in those who were looking to him for instruction and guidance. He always came to his class fresh from his study, where lost in meditation, or in rapt communion with some of the great thinkers of Europe, he had been gathering inspiration and preparing for the duty of the hour. His mind was thus aglow with the liveliest possible interest in the subject to be discussed. Two leading objects were prominent in all his instructions—to teach his students to think vigorously and accurately, and to inspire them with that love of truth which was such a marked characteristic of his own nature. It would be difficult to exaggerate the beneficent results of twelve years of such instruction, whether to the institution or to the successive classes who had the good fortune to share it. But on this point no one is better qualified to speak than President Hovey, who was then his pupil and who subsequently became his successor. We quote the following from his recently published work, *Barnas Sears, a Christian Educator*:

"Doctor Sears was a most inspiring teacher of theology, and perhaps equally so of church history. . . . His supreme purpose was to lead his pupils to investigate and judge for themselves, to go out into the world of history and of experience, and especially into the domain of Scripture for the data to be used in reasoning about questions of faith, and then to reason soberly and fairly, with the expectation of finding the ultimate grounds of their belief. . . . He encouraged them to controvert his own views or those of their classmates, with vigor but courtesy, for the purpose of having the subject in hand thoroughly canvassed by the very persons who were in all probability to discuss the same subject before the people. More-

over he knew how to guide such a debate and make it profitable. He was an adept in the art of leading his pupils to anticipate problems sure to meet them in actual life, and to find the solution of them. He often referred in his class-room to the works of distinguished men, pointed out their particular excellencies, and criticised in a keen but kindly spirit their faults. One left his presence eager to get hold of some of these books and to enjoy the light which they would pour on the subject of present inquiry."

Moreover it must not be forgotten that during the last ten years of his connection with Newton, Dr. Sears was not only professor of Christian theology but also president of the institution, and that his administration of its affairs was wise and liberal, as his instructions were inspiring and helpful. Indeed his usefulness during this period of his busy life was by no means confined to his class-room or even to the institution. He was in the best sense a public man, ever ready to respond to the call of duty, whether from his own denomination or from the world at large. He published a revised edition of Nöthen's German Grammar; the Ciceronian, the Prussian method of instruction in Latin; *Select Treatises of Luther* with notes and the first volume of a *Life of Luther*. He was also joint editor with Professor Edwards of Andover and Professor Felton of Harvard of a valuable work entitled *Classical Studies*. He was for many years the editor of the *Christian Review*, to which he contributed sixteen articles of great value and interest. He was also a contributor to the *Bibliotheca Sacra* and the *American Encyclopædia*.

In the year 1848, Dr. Sears, then at the age of forty-six, was elected secretary of the Massachusetts board of education. The first incumbent of that important office, Horace Mann, another distinguished graduate of Brown University, had revolutionized the educational institutions of the state, but many of the changes proposed by him were still matters of controversy. The new secretary brought a calm and judicial mind to the questions at issue, and his thorough acquaintance with the best educational systems of the world enabled him to recognize the value of the reforms instituted by his predecessor. Accord- ingly avoiding all controversy he earnestly advocated the cause of popular education, and having thus secured the sympathy and

cooperation of the leading educators of the state, he was soon able to convince them that the interests of their schools could be best promoted by ratifying and supplementing the more important of the reforms proposed by the first secretary. Thus a complete victory was won for the cause of popular education in that state. "What in Mr. Mann's time," in the language of the Hon. George S. Boutwell, "had been regarded by many as experimental, became in Dr. Sears's time the established and recognized policy of the state. Old controversies were silenced. Our system of education, schools for all the people, sustained by all the people, was placed upon a foundation as immovable as the foundation of the state itself." To those two great secretaries, Mann and Sears, the state of Massachusetts and, through her example and influence, many other states of our union are indebted for their present excellent systems of popular education.

In the year 1855 Dr. Sears was elected president of Brown University. Seven years before he had been called to succeed Horace Mann, a prince among the leaders of popular education; now he was called to succeed Dr. Wayland, a prince among college presidents. Few men could hope to fill successfully either of the two high offices made vacant by the resignation of Horace Mann and of Dr. Wayland, and that the same Christian scholar should have been called to fill in succession both of them, and that he should have discharged the duties of both with triumphant success challenges our admiration. The writer of this sketch recalls with pleasure the interesting scene which he witnessed in the college chapel on a bright morning in September, 1855, when the new president, on being presented to the faculty and students, uttered those wise and characteristic words which gave such a bright augury of a joyous and successful administration:

"Young gentlemen," said he, "I am well aware of the grave nature of the duties which I have undertaken to discharge in accepting the office to which I have been called. My humble abilities . . . shall be faithfully devoted to the interests of those committed to my charge. . . . My interest in education is second to that of no one. I am deeply interested in young men at that period of life when their characters are formed. In you I see those

who have left their homes and the influence of daily parental example and counsel, perhaps for the first time. . . . Your opinions are to be formed anew. Your intellects are to be exercised and your minds intensely employed in academic study just at the period of their most rapid growth. . . . To do what I may to aid you in this important preparatory work will be the object of my highest ambition. I shall rely on the ingenuousness characteristic of youth for a reciprocity of feeling and action. . . . Yield yourselves then confidently to that honorable career of intellectual and moral improvement in which it will be my delight to aid you, and spend these few golden years devoted to liberal studies in such a way that society at large and yourselves individually may long enjoy the benefit and rejoice in the fruits of it."

In that brief address the president, it has been well said, struck the key note of his administration, devotion to the college. His highest ambition was to serve his Alma Mater and to aid the young men in the formation of intellectual and moral character. The faculty and students left the chapel that morning in the full conviction that the interests of the university would be safe in the hands of the new president, and that every young man who came under his influence would find in him a true friend and a wise counsellor.

No man had ever brought to the presidency of an American college more ample stores of knowledge, a larger and more varied experience in educational work, or a heart more fully in sympathy with its duties. He was then in the full vigor and strength of mature manhood. In earlier life he had enjoyed the best educational advantages which two continents could afford; he had subsequently held important positions in the pulpit and in academic chairs; he had been president of Newton Theological Institution and for the last seven years had administered one of the best and most advanced systems of popular education then known to the world.

That President Sears, as the immediate successor of President Wayland, should be compared with his illustrious predecessor was inevitable. In all such comparisons, however, the rare gifts and merits of both were gratefully recognized by the friends of the university. Each was without a superior in his own special sphere; Wayland in the power and grasp of original thought;

Sears in the breadth and depth of true scholarship. Wayland was preëminently a thinker; Sears preëminently a scholar. To those two great presidents, Brown University owes a debt of gratitude which, it is hoped, she will ever be proud to acknowledge. They were both among the foremost educators of the age. Their wise counsels, gratefully recalled in subsequent years by those who had received them in those well-remembered lecture rooms, have gladdened and blessed the lives of many a young man in hours of difficulty and doubt. When at some future day the historian shall trace with faithful hand the annals of our university, the beneficent results of the administrations of Wayland and Sears must hold an honorable place. Brown University is richer to-day in intellectual and moral power because of their self-sacrificing labors.

Dr. Sears was in many respects an ideal president. Few men had so fully surveyed the entire field of ancient and modern learning. He took a lively interest in every department of collegiate instruction, and appreciated the relation which they sustained to each other. He recognized the truth of those familiar words of the Roman author:

Omnes artes quae ad humanitatem pertinent habent quoddam commune vinculum et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur. He accordingly encouraged all departments of instruction and research, while he left all the instructors free to adopt methods suited to their tastes and genius, believing that thus the best results would be reached. By his personal character and his rare attainments he exerted a powerful influence, not only upon the students, but also upon the faculty. We all saw that he was deeply interested in the university and that he gave his best thought and his most earnest endeavors to its welfare.

President Sears at the very outset of his administration secured the respect and admiration of the young men under his charge by the manifest nobility of his character and by the wealth of his learning, while by his charming personality and by his devotion to their interests he won their hearts and bound them to himself by the strongest ties of affection and love. Thus to the great majority of the students the wish of the president became the law of the university. They knew that their highest welfare lay very near his heart; that he was laboring untiringly to promote

their intellectual growth, their moral purity and their religious life.

Professor Poland well represents the feeling of the student body under the administration of President Sears when he says: "The entire college felt the peculiar power of the president's personality. We all were sure that he was a scholar, a Christian gentleman, and a man of lofty character, and we regarded him with an altogether unusual feeling of admiration, reverence and esteem."

Unfortunately the administration of Doctor Sears covered the period of our civil war, when it was, of course, impossible to do much for the enlargement of the university, still it forms an interesting chapter in the history of the institution. The curriculum was carefully revised; new facilities for instruction were secured; a well equipped chemical laboratory was erected; friendly relations were established between the university and the state, and the institution was placed for the time on a more satisfactory financial basis than ever before; but more important than all this was the new impulse that was given to broad and enlightened scholarship and the refining and elevating personal influence of the president which pervaded the entire institution and gave a better tone to the public sentiment of the student body. The custom of hazing and other rude and barbarous practices, which had become traditional in American colleges, gradually disappeared and the deportment of Brown students began to assume the ordinary proprieties which mark the intercourse of cultivated gentlemen in other spheres of life.

In this connection I may perhaps be allowed a brief mention of my personal indebtedness to President Sears for the kind interest which he took in my work during the earlier years of my professorship. The warm friendship between us which began at that time never lost its fervor. After his removal to Virginia, his annual visits to New England always brought him a welcome guest to my house and with him always brought sunshine and joy to the entire household.

But Doctor Sears was not only a wise and efficient president but an accomplished and faithful professor. He was an inspiring teacher and he taught the students to think for themselves. The same affluence of learning and the same love of truth which had characterized his work at Ham-

lton and Newton were conspicuous in his instruction at Brown. He aimed to master the best literature of every subject which he attempted to teach. He believed that young men pursuing courses of study in colleges and universities were entitled to the full benefit of the best learning of the world on the themes which they were endeavoring to investigate. Many teachers labor to store the minds of their pupils with a definite amount of positive knowledge, and on subjects on which this is feasible their instructions may be of priceless value, but in the estimation of Dr. Sears a vigorous search for truth is an essential element in all true education. Accordingly whenever any vital question was under consideration, he wished his students to survey the entire field of inquiry, to become acquainted with the views of the great thinkers of the world in regard to it, to weigh those views candidly and to discover, if possible, whatever truth they contained. He did not ask them to accept his conclusions, or the conclusions of any man, on subjects of inquiry about which scholars and thinkers held conflicting views. He aimed to furnish them the requisite data, and then he required them to use their own judgment and to draw their own conclusions. He wished to accustom them to independent thought. He is said to have remarked to one of his classes: "I do not care to have you remember what I say; I am simply anxious to teach you how to think. If you learn that, you may burn my lectures if you will."

His pupils bear ample testimony to the excellence of his instructions, to his intellectual ability, and to his kindness of heart. Dr. W. W. Keen of the class of 1859 writes: "President Sears has always seemed to me to be one of the most remarkable men intellectually that I have ever met. He impressed himself very much upon me by reason of his logical acuteness." Dr. Wayland Hoyt of the class of 1860 says: "Dr. Sears was a man of great learning, most courtly manner and the sincerest and most shining Christian character. His administration was strong, gracious, wise." Dr. Edward Judson of the class of 1865 writes: "As a teacher Dr. Sears was very rich in information and suggestion. He individualized the students, knowing us one by one and impressing us personally with his friendliness. A refined gentleman of the old

school, he formed a striking contrast to Dr. Wayland's rugged personality."

But in estimating the work of Dr. Sears as an efficient teacher we must give prominence to the personal element, which was surely a most important factor. The quiet influence of that upright Christian character, that generous devotion to the good and the true, ought to have made every student who came into his presence a wiser and a better man. To be brought into daily contact with that noble personality was a large share of a liberal education.

The services which Dr. Sears had rendered to the cause of education had long since attracted the attention of scholars throughout the country. As early as 1841 Harvard University had honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity, and in 1861 Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

In the year 1867 President Sears was called to administer the great trust which the generosity of George Peabody had just created in the interest of public schools in our southern states. Thereupon recognizing in the call the possibilities of increased usefulness, he resigned the presidency of Brown University, removed to Staunton, Virginia, and entered with enthusiasm upon the great educational work which occupied the remaining years of his life, but he soon found himself confronted with one of the gravest of problems. He was charged with the duty of inaugurating an educational experiment unlike any that the world had yet seen, and that too at a time and under circumstances the most discouraging. Would the proud planters of the South, still brooding over the lost cause, tolerate any further interference with southern institutions? Public schools for the common people without distinction of race or color, would be contrary to all the traditions and practices of that part of the country. Appreciating the situation and feelings of the southern gentlemen with whom he was to act, and of the audiences which he was to address, he at once adopted a friendly and conciliatory policy, pictured to his hearers the priceless blessings which free schools would bring to them, offered to aid them in establishing and supporting such schools, and at the same time assured them that neither he nor the board claimed any right to interfere with the management of the schools to which aid should be accorded. Such a position silenced opposition and won the

hearts of the South. The success of his mission was thus assured.

In regard to the wise method adopted by Dr. Sears and the success which crowned his labors, we have the following explicit testimony from the Honorable Robert C. Winthrop, chairman of the board having the trust in charge:

"Dr. Sears conducted that great trust in a manner which I do not believe any other man, living or dead, could have conducted it, with so much success, with so much ability, with so much devotion. . . . We may well thank God that we have enjoyed his inestimable services for thirteen successive years, and that during this period he has accomplished, with our counsel and coöperation, the first and most important part of the plan which he originally marked out for us. We have laid foundations which cannot be removed."

In 1867 when Dr. Sears entered upon his arduous task not one of the southern states had a public school system; in 1880 at the time of his death not one of them was without good common schools.

As a single illustration of the high regard which the South had for him may be mentioned that on one side of the grand auditorium of the State Normal School at Huntsville, Texas, is a splendid memorial window in honor of Dr. Sears, as the founder of the state school system, while on the opposite side is a similar window in honor of General Houston, as the founder of the state itself. In Texas to have one's name thus associated with that of Sam Houston is no small honor.

The last service which Dr. Sears was able to render to the cause of popular education was the preparation of an address which he had engaged to deliver before the American Institute of Instruc-

tion at its annual meeting at Saratoga in July, 1880, on the educational progress in the United States during the last fifty years. Although in feeble health he carefully prepared his manuscript and went to Saratoga in the hope of being able to attend the meetings of the Institute, and of delivering his address, but it was soon apparent to his friends that he was rapidly approaching the end of his useful labors. He died on the sixth of July while the institute was still in session. "Thus passed from human sight," in the language of Dr. Hovey, "a leader of men in the nineteenth century." Thus closed a life full of years, of usefulness and of honors. Resolutions of respect and affection, recognizing in grateful terms the priceless service which he had rendered to the cause of education, were passed by the institute.

The address which he had prepared, but was not permitted to deliver in person, was read at the meeting of the institute on the following day by his friend Dr. G. E. Ellis of Boston. It was a masterly discussion of a subject of great interest, and was listened to with profound attention by the hundreds of teachers and educators who had assembled to hear it.

Thus closed the public services of one of the foremost educators of the age. From the day of his graduation at Newton to the last hour of life he had held high and important positions of trust and honor. His voice had been heard in the pulpit, on the platform and in academic halls, and always in behalf of the good, the pure, the noble; in behalf of education, learning and religion. Who shall attempt to measure the influence of such a life! The benediction of a grateful nation has crowned it and coming generations shall share its blessings.



Lincoln Field of Old

By Professor William Whitman Bailey

IN view of the many and rapid changes in the topography of our University possessions, it has been deemed eminently desirable to put on record any available records of the past.

The writer's undergraduate life embraced the war period—from 1860 to 1864. The last year of that unhappy strife, 1865, he spent as a sub-assistant in the chemical laboratory under Professor John Pierce and Mr. Appleton. He had previously spent three years in the University Grammar School. Consequently his acquaintance with the university grounds extends over a period of forty-five years.

I cannot recall that in my college days Lincoln Field, under any name, entered to an appreciable extent into the life of the students. Indeed, from its original nature this was to be expected. The region was mainly a swamp, full of sedges, rank grasses, flag-root, irises, and the usual flora to be expected in low, wet soil. Here, too, the strident tryla and the sonorous bullfrog, in their symphonies, anticipated the Gregorian chants which one now hears from St. Stephen's church. That beautiful edifice did not then exist. Indeed, all the region, with mere scattered interruptions, was a series of open, houseless meadows, from Power street to Olney. The clear and often turbulent brook, from which Brook street derived its name, was still, to a large degree, uncovered.

But, to return to the Back Campus, there was, near where afterwards the Fanning stand was erected, a perennial spring. About it grew alders and the usual lacustrine shrubbery. A somewhat bushy willow, about twenty feet high, shadowed this spring, and produced on certain branches by far the handsomest "pussies" I ever saw. I can recall now the splendid old gold stamens, as they broke the garnet of the scales.

Apropos of this willow tree, a queer thing once happened to me. Willows are what botanists call *dioecious* plants, i. e., they are distinctly male and female. The complementary kinds may grow far apart.

On this tree, however, I found both kinds of catkins simultaneously growing—and said to myself, "the end of time has arrived; I will sing *nunc dimittis*!" I made up a neat package illustrating the condition and forwarded it to Doctor Sereno Watson at Harvard. I had barely received his acknowledgment and confession of surprise, when another card from him arrived. This stated that Dr. Gray had suggested that the tree was, no doubt, grafted! This proved to be the case, and I learned a lesson to proceed slowly in the matter of scientific publication!

I have been trying to think if, in my day, there was any path leading across or around this field. I cannot remember. We certainly never used it for football or other games; these were played, such as they were, on the present Middle Campus.

It was in my time that a portion of the ground, sloping from the rear of the chemical laboratory, which was erected in 1862, began to be used as an academic grove. I should say that it was the class of '63 that first planted its class tree in this field. In subsequent years, for quite a long period, most of the class trees were planted here. There was no end of oratory and eloquence, no limit of gush poured out over these young saplings. Under their shade in future years we were to sit with our "hopeful young scions" and tell them of bygone days. The class of 1866 had a metallic record on its tree. The grove was not confined, however, to the class trees; it contained one or two maples and oaks.

When the ground where the trees stood was demanded for the gymnasium, the trees were ruthlessly cut down. Of course they had to go—it is the inexorable law of change—but it has always seemed a pity that no lament or eulogy was offered in their memory.

"Alas! how the soul sentimental it vexes
That thus on our efforts, stern Chronos should frown."

Not a bean-pole, even, represents any of those classes that contemplated arboreal immortality!

From the advent of the gymnasium the meadow was devoted more and more to athletic purposes. As far back as Professor Greene's time and through his strong personal influence, the tract was cleared up and put in order for games. It was hence called for awhile "Greene Field," but, perhaps owing to a freshman's suggestion of "pastures new," the title fell into desuetude. Afterwards, it was formally entitled "Lincoln Field," after the genial professor who had done so much to encourage and advance good, clean athletics. Some wit suggested a perpetuation of the names of both benefactors in "Greene-Lincoln Field"—but the pith of his humor was extracted by the true statement that the field was no longer *green*.

My next association with the ground is in the memory of its grading and drainage. At that time there was formed, about where Maxcy Hall now stands, a huge compost heap, upon which grew the greatest variety of plants, common and rare, that I ever saw in similar space. I recall writing for one of the professional magazines of that day that while Brown University had no botanic

garden proper, it possessed on its own campus a very large and unique flora. It was not only very rich in diverse species, but phenomenal in the number of natural orders and genera. To-day the botanical department has to travel miles for what then grew, as it were, on our doorstep.

Perhaps it is not out of place to mention here two houses, both residences, which during my undergraduate and school life occupied the college grounds. I do not know just when it was removed, but it was before my class (1864) graduated that a colonial residence stood at the corner of Prospect and George streets. It was then occupied by the late Colonel William W. Brown, and now stands on Waterman street facing the Middle Campus. Professor Eli W. Blake afterwards occupied it, dispensing a most generous hospitality.

Another house, a white frame one, I think, and with no pretensions to beauty, stood back of Rhode Island Hall, which did not then possess the rear ell. As to Lincoln Field—I can recall nothing further.

Brown University, October 8, 1902

Three New Football Songs

(Stars and Stripes March)

Bear forward the banners of Brown,
Fair Brunonia's slogan we cry;
Her enemies waver and quake
At our ringing Ki-Yi-Yi.

Brunonia's children arise,
And in love and devotion swerving never,
In victory, aye, in defeat,
Send up the cheer, speed the career of Brown
forever.

W. T. Hastings, '03

(Refrain of Heidelberg Stein Song)

Here's to our Alma Mater dear,
Here's to her grand renown;
Here's to her all defying cheer,
Here's to her flag of brown.

Here's to her fame of Lincoln Field,
Sounding from sea to sea;
Here's to her sturdy sons who wield
The Brown Sword of Victory.

C. D. Casey, '04

A "Football Hooray"

This is Brown's day on the gridiron,
Show the foe, boys, where we live,
For the honor of Brunonia
Never let the rush-line give.
Never let your hearts grow daunted,
Send the score up to the sky,
Bear the Brown and White to victory,
To the tune of ki-yi-yi.

CHORUS—

Up and at 'em boys, we're with you,
Never let a chance go by,
Play the game from start to finish,
While we yell our ki-yi-yi.

You are ready with your prowess,
We are ready with a song;
All are sons of Alma Mater,
Bound by countless ties and strong,
Block the foe in all their rushes,
Brown-bred spirit ne'er shall die,
Do your part to bring us victory,
We'll do ours with "Ki-yi-yi."

CHORUS—

Irving L. Price, '05

October Football Games

BROWN, 0; VERMONT, 0

BROWN opened her football season by playing the University of Vermont, on Andrews Field, October 1, on muddy grass, in a drizzling rain and with superior weight. Vermont succeeded in tying the score at 0 to 0. The whole game was one of straight football and proved to be of much value to the Brown men. Brown's line-up was: Schwinn, l. e., Shaw, l. t., Webb, l. g., Roberts, c., Cobb, r. g., Sheehan, r. t., Russ, r. e., Scudder, q. b., Barry, capt. l. h. b., Chase, r. h. b., Baker and Hamilton, f. b.

BROWN, 5; WESLEYAN, 0

The second game of the season, at Andrews Field, was much better than the first. The men got into all the plays better and helped each other along. Webb made a fine run of thirty yards after having been tackled. Wesleyan was a little heavier than Brown and succeeded in keeping the score down to 5-0. Brown's defence showed much improvement over that displayed in the previous game. The line-up was: Schwinn, l. e., Webb, l. t., Shaw, l. g., Colter, c., Cobb, r. g., Savage, r. t., Russ, r. e., Scudder, q. b., Barry, l. h. b., Chase, r. h. b., Baker and Hamilton, f. b.

BROWN, 0; YALE, 10

On October 11, Brown met the heavy Yale team on Andrews Field. The play of Brown was a revelation not only to Yale, but also to her own supporters. In the first half Brown clearly outplayed her opponents, showing an offensive form that took Yale off her feet in the first few minutes of play. From her thirty-yard line Brown rushed the ball to Yale's twenty-five-yard line, when Yale held and began taking the ball back into Brown territory. The first half ended with the score 0-0. The second half began in much the same way as the first. Brown's defence proved a hard nut for Yale to crack, and it was only through an individual run of Sheelin that Yale scored her touchdown. Again through another individual play of Metcalf who kicked a remarkable goal from the field, Yale brought the total score up to 10-0. Yale's heavy line was held in check by Brown's

lighter one, and time and again the Yale backs were repulsed for a loss. The game was one of the most intense ever played in Providence and showed to all that the Brown team of this year is able to take care of itself with the strongest of opponents. The line-up was: Schwinn and Hascall, l. e., Webb, l. t., Shaw, l. g., Colter, c., Cobb and Sheehan, r. t., Russ, r. e., Scudder, q. b., Barry, l. h. b., Chase, r. h. b., Baker and Hamilton, f. b.

BROWN, 15; PENNSYLVANIA, 6

On October 18, before from 8,000 to 10,000 people at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Brown defeated the University of Pennsylvania, thus beating one of the "big four" for the first time in her history. The Brown team cleanly outplayed the Quakers, showing superior condition and better ability in every department of the game. The Providence players gained three times as much ground as the Pennsylvania men and were much stronger on the defence. A fumble by Brown early in the game, when the ball was on her seven yard line, contributed to Penn.'s only score, and the decision that gave the ball at that time to the Philadelphia players was questioned. Captain Barry of Brown was the star of the game, scoring all Brown's points by two runs of thirty and fifty yards, and, toward the end of the game, kicking a beautiful field goal from the twenty-five yard line. The playing in the second half was entirely in Pennsylvania's territory. Pennsylvania was weakened by the absence of Quarterback Dale, but Brown played without Russ, r. e., who had proved a tower of strength in the game against Yale. The halves were twenty-five and twenty minutes and the Brown team lined up as follows: Schwinn, l. e.; Webb, l. t.; Shaw, l. g.; Colter, c.; Cobb, r. g.; Sheehan, r. t.; Hascall, r. e.; Scudder, q. b.; Barry, l. h. b.; Chase, Graham, r. h. b.; Baker, Hamilton, f. b.

When the news of the game reached Providence preparations were immediately made for a celebration. In the evening about two hundred men gathered in night-shirts in front of U. H. and started down street. After parading down town for a short time the men went to the University

Club, where Coach Gammons was ill, and cheered him to the echo. He made a few remarks and was followed by Dr. Parker. Then the crowd started for President Faunce's house where he addressed the students. Lincoln Field was next reached and a huge bon-fire was lighted and fireworks were discharged. The celebration was one of the most successful ever held at Brown.

BROWN, 0; HARVARD, 6

The fact that Brown has a team "worth cheering for," as a Providence paper put it, caused more than 1,100 people to take the special train from this city for Boston on Saturday, October 25, to witness the Brown-Harvard game at Cambridge. In addition to these, there were many Providence people on the earlier trains for Boston, intent on the same mission, so that Brown's adherents on Soldiers' Field when the game began numbered about 2,500. There was also in attendance a brown and white burro from Colorado, the gift of Colonel Isaac L. Goff to the team as a mascot. Decorated with Brown flags, the little animal caused much amusement to the great throng of spectators.

Estimates of the number present at the game range from 16,000 upward, and the Harvard manager says he could have sold 5,000 more admissions if all the bleachers had been ready. No such crowd ever before attended a game in which Brown was a participant, and the fact is a milestone on our progress toward inclusion in the "big four." The best of feeling between the two colleges was shown, as in the Brown-Yale game at Providence, when the representatives of each university lustily cheered the other.

When the game started, Harvard, having won the toss, had a strong wind at her back. If Brown had begun with this advantage there might have been a different ending, but regrets are useless. We might have seen the same phenomenal playing on Brown's part that distinguished her work in the first few minutes of the Yale game, but as it was, when Harvard had scored the first and only touchdown of the day and the teams changed goals, our men were a trifle tired. Harvard was somewhat slow, but steady and strong. Brown was alert and quick, but at times unable to stand the battery of the crimson line. There had been much speculation as to the outcome of the game, Brown's reputa-

tion this season having made the supporters of the crimson fearful of the result.

Brown had the kick-off, playing against the wind, and sent the ball to Harvard's 30-yard line. For several minutes Brown held the ball near that point, but Graydon, taking it, dodged through the Brown line for a run of 30 yards, till he was downed by a pretty tackle by Lynch. Brown then held the ball on her 35-yard line. Hurley took it and seemed about to gain for Harvard, but Brown broke up the interference so quickly that the advance was scarcely perceptible. Brown got the ball on a fumble and punted to Harvard's 38-yard line. Harvard slowly gained back a part of the territory by sheer force: finally a hole was broken for Kernan, who made a run of 35 yards and was tackled by Barry on the Brown 5-yard line. Knowlton was forced over the line for a touchdown and Barnard kicked the goal. This score of Harvard, 6; Brown, 0, was not changed. The only feature of the few minutes remaining of the half was another run by Kernan of about 15 yards. The half ended with the ball on Brown's 45-yard line.

Soon after the opening of the second half, Brown captured the ball on a fumble, and, at a moment when Harvard did not expect the play, punted to Harvard's 20-yard line.

The punt was caught by C. Marshall, who was downed before he could recover any of the ground. Harvard then tore up Brown's defense for gains to her opponents, 31-yard line. Brown, getting the ball on downs, punted to Harvard's 25-yard line, where it was caught by C. Marshall, who, aided by the best of interference, carried it back 20 yards. Brown again secured the ball, punted to Harvard's 22-yard line and held it there. With five minutes to play, it looked as if Brown might score, but the danger to Harvard's goal was only momentary. The half closed with neither side having scored.

Following is the Brown line-up: Hascall, r. e.; Sheehan, r. t.; Cobb, r. g.; Colter, c.; Shaw, l. g.; Webb, l. t.; Schwinn, l. e.; Scudder, q. b.; Lynch, r. h. b.; Barry, l. h. b.; Baker, f. b. Halves, 25 and 20 min.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED

- Nov. 1. Lafayette at Easton, Penn.
- Nov. 5. Tufts at Providence.
- Nov. 8. Columbia at New York.
- Nov. 12. Holy Cross at Worcester.
- Nov. 15. Boston College at Providence.
- Nov. 22. Dartmouth at Manchester, N. H.



THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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NOVEMBER, 1902

A TWO-YEAR A. B. DEGREE

In his first annual report as president of Columbia University, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler advocates some radical changes in the standards of the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts. His proposition is this: That the degree of bachelor of arts be granted after two years of regular college study and the master's degree after four years of such study.

The shortening of the course leading to the first degree is proposed in order that a collegiate degree may be made a requirement for admission to the professional schools. Throughout his discussion the collegiate degrees are regarded primarily in relationship to professional study rather than as symbols of a liberal education.

The modification of the bachelor's degree is suggested not so much because it represents too high a standard for a liberal education, as because it is an inconveniently high stepping stone to the professional schools. The maintenance of the distinctive collegiate education is made secondary to the convenience of the special schools. The positive value of a course of liberal study receives comparatively little attention and the fact that the majority of college students are pursuing their college studies for the intrinsic value of those studies is not considered at all.

There is a theory among educators that the professional schools should be upon a post graduate basis; that a college degree should be a prerequisite to professional study. At Columbia the law school requires the bachelor's degree for admission, and the medical and scientific schools hope that before long they may be able to establish the same requirement. But such a requirement would bring a man much nearer thirty than twenty at the time of receiving his professional degree. This postponement of the period of self-support is a serious matter, and to avoid it President Butler suggests a reduction of the time spent in acquiring the A. B. degree so that it may serve as a preliminary for admission to the professional schools.

If the professional schools have been excessive in demanding the bachelor's degree for admission to their courses, why do they not frankly admit it? Why insist on degrading the present standard of a liberal education because it does not constitute a convenient standard for admission to schools of law and medicine? The standard of scholarship desired of all those undertaking legal or medical study can be designated in various ways, in college years or in college courses, or it can be established by examinations as the standard of admission to college is established. The ambition of the schools to be regarded as institutions for college graduates is not to be commended if such a basis can be obtained only by re-

ducing the present standard of the college degree. The proposition to lower the standard of a liberal education in order that professional study may be said to be upon a graduate basis is reactionary and retrogressive. It should not be allowed and we believe it will not be allowed.

In these days, when the tendency to reduce higher education to professional learning and technical skill is so strong, the genuine worth and indispensable need of liberal education should be emphasized. For liberal study not only increases the ability to earn a living; it enlarges a man's knowledge and extends his mental horizon. It refines his powers of perception and quickens his appreciation, enriching both mind and spirit. By it he enters into life more fully. Life means more to him. He gets more out of it and puts more into it. A liberal education means much to the individual and a liberally educated person means much to the community. He elevates the tone of the life about him. His influence is of inestimable value to the social and political world. Next to the American public school system stands the American college. Both should be maintained in their integrity.

FOOTBALL "HOORAYS"

A pleasurable innovation at Brown is the football "hooray," which has come to be a regular feature of undergraduate life this fall on the eve of all contests on the gridiron. The college Y. M. C. A. has taken the old Sears reading room under its control and it is now run as a free institution. All students are welcome to use its increased facilities, and it has become more of a college centre than it used to be. A piano has been placed in the room and around this instrument, in the early evenings, a group of musical undergraduates is accustomed to gather. Just before each football game the crowd increases, and the night preceding a contest sees the room packed with students, loyal, enthusiastic and much inclined to song.

The name of football "hooray" has been given to these impromptu gatherings and they have proved of great benefit in organizing undergraduate enthusiasm. The singing and cheering at the games on Andrews Field this year have been improved in consequence, and the feeling of college community has been encouraged. The experiment shows what may be expected when the Rockefeller building is erected on the middle campus.

In his fraternity rooms the student finds much pleasant society, but he does not come into contact with more than a small fraction of the undergraduate Brown community. A central meeting place will be of inestimable benefit to the college in more ways than one. Following the Rockefeller building there should be another new building in which all undergraduates who so desire can dine together. The refectory quarters at present in use are cramped and inadequate.

MORE DISSATISFACTION

There can be no doubt of the growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the existing athletic rules and their practical nullification at the colleges where the most virtuous protestations are made. For instance, the chancellor of Syracuse University said in an address to the undergraduates, October 10: "We want rules to be rational, and not merely those which are constructed through fear or apprehension. We are tired of making rules in this institution to accommodate other colleges which do not follow them. We have been careful, but we have found others doing those very things which they found fault with us for doing. Hereafter we are going to play football according to our own rules, and the teams that play with us will accept our rules, or we will play alone. And I don't think we will have to play alone. Any young man who is fit to stay in college is fit to play on the football team. Any man not fit to play on the football team is not fit to stay in the university."

Topics of the Month

LATE reports from the registrar's office show that the number of students enrolled this year at Brown is larger than ever before. The total is 936, divided among the several classes and departments as follows:

| | 1902-03 | 1901-02 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|
| Graduates..... | 104 | 94 |
| Seniors..... | 113 | 128 |
| Juniors..... | 119 | 111 |
| Sophomores..... | 166 | 146 |
| Freshmen..... | 208 | 198 |
| Specials..... | 56 | 67 |
| | 760 | 744 |
| Women's College: | | |
| Seniors..... | 29 | 36 |
| Juniors..... | 30 | 27 |
| Sophomores..... | 43 | 34 |
| Freshmen..... | 50 | 45 |
| Specials..... | 24 | 34 |
| | 176 | 176 |
| Total in university..... | 936 | 920 |

Number of Graduates Including holders of honorary degrees, there are now 2,826 living graduates of Brown University. Since the establishment of the college, there have been in all 5,597 graduates. As every year now sees nearly 200 degrees conferred, it may be that by next summer the list of living graduates will pass the 3,000 line, though the death roll will diminish the total somewhat. By June, 1904, at the latest, there will be 3,000 alumni and alumnae of Brown.

Former Students Who did not become Alumni Through the generosity of an alumnus a work is being undertaken which it is hoped will prove of great value to the university. From one cause or another a number of students drop out of college each year. Many of these men are greatly interested in the welfare of the university and are among its most enthusiastic friends. A record of the careers of these former students in the university — sometimes designated as non-graduates — is now being compiled by Miss Mary D. Vaughan, '97, who assisted Mr. Koopman in compiling the 1895 edition of the historical catalogue.

It is hoped that the results of the research will be put into printed form and issued in 1905, when another edition of the historical catalogue should appear.

Miss Vaughan is also preparing a place index of non-graduates. This will be of great service to the various local alumni associations when planning for their annual meetings.

Brown Delegates at Middlebury Conference President Faunce and Professor Wilfred H. Munro were the delegates from Brown University to the annual meeting of the Association of New England Colleges, which was held with Middlebury College, Vermont, October 30 and 31.

Two New Scholarships Mr. Edgar L. Marston of the board of trustees has recently founded two scholarships of five thousand dollars each. The income of the first one is to go to graduates of William Jewell College who wish to pursue advanced work at Brown. The income of the second is to be awarded to graduates of LaGrange College, Mr. Marston's Alma Mater, who come to Brown for the same purpose. The first scholarship has been awarded for the current year to Mr. Shioi, a Japanese student, who graduated at William Jewell last June.

New Furnishings A number of rooms in the university buildings have recently been made attractive through the gifts of beautiful furnishings. Mrs. Lucius Lyon has given two hundred dollars to be expended in suitable furniture for the assembly room in Pembroke Hall, and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell has given a reading desk for the same room.

The faculty and corporation room in the administration building has been furnished at the expense of Mr. Lucian Sharpe, and the new room for the department of history in University Hall has been furnished through the kindness of Mr. William B. Weedon.

Brown and the School of Design As readers of the MONTHLY will remember, Brown and the Rhode Island School of Design (of which Professor Poland is president), have been for a year in close affiliation, students in each being officially permitted to take courses in the other and to have these courses count toward a degree. The School of Design's annual report shows that twenty-four Brown students, including eight from Pembroke, are enrolled this fall at the institution on Waterman street. The executive committee of the school report:

"The agreement between the school and Brown University, which was made formerly for one year, has been re-enacted about on the same lines as last year, but now arranged to continue indefinitely, but to be terminated on three months notice by either party.

"The class from the university is larger than last year and a still greater increase and more interest is expected as the course becomes better known. On the part of the School of Design our students are gaining more of the advantages of the university by taking shop work there. Professor Poland has been engaged again as last year for a course of lectures on painting and sculpture for the students of the School of Design."

Brown men will be glad to note the increasing intimacy of the relations between the two allied institutions.

Intercollegiate Entrance Certificate Board In common with Boston University, Dartmouth College, Mt. Holyoke College, Smith College, Tufts College, Wellesley College and Wesleyan University, Brown University took part in the formation of the New England College Entrance Certificate Board, organized in Boston on May 16, 1902. All these colleges have agreed to refer to the board all schools that ask for the privilege of certification. No school will be placed upon the approved list unless it can prepare for college according to some one of the recognized plans of entering the colleges represented on this board. Certificates that do not cover the entire requirement will be treated by each college according to the rules which that college establishes for such certificates. A general report of the work of the pupils from approved schools will be requested by the board. The list of approved schools will be revised every three years. The board has entered upon its work by sending to the colleges represented official circulars by means of which the college may inform

each of its tributary schools in New England that after January 1, 1904, no certificate will be accepted from any school in New England which has not been approved by the board.

A Grateful Graduate President Faunce sends the following self-explanatory note to the MONTHLY:

"A graduate of Brown, who has been out of college one year, has just sent me his check for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, in part payment, with interest, of the financial aid which he received from our scholarship funds during his course at Brown University. There is, of course, not the slightest obligation on his part to do this, but he recognizes the aid received as constituting a debt which he wishes to discharge. We had a similar case last year. Possibly the existence of such a spirit among a few graduates is worth recording in the ALUMNI MONTHLY. It is certainly worthy of imitation."

University School's Promising New Year The University School, reorganized and incorporated, and closely affiliated, though not formally, with the college, has opened this fall with fresh plans and a promising future. The incorporators are as follows: From Providence, Prof. F. G. Allinson, Ph. D., George L. Collins, M. D., Hon. Richard B. Comstock, Prof. N. F. Davis, LL. D., Edwin M. Dodd, Stephen O. Edwards, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., John R. Freeman, William Gammell, Prof. H. B. Gardner, Ph. D., Prof. Wm. C. Poland, Lucian Sharpe. From Pawtucket, Samuel M. Conant. From Boston, William V. Kellen, Ph. D., James E. Leach.

The present home of the school on Benefit street has been improved during the summer by decorations and repairs. Individual lockers have been added and the lunching facilities increased. The laboratories have been refitted and will be maintained at such efficiency as will make it possible to satisfy fully the largely increased requirements of the best colleges in physics and chemistry. To take charge of this department and to teach mathematics, Mr. C. Edward Fisher, formerly of the Highland Military Academy at Worcester, has been engaged. Mr. Fisher has been preparing boys for scientific schools

for several years with conspicuous success and will be an important addition to the corps of instruction.

The athletic field, the use of which has been secured for the school, will fill a long-felt need. It is within easy access by car and competent directors will organize and oversee the sports. Boxing, fencing and physical culture will be given in class together with military drill as part of each morning's session.

A further interesting feature of the school will be an afternoon study hour when all teachers will be accessible to direct or assist pupils either in delinquent or advanced work.



Brunonians at Princeton At the installation of President Woodrow Wilson as President of Princeton University, October 25, President Faunce was the official delegate from Brown. Dr. Faunce was entertained at luncheon by President Wilson, together with other notable guests of the occasion. Other Brunonians at Princeton were President Benjamin I. Wheeler of the University of California, and President Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College.



Topics at other Colleges At Princeton a new gymnasium is being built by the alumni and undergraduates. The total cost is to be \$256,326.44, of which amount \$195,084.46 has been subscribed, leaving \$61,241.98 to be raised. There are approximately 7,500 alumni and undergraduates of Princeton and as the total number of subscribers is 1,336, only about one in six have contributed. The average subscription is \$146.50, it is evident that there has been some large individual contributions.

At Yale Field the grandstand is being enlarged to accommodate 5,000 more persons than ever before. This is in anticipation of the Harvard football game later in the month.

Colonel William A. Rafferty, U. S. A., who died September 13, in the Philippines, from the effects of a fall, was a Princeton, '61, graduate, who after his collegiate course, entered West Point and graduated there.

Among the colleges reporting the largest

classes in their history are Rutgers—number not stated—Williams, (138), and Bowdoin, (86). The academic class at Yale shows a decrease, and so does the freshman class at Princeton.

Work has been begun on a \$50,000 library, the gift of Mr. Ralph Voorhees, at Rutgers. At Lehigh a three-story brick building is in process of construction for the departments of geology and mechanical engineering.

Trinity's freshmen number nearly 50, an increase over the new class last year. Middlebury reports 33 and Wellesley, 293.

Of the 224 applicants who were registered as freshmen at Dartmouth, on the first day of the term, 153 were admitted on certificate, 33 by examination only, and 38 by a combination of certificate and examination.

Mills College, California, the only women's college on the Pacific Coast, is to have an alumnae club in New York, owing to the large number of graduates now resident there.

Harvard, says the *New Haven Register*, has evidently withdrawn Frantz, her professional baseball player, from her football squad. Frantz is a manly fellow, and a first class athlete. Like Leslie Johnson at Yale, he would have been an honor to college football had he not played for money before coming to college.

President Butler of Columbia University has not stirred up a unanimous chorus of approval by his proposition to enable students to secure the bachelor's degree in two years. The *New York Commercial Advertiser* says: "The adoption of a change so revolutionary would in the end defeat its own most obvious purpose; for in the course of time the bachelor's degree would come to mean so little as to justify the worshipper of the 'practical' in ignoring it entirely and in refusing to accept as standard coin that which may, to be sure, bear the old stamp of value, but which has been confessedly debased."

On the same subject the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* remarks: "If this competition continues some shrewd business-like university will soon be advertising first-class bachelor's degrees while you wait; near B. A.'s., which look like the real thing and wear better, already put up, sent to any address upon receipt of price, freight prepaid; club rates for large quantities; agents wanted.

Chronicle of the Campus

Senior Class Election

The class of 1903 met in the armory of Sayles Hall, October 8, and elected the following officers: President, James Garfield Clifford; first vice-president, Louis Foristall Baker; second vice-president, Howard Earle Brown; secretary, Lionel Henry Peabody; treasurer, Frank Henry Ehmke; class day committee, chairman, Harvey Almy Baker; Thomas Austin Barry, Harry Westcott Rockwell, Fred Alleyne Otis, Robert Aldrich; class orator, Percy Winchester Gardner; class poet, William Thomson Hastings; first speaker at tree, Alexander Hewes Abbott; second speaker at tree, William Albion Hart; address to undergraduates, Robert Lincoln Barrows; president of class supper, Lester Earle Dodge; hymnist, Allen Fergusson Westcott; statistician, Percival Rogers Bakeman; odist, Phillip Bardwell Hadley; prophet, Henry Otis Greene; historian, Charles Lemuel Osler.

Scholarships Awarded

Dean Meiklejohn has announced the award of three of the largest scholarships offered by the university. The George Ide Chace scholarship of \$5,000 has been awarded to William Thomson Hastings, '03, of Feeding Hills, Mass.

The income of the scholarship is assigned annually by the faculty to some member of the senior class who shows "marked ability, exemplary industry, generous aspirations and irreproachable character."

The William Gaston scholarship of \$5,000 has been awarded to Arthur Melvin Winslow, '03, of Providence. This scholarship is awarded "annually by the faculty to some deserving student upon absolute merit without reference to financial condition."

The Abby Wheaton Chace scholarship of \$4,000 has been awarded to Robert Grant Martin of Salem, Mass. The income of the scholarship is awarded annually to some member of the junior class who shows "marked ability, exemplary industry, generous aspirations and irreproachable character."

Sears Reading Room

The Sears reading room has been given over to the Y. M. C. A., which has much

improved the appearance and usefulness of the place. New furnishings have been put in, an excellent list of periodicals has been subscribed for, electric lights have been introduced and an air of coziness and comfort imparted to the room, largely by the addition of comfortable chairs, rugs, pictures and a piano. Around this piano there are frequent "sings" in the early evening and on the night before a football game there is sure to be a crowd in attendance to gather the last fragments of news and gossip about the eleven and organize the enthusiasm for the next day. The reading room is now open to all students without charge.

Fall Track Meet

The fall track meet, held on October 15, did not produce many new records, nor did it produce many stars in the track department. All the events were very slow and lacked interest. The men who were most prominent in point-getting were Cooper in the sprints, Doughty in the runs, Ehmke in the weights. Tucker, Slack and McGovern, all freshmen, showed up well. The sophomores won the meet by scoring 37 points, the juniors won 30, the seniors 27, and the freshmen 23.

Following the meet came the annual football rush. The sophomores won by the narrow score of 1-0.

Other Class Elections

The sophomore elections have resulted as follows: President, W. A. Spicer, Providence; vice-president, S. F. Hunt, Providence; second vice-president, B. A. Matthews, Brooklyn, N. Y.; secretary, C. H. Hull, New London, Conn.; treasurer, I. L. Price, Worcester, Mass.; athletic representative, H. F. Hatch, St. Albans, Vt.; manager of football team, R. C. Powell, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The juniors have elected class officers as follows: President, C. F. Savage; 1st vice-president, A. H. Stanton; 2d vice-president, A. L. Briggs; secretary, B. H. Butler; treasurer, W. Sandager; athletic representative, Houghton Metcalf.

Professor Gardner at Harvard

Professor Henry B. Gardner, '84, of the department of political economy at Brown, is preparing a course of lectures on "The Financial History of the United States," to be delivered at Harvard University, beginning next February. Two lectures each week will be given, and the total number will be thirty-five or forty.

Pembroke Notes

At the Women's College there are several 1902 graduates who have returned for additional work.

The Pembroke juniors have elected Miss Annie Fisher, president; the sophomores, Miss Sarah G. Ross; the freshmen, Miss Hope Davis.

Pembroke has received a Braun photograph of the Sistine Madonna, the gift of Miss Howard. It has been hung over the platform in the chapel.

Trials for the Pembroke Glee Club have resulted in the selection of the following: Miss Ashworth, '06; Miss Buffington, '05; Miss Cameron, '06; Miss Devenish, '06; Miss Drake, '06; Miss Haight, '06; Miss Ethel Phillips, '06; Miss Sherwood, '06.

The Young Women's Christian Association gave its annual reception to new students at Pembroke Hall, Friday evening, September 19. Miss Edith F. Wilcox, president of the association, welcomed the freshmen, and there were short addresses by President Faunce and Dean Emery. Miss K. F. Littlefield, '02, rendered a piano solo, the Misses Traver gave a vocal duet and there were two numbers by the Pembroke Quartette.

Bowling Club Officers

The results of the recent bowling club election were as follows: President, A. L. Briggs, '04; vice president, F. J. Cox, '03; secretary and treasurer, C. D. Casey, '03; manager of bowling team, S. H. Whitely, '03; captain of team, G. A. Kelleher, '03. It was decided to enter the duck pin league this season.

A Compliment to Brown

This year the Providence team in the American Roller Polo League will wear brown uniforms, in compliment to the university. Hitherto the traditional color for all Providence athletic organizations to wear has been gray.

Athletic Association Organizes

On October 21 the Athletic Association of Brown University was reorganized

with the following officers: President, Dean Alexander Meiklejohn; vice president, M. S. Fanning, '91; secretary, M. T. Barker, '03. Athletic committees consisting of graduate member, an undergraduate member and the manager of each of the respective teams were appointed as follows: Football—F. W. Matteson, '92, chairman; Houghton Metcalf, '02; Lester E. Dodge, '03. Baseball—Martin S. Fanning, '91, chairman; Merle T. Barker, '03; Fred J. Cox, '03. Track—E. H. Weeks, '93, chairman; Harry F. Hatch, '05; Frank L. Dillon, '03.

Various Items

W. A. Hart, '03, has been elected editor-in-chief of the *Brunonian*, in place of H. B. Grose, Jr., resigned.

The following men have been chosen to constitute the college quartette: P. T. Gleason, first tenor; W. O. Rice, second tenor; H. H. White, first bass; H. F. Hatch, second bass.

President Faunce is supplying for a few Sundays the pulpit of the Central Baptist Church, recently made vacant by the removal of Dr. T. D. Anderson, '74, to the pastorate of the Emmanuel Baptist Church at Albany, N. Y.

The officers of the tennis association recently elected are: President, A. U. Pope, '03; vice-president, H. V. Joslin, '04; secretary and treasurer, A. L. Briggs, '04; executive committee, Dean Meiklejohn; C. S. Allen, '04; R. E. Martin, '04.

Following are the new officers of the debating union: President, P. W. Gardner, '03; vice-president, E. T. Stevens, '04; secretary and treasurer, R. G. Martin, '04; executive committee, E. L. McIntyre, '04; C. H. Hall, '05; W. A. Spicer, Jr., '05; honorary member, A. U. Pope, '03, ex-president of the association.

On Wednesday evening, October 8, Professor Dealey delivered an address in 5 U. H. on "Social and Personal Purity."

The celebration committee appointed by the dean of the university is Bumstead, Clifford, Blanding, '03; Stevens, McIntyre, '04; Hatch, Hoyt, '05; Russ, '06; Lynch, sp.

The philosophical club has elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, A. U. Pope; vice-president, E. T. Paine; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Palmer; executive committee, Dean Meiklejohn, H. J. Hall, G. Waterhouse, C. C. Cutler.

Brunonians Far and Near

The MONTHLY cordially acknowledges the assistance derived from that excellent publication, the *Brown Daily Herald*, in the preparation of this department.

1852 honorary

Rev. Joseph Angus, who received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from Brown in 1852, recently died at East Hampstead, England, aged 86. Dr. Angus was the Nestor of the Baptist denomination in England. He graduated at Edinburgh in 1836. His first and only pastorate was at New York Chapel, Southwark, Rippon, the church of which Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon became pastor in 1853, and which became the world-famous Metropolitan Tabernacle. Dr. Angus became secretary of the Home Missionary Society in 1839, and in 1849 president of Stepney College, which removed to Regent's Park in 1856. As a college president Dr. Angus did the great work of his life, remaining at the head of the college until 1893. He was the author of the well-known Handbooks to the Bible, the English Language and English Literature, and edited an edition of Wayland's Moral Science, and of Bishop Butler's Analogy and Sermons. Besides these labors Dr. Angus was a member of the first school board of London, English examiner in the University of London, and in the Civil Service of India, one of the founders of the "Freeman," and one of the original company of New Testament revisers. He visited the United States in 1873 as a delegate of the Evangelical Alliance.

1854

George P. Upton of Chicago has recently published through the press of A. C. McClurg and Company two volumes on music, entitled *The Standard Light Operas and Musical Pastels*. The first of these is an addition to a series of books on standard music, published in 1889 and 1890. The series now contains volumes upon standard operas, oratorios, cantatas, symphonies, and light operas. The other work just issued, *Musical Pastels*, is a collection of chapters on a variety of musical topics.

Mr. Upton has been engaged in newspaper work in Chicago ever since his graduation from Brown. He was on the staff of the *Native Citizen*, 1855-56, city editor of the *Evening Journal*, 1856-61, musical critic of the *Chicago Tribune*, 1862-1881, and a war correspondent, 1862-63. He has been associate editor of the *Chicago Tribune* since 1872.

1856

In an address at Boston, October 11, Hon. Richard Olney made a vigorous attack on the Pennsylvania coal operators, whom he called "the most unblushing and persistent of law-breakers." He said: "For years they have defied the laws of Pennsylvania, which forbids common carriers engaging in the business of mining. For years they have discriminated between customers in the freight charges on their railroads, in violation of the interstate commerce law. For years they have unlawfully monopolized inter-state commerce, in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

1858

Colonel William L. Stone of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., recently visited Brown for the first time since his graduation, forty-four years ago. In the *Providence Sunday Journal* appeared, soon after, a letter from him, of which the following is a part:

"I wish to enter a protest regarding the portraits of Professors Lincoln, Dunn, Caswell, Sears, Bancroft, Gammell and Greene, (in Sayles Hall). As artistic performances I suppose they are excellent, but as likenesses they are, in my opinion, most lamentably deficient—so far, at least, as conveying to the present generation of students a correct representation of these persons as they appeared to me in life. I may say, without contradiction, that I was during my college course on the most intimate terms with Lincoln, Dunn, Bancroft and Caswell. Regarding Professors Gammell, Sears and Greene I knew them well (officially) for four years; and as I have hinted, with the exception of Lincoln (though his is far from good) whose photograph, sent me by him just before his death, looks down upon me as I write this in my library, I honestly say that I should not have recognized any of these portraits had I seen them in some collection irrespective of their surroundings.

"Tim' Bancroft, my old and dearly loved classmate, for instance, I should not have known, for he never had such a nose!

"Now, as I say, why I write this is simply to inform the present students who will gaze on these portraits—the deans of their college—that they are not correct.

"In closing and in justice to the artists of these various portraits, however, I should state that Miss Vaughn told us that they were all painted after death from photographs; so, of course, these painters could not, like myself, see their different expressions as they spoke. But, granting all this, the fact remains as I have said."

1859

Dr. William W. Keen has returned to his home in Philadelphia from a tour around the world.

1862

After a furlough of five months in this country, Rev. J. R. Goddard, D. D., is returning to the missionary station at Ningpo, China. Mrs. Goddard, who came to this country two years ago, is returning with him.

1863

James Henry Foss has recently published a volume entitled "The Gentleman from Everywhere or Truth Stranger than Fiction."

1863 and 1877

Rev. Dryden W. Phelps, '77, of New Haven, Conn., writes the MONTHLY on the subject of "close communion" as a Baptist doctrine, apropos of an obituary notice of Rev. F. F. Emerson, '63, published in the magazine a few months ago. Mr. Phelps's letter is interesting, but we hope it will not precipitate a doctrinal discussion in our pages. He writes:

You stated in your obituary of Rev. F. F. Emerson, who graduated at Brown University in 1862, and left the Baptist ministry for the Congregational in 1879, that in 1879 he changed his views upon the subject of close communion, but this is a mistake. He was an open-communionist long before he left the Baptists. In fact, he told the church committee, of whom my father, S. Dryden Phelps, D. D., a Brown graduate, was one, that "he had always been an open-communionist, out and out, and within a couple of months or so he had modified his views of baptism, accepting any mode as valid." His open-communion views were well known, I understand, and would never have cost him his pastorate. But when he was no longer a Baptist, he did right to resign. I heard a New Haven Baptist pastor state, September 8, that of the New England Baptist churches, four out of every five are open-communion. Another Baptist pastor in this city administered the Lord's Supper in a hospital, September 7, and stated in my hearing that probably not one of the communicants is a Baptist. He is president of the New Haven Baptist Ministers' Conference, and I am clerk of it. The vice-president is pastor of a church of about 1,000 members, and for more than two years has publicly invited to the Lord's Supper 'all disciples of the Lord, to remain and commune with us.' In a Connecticut Baptist church, April 22, I heard the invitation to all that love Christ. And another Baptist pastor told us he was glad of the invitation and of its increasing frequency. I have myself, although a Baptist, administered the communion in a Congregational church (Osceola, N. Y., September 13, 1891)."

1866

The *Worcester Magazine* for August, 1902, contained a sketch of the late Judge John Hopkins of the Massachusetts superior court from the pen of Judge Francis A. Gaskill, '66, of the same court.

1870

Joseph B. Bishop, chief of the editorial staff of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writes "The Quarterly Chronicle," a department in the International Quarterly.

1874

Hon. James W. Perry of New York city is the Republican candidate for Congress in the thirteenth district of New York state.

On his return from Europe a few weeks ago, Mayor D. L. D. Granger of Providence announced his unwillingness to run for a third term. Shortly afterward he was nominated by the Democratic convention in the first Rhode Island district for congress, and although he declined at first he was later persuaded to remain in the field.

1876

Hon. R. G. Hazard of Peace Dale, R. I., has been elected president of the board of trustees of the Tower Hill Institute. Hon. T. B. Stockwell, '62, of Providence, is a member of the board.

1879

G. F. Barnard is manager of the Goodwill Home Association, East Fairfield, Me. This is an institution for homeless boys.

1880

Hon. David F. Slade of Fall River, Mass., has

been renominated by the Republicans for the governor's council.

1882

Sam Walter Foss, librarian of the Somerville, Mass., public library, has issued a letter to the Sunday schools of Somerville, inviting them to use the library by selecting books to be sent to the Sunday schools and distributed there on Sundays.

1884

The September number of the *Providence Medical Journal* contains an article on "The Trade and the Profession," by Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D.

1886

Mayor Charlton A. Reed of Morristown, N. J., contributes to the *New York Sunday Tribune* of October 12 a long illustrated article on that city—one of a series presenting the attractions of towns near New York as places of residence for metropolitan business men.

Professor A. C. Crowell spent three months last summer in Europe, during which time he visited Rotterdam, Cologne, Bonn, Cassel, Leipsic, Berlin, Copenhagen, Kiel, Hamburg and Bremen. He remained six weeks at Leipsic, attending lectures and studying methods. Professor Crowell says that he is still convinced that many of our American methods are better than the German methods. A week was spent at Copenhagen, where he made special investigation of subjects in Scandinavian antiquity. From this city side trips were made to Frederiksborg, famous for the castle of King Christian the Fourth; and to Kronborg, made memorable by Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Later, after a brief glimpse of Sweden, the return trip was made by way of Kiel and Hamburg to Bremen, and thence homeward.

The lectures of Professor George G. Wilson on "Insurgency," delivered before the United States Naval War College in the summer of 1901, have been translated into French and appeared in the August number of the *Revue Maritime*.

1887

The nurseries formerly conducted by the late Stephen Crane in Norwich, Conn., have been sold by the administrator of his estate to Orman E. Ryther, Brown, '87, of that city, who will manage the nurseries himself. These nurseries which are among the largest in New England, were started by Mr. Crane in 1867 and from the first proved a successful venture. Mr. Crane built up a business which extended throughout New England, and even into the West. At one time he had a number of selling agents on the road, and up to the time of his death in July last, Mr. Crane maintained the high standard which the products of his nurseries had always held.

1889

A. J. Read, who took a special course with the class of 1889, is now superintendent of the Philadelphia Institute of Physiological Therapeutics, 1809 Wallace street, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Read took a course in science at Brown and afterwards graduated from a leading medical college in the United States with the degree of M. D. He married Miss Harriet Warren of Acushnet, Mass., and the two went as medical missionaries to the South Sea islands. Here they remained for five years, accomplishing much practical good among the natives. They returned to America to make their

report to the religious denomination which sent them and intended to return to the scene of their labors, but about two years ago Mrs. Read died as the result of injuries received in a railway accident near Battle Creek, Mich., and Dr. Read abandoned his proposed trip. Since then he has been occupying the superintendency of the Philadelphia Institute. Dr. Read recently visited Providence and Brown University.

1890

Professor Dealey spent several weeks last summer in Texas, visiting relatives and making inquiries in regard to historical material in possession of the Houston family and of the State University at Austin. On his return he visited New Orleans, Atlanta and Washington.

1892

E. B. Munger is now located at 36 West 17th street, New York city. He has recently returned to this country after having studied two years under Leschetizky, the famous pianist of Vienna.

1893

In the recent Democratic state convention in Rhode Island, Mayor James J. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket received 101 votes for governor to 119 for Dr. L. F. C. Garvin of Cumberland.

1894

Hon. Archie N. Frost of Lawrence, Mass., presided at the Republican congressional convention of the fifth district held at Lowell, October 2.

F. E. Steere is manager of the largest lumber establishment in Honolulu, and also owner of a plantation of lime trees on the island of Oahu. He still plays baseball, and is called the best player in the islands. He says life in Honolulu is very satisfactory.

H. C. Field has just returned to Providence from a two years business trip around the world, making his third circuit of the globe in the last five years; on this last trip he visited Great Britain, Egypt, India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Java and other East Indian islands, the Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, etc. He was married in Brisbane, Australia, and expects to make his home in Providence.

Professor Thomas Crosby, who went abroad with Henry A. Barker, '93, spent ten weeks in England, Scotland, Wales and France, most of the time being passed in the lake district of England.

1895

Andrew Adams, ex-'95, has been living in the Hawaiian islands for several years, and is now manager of the Kahuhu sugar plantation on the island of Oahu, employing some 700 men. He is one of the best known of the younger men of Honolulu.

1896

Harry S. Greene has been renominated by the Woonsocket Democrats for the legislature.

1897

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Martka Shepard Briggs, '97, to John Laurence Hood at the Second Congregational Church, Attleboro, Mass., November 5, 1902.

Arthur M. Allen, Esq., '97, of Providence has withdrawn from the law offices of David S. Baker, Esq., '75, with whom he has been associated, and has removed to 1039 Banigan building, where he will continue the general practice of law.

1898

It is stated that David L. Fultz, ex-captain of the Brown nine, has made a contract to play two years with the New Yorks at a salary of \$5,600 per year. He has batted above .300 as a member of the Philadelphia American team, fielded in fine style, and scored more runs than any other man in either of the big leagues. He was also third in the list of base runners in the American league.

Miss Phoebe R. Gifford is teaching in the University School, Providence.

Lewis Tew Place, '98, and Miss Florence Carpenter Crane of Foxboro, Mass., were married on October 2, 1902. George F. Jenks, '98, was the best man and John W. Comey, '98, an usher. Mr. and Mrs. Place will be at home Tuesdays, after December 1, at 108 Daboll street, Providence, R. I.

James H. Higgins is the Democratic nominee to succeed Mayor Fitzgerald, '93, of Pawtucket.

M. T. Thompson is an instructor at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

Borden Durfee Whiting has entered upon the general practice of law at 1039 Banigan building, 10 Weybosset street, Providence.

1899

George W. Parker has been appointed to the teaching staff of Drury Academy, Springfield, Mo. Mr. Parker has been engaged in teaching since his graduation from Brown. For one year he was a teacher and assistant principal of Stamford Seminary in Stamford, N. Y., and for the last two years he has been teaching in Mt. Hermon Academy, Northfield, Mass. At Drury Academy he will have charge of the work in English.

James Franklin Dyer, '99, and Miss Amey Hoppin Aldrich, daughter of William Fosdick Aldrich of Providence, were married at St. John's Episcopal Church, October 22, 1902. Among the ushers were George A. Gaskill, '98, and Howard A. Greene.

Howard C. Barber, now studying law in Cambridge, is leader of the Euphony Quartet of Harvard University.

Miss Evelyn O. Johnson is teaching in Harts-horn Memorial College, Richmond, Va.

1899 and 1901

The engagement of Albee L. Ladd, '99, to Miss Mary Louise Gregory, '01, is announced.

1900

C. B. Lester is teaching French and mathematics at Monson Academy, Monson, Mass.

B. O. Pillsbury is with Woodworth & Co., wholesale grocers, Concord, N. H.

1901

During last summer the class of 1901 lost two of its members, Charles Herbert Hough and Arthur Ogden Clift, men of bright promise, who died of appendicitis.

Hough was born in Pawtucket and prepared for college in the Woonsocket High School. He was

a member of his class football and baseball teams and was prominent in art lines. He was one of the illustrators for *The Liberator* of 1901, and a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Cliff, a member of the same fraternity as Hough, was socially a prominent man in college. He was a member of the Cammarian Club, played on his class baseball and football teams, and captained the baseball team. He sang on the glee club and was a member of the band. He was vice-president of his class for two years and was a *Liber* representative. He was manager of one of Walworth's stores in Boston and had intended to remain in business.

Frank A. Page is teaching at Newburyport, Mass.

I. L. Woodman is associate governor at the Friends' Hospital, Providence.

E. B. Williams, ex-'01, is with the Rhode Island Company.

Abel R. Corbin is at the New York Law School.

1902

James W. Barry is at the Boston Law School.

Lucian L. Drury and Elmer D. Meserve are with the Equitable Life Insurance Co., the former at Boston and the latter at Providence.

William C. Hardy has entered the brass foundry business with his father at Fitchburg, Mass.

Louis E. Young is with the First National Bank of Providence.

E. P. B. Atwood is with the Equitable Life Insurance Co. at Detroit, Mich.

Bruce Bennett is principal of the Beachmont, Mass., grammar school.

Frederick D. Sullivan, ex-1902, died October first, at Bushkill, Penn., where he had gone in the hope of regaining his health. The immediate cause of his decease was heart trouble, but he had not been well for several months. Mr. Sullivan lived in Providence and fitted for Brown at the Manual Training High School and the Classical High School. Owing to an accident received in 1900, he had been out of college for a year, but was expecting to graduate with the present senior class. Mr. Sullivan was especially interested in drawing, and much of his work has appeared in the *Liber*. He was a member of Phi Kappa, and had many close friends. For some years he was in the employment of the *Providence Journal*, in the office of which paper he was greatly liked for his attractive combination of dignity and courtesy. Many members of the class of '02 attended his funeral.

Samuel Moffat has become associated with the Keystone View Company, photographers and publishers, of Meadville, Pa. Mr. Moffat will for the present be connected with the New York office, 110 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. B. Jackson is at the Harvard Law School.

P. D. Sherman is teaching German at Brown.

G. E. Buxton, Jr., is reporting for the *Providence Journal*.

W. E. Newcomb is representing Edward C. Jones & Co., bankers, of New York and Philadelphia.

A. K. Potter is in the jewelry business in Providence.

E. K. Smith has entered Y. M. C. L. work at Attleboro, Mass.

C. T. Whitford is an instructor in the biblical literature department at Brown.

Philip Caswell is in the coal business at Newport, R. I.

C. R. Austin, E. D. Ramsden, C. R. Haslam and T. E. B. Pope are taking post-graduate studies at Brown.

L. L. Drury is teaching at Mt. Hermon, Northfield, Mass.

B. H. Green has joined the ranks of teachers.

W. A. Hill is at the Harvard Divinity School.

R. F. Knowlton is in the insurance business in Boston.

J. F. Malmstead is in business in Worcester, Mass.

H. Natsch is at the Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

M. J. Abbey is teaching in Illinois.

W. W. Barker is at the Harvard Medical School.

E. L. Bayliss is at the Rochester Theological Seminary.

T. Burgess is at the General Theological Seminary in New York, studying for the Episcopal ministry.

W. P. Daggett is at the Harvard Divinity School.

H. M. Paine is at the Yale law school. Address, 107 Duncan Hall, New Haven, Conn.

R. W. Richmond is at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

A. D. Dudley is now in the "new business" department of the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia.

Duncan M. L. McPhail, now at Newton Theological Institution, has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Baptist church at Groton, Mass., for one year.

Howard J. White has become the tutor of the two sons of D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh, Pa. In the course of the winter and spring Mr. White will accompany them in extensive travel in America and Europe.

Samuel Noyes Douglas, only son of Samuel T. Douglas of Providence, died at his home October 23, 1902, after nearly a year spent in efforts to regain his health.

President Faunce to Speak

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston has secured President Faunce as one of its speakers for its series of university lectures. His subject will be "The Protestant View of Moral Education." This lecture will be on January 31, following one by Archbishop Keane on "The Roman Catholic View of Moral Education."

Legislative Nominees

The Republicans of Providence have renominated C. Frank Parkhurst, '76, for state senator and W. M. P. Bowen, '84, and F. T. Easton, '92, for representatives.

Another Book by Professor Sears

Professor Lorenzo Sears has recently published a new book entitled "American Literature in its Colonial and National Periods." It is listed among the fall announcements of Little, Brown & Co., publishers.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

PROVIDENCE, R. I., DECEMBER, 1902

No. 5

The John Carter Brown Library



THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

WORK has been begun on the foundation for the fine new building to be erected for the John Carter Brown Library at the southeast corner of the middle campus, and although nothing above the foundation will be built this fall, the early spring will see the upper walls begin to rise. The plans of the structure, which was designed by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge of Boston, show a building in the Greek style, with a light limestone as the principal material and a roof of red tiles. The accompanying picture of the building may suggest a smaller structure than the reality, until it is understood that the ground area will be about eighty feet in either direction. There is little question that the library will be one of the handsomest and most imposing of all the buildings belonging to the university.

It will be remembered that the late John Carter Brown of the class of 1816 gathered the remarkable collection of Americana that bears his name, and that it was developed by John Nicholas Brown of the class of 1885, who died before his plans for an extension of the institution's usefulness had come to full fruition. In his will he bequeathed \$150,000 for the erection of a building to house the collection and \$500,000 as an endowment fund, to be used in the maintenance of the library and the purchase of new works. Additions are all the time being made to the collection, the money value of which it is impossible to measure accurately, though it has been estimated at various sums from half a million to a million dollars. If there is a finer collection of Americana in existence the one at the Lenox library in New York

deserves the title, though this precedence is a matter for dispute. It seems as if, with a half million endowment, the Brown library should ultimately become beyond question the finest in the world.

Happily for us of Brown and for the perpetuation of the bond between the college and the family whose name it bears, the library came, after Mr. John Nicholas Brown's death, into the university's possession. While the collection will not appeal to the ordinary student as one of great personal usefulness, it will attract specialized workers in history, who will find in its extraordinary facilities the opportunity to pursue their labors in a most congenial environment. Many a time it has attracted scholars from both sides of the Atlantic, and, in its new home, it will draw students in greater numbers, and at the same time add a new dignity and importance to the university in the eyes of critical historians.

The site for the building is that of the Messer and Howell dormitories, lately demolished, and the St. Stephen's rectory, also torn down. It will face west on Brown street, where that thoroughfare, having dwindled to the dimensions of a concrete walk, runs north and south through the middle campus. It will stand just south of Wilson Hall, and will extend east and west along George street. It will be visible from the entire length of Brown street as far north as George, and enough space will be left on all sides of it to provide ample light and air. It will be part and parcel of the university, yet its position on George street will make it accessible to persons from outside without passing through the campus. Thus its location typifies its intimate relation to Brown, and at the same time suggests the use to which it is to be put by students who have no other connection with the college.

Bronze lampposts will support electric lamps on either side of the stone steps, while the entrance to the deep porch will be between classic columns of buff sandstone. The vestibule will be constructed of marble, and flanking the porch and the vestibule will be toilet and coat rooms handsomely finished and furnished.

The finish of the interior of the structure, wherever wood is used, will be mahogany, and the main entrance door will also be of that material. The bookcases and show-cases will be of bronze and glass. The

columns, pilasters and mantels will be constructed of buff sandstone.

The ground plan of the building has been prepared to meet the requirements of a thoroughly modern reference library. In no sense is the building to be restrictive or limited to the use of the collegians, for such limitations would narrow the scope of the library and would not be in accordance with the desires of its late owner. The library will probably be used far less by the undergraduate student body than by special students and others who are engaged in original research. The character of the collection renders it particularly valuable to advanced students, historians, and those engaged in deep research in the realm of belles lettres.

Recognizing this, the trustees of the library, under the will of the late John Nicholas Brown, Colonel R. H. I. Goddard and G. W. R. Matteson, together with the committee from the college, consisting of President Faunce, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Colonel Goddard, William V. Kellen and Stephen O. Edwards, have given great attention to the plans and interior arrangements of the structure in order to facilitate to the best advantage the use of the library by responsible and qualified persons.

The main reading room will occupy the most space of any apartment. It will extend the entire width of the building, and its windows on the south side will look out upon George street, while those on the north face Wilson Hall. This room will be 80 by 40 feet. Skirting its walls will be rows of bronze bookcases, which, when occupied, will contain the bulk of the 15,000 volumes the library possesses. These bronze cases will be six feet six inches in height. The furniture of the reading room will be comfortable library chairs, tables, reading and reference desks, and the like, of mahogany.

The light afforded by day will enter the library through large windows in the walls. Special attention has been given to that feature. By night electric lights will afford ample illumination.

Within the reading room, in addition to its tables and desks, there will be placed show-cases, wherein some of the rare works contained in the collection will be on exhibition.

To the right as the visitor enters through the main doorway will be the southwest

room, and to the left the northwest room. These will be the home of special collections, including books on the American Revolution and books on Mexico and South America.

The eastern end of the new library building will be taken up with the so-called east room, in the centre, flanked by the librarian's or the reference room, on the right, and by the map room on the left.

In one corner of the librarian's room will be found the card catalogue. Some years ago a printed catalogue was gotten out, and that has been kept up to date. The card catalogue has been arranged with special attention to, and provides for, making the John Carter Brown Library of value to all seekers after information relating to American history and to America. "Americana" in its broadest sense, as interpreted by the late John Nicholas Brown and his predecessors, and as understood also by the librarian, George Parker Winship, includes not only books printed in America, but also books printed about America. Consequently the arrangement and classification of the works contained in this library has been prepared with a view of enhancing the value of the collection as a reference library.

Nor is the management content to see the library stand still and not grow. On the contrary, the acquirement of new volumes is under consideration at all times. The John Carter Brown Library has to compete with a great many wealthy collectors of rare works, whose aim is to provide their libraries with the most complete collections of such books along certain re-

stricted lines. These do not make a pretence of covering the entire field of Americana, therefore they are able to make purchases of such works as they require in their special fields, without stopping to count the cost. Pitted against such collectors the John Carter Brown Library is nevertheless growing, wisely and well, and the eyes of its buyers are always open to secure rare books such as are needed to enhance the value of its collection. In certain instances as high as \$5,000 has been paid for a single volume.

That fact is recognized by litterateurs and scholars all over the world, and Mr. Winship is constantly in receipt of letters from historians and others asking for this or that piece of information which can be found nowhere else.

In the east room of the new building it is proposed to place the bulk of the collection of books that are examples of early printing and bookbinding, specimens that are from the early Venice presses and the like. The map room will contain many early maps and charts of America and portions of this country, from one made in 1511 down.

The collection will remain in the custody of Messrs. Robert H. I. Goddard and G. W. R. Matteson until installed in its new home on the Brown campus and formally turned over to the college committee that will then take charge of it.

The contract for the erection of the building has been signed by Norcross Brothers, the well-known Providence firm, and calls for the completion of the work by January 1, 1904.



Three Brown Congressmen

IN the present congress of the United States Brown is without representation, but there will be three graduates of the university in the fifty-eighth congress, which was elected on the fourth of last month. The three are Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, '60, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Hon. Daniel L. D. Granger, '74, of Provi-



HON. H. K. PORTER

dence, and Hon. Franklin E. Brooks, '83, of Colorado Springs, Col. Messrs. Porter and Brooks are republicans; Mr. Granger is a democrat.

HENRY KIRKE PORTER

Mr. Porter was born at Concord, N. H., November 24, 1840. He was the son of George and Clara (Ayer) Porter, received his early education in New Hampshire, and was graduated at Brown (A. M.) in 1860. He studied at Newton Theological Institution, 1861-2, and Rochester Theological Seminary, 1865-6, and later received the degree of LL. D. from Bucknell University. On the twenty-third of April, 1875, he married Mrs. Annie de C. Hegeman of New York city.

In 1862 he enlisted in the 45th Massachusetts Volunteers, and in 1863, he was

mustered out. He served in the United States Christian Commission during the winter of 1864 and began his business life in May, 1866, when he became a partner in the firm of Smith & Porter, manufacturers of light locomotives, in which industry the firm built up an exclusive specialty. In 1871 Mr. Porter formed a new partnership with Arthur W. Bell of Pittsburg, as Porter, Bell & Co., which partnership continued till Mr. Bell's death in 1878. The business was continued under the name of H. K. Porter & Co. from 1879 to 1899, when the firm was incorporated under the name of the H. K. Porter Co., with Mr. Porter as president. The company's locomotives are found throughout the United States and large numbers have been exported to all parts of the world.

Mr. Porter was president of the Y. M. C. A. at Pittsburg, 1868-87; a member of the International Committee, Y. M. C. A., 1875; president of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 1895-97; a member of the board of trustees, Crozer Theological Seminary, 1871; vice-president of the Pittsburg chamber of commerce, 1892, and a member of the board of trustees of the Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind, 1887. He is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg; president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and a member of the board of fellows of Brown University. He lives at Oak Manor, Pittsburg.

Mr. Porter's devotion to the university is well known to all connected with its administration. In response to a request from the MONTHLY for biographical details, he sends us a clipping from the *Pittsburg Times*, and adds: "In the interview for the *Times* I overlooked for the moment my membership on the board of fellows at Brown, which is something that is of rather more interest to me than almost anything else."

DANIEL LARNED DAVIS GRANGER

Hon. Daniel Larned Davis Granger was born at Providence, R. I., May 30, 1852. He was graduated at Brown in 1874 and at the Boston University Law School three years later. In the same year he was ad-

mitted to the Rhode Island bar and entered upon the practice of law in this city, and five years later he was admitted to practice at the United States bar. For a time he

years he served as president of the Churchmen's Club of Rhode Island.

FRANKLIN ELI BROOKS

The first congressman-at-large from Colorado will be Hon. Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado Springs, who was the republican candidate for the new office at the recent election.

Mr. Brooks was born in Sturbridge, Mass., in 1860, and was educated in the public schools there and at Brown University, from which he graduated with honors in 1883. He at once began the practice of law in Boston and was within a few years recognized as one of the brightest of the younger attorneys in that city. Strenuous application to work impaired his health and in 1891 Mr. Brooks removed to Colorado Springs as a means of recovering his strength. He decided, upon regaining his health, to remain permanently in that city and became a member of the firm of Lunt, Brooks & Wilcox.

Mr. Brooks is a fluent speaker and of magnetic personality, having the ability to

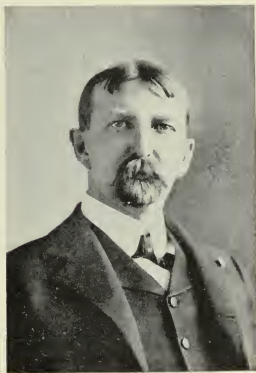


HON. D. L. D. GRANGER

was reading clerk of the house of representatives. In 1890 he was elected city treasurer of Providence, and for eleven years he served in that capacity, becoming practically an unopposed candidate year by year for the place. In November, 1900, Mr. Granger was elected mayor as the candidate of the democratic and good government parties, beating the republican candidate by a plurality of 1,992, though Mr. McKinley's plurality in Providence on the same day was 5,228 over Mr. Bryan. The next year he was reelected mayor by a plurality of 6,306 over his republican competitor.

Upon his return from Europe this fall, Mayor Granger was importuned to stand for a third term, but he declined. He afterward accepted the democratic nomination for congress from the first Rhode Island district, however, and on November 4 was elected over Melville Bull of Newport, who has been a member of the house of representatives at Washington since 1895.

Mr. Granger is a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church of Providence and superintendent of the Sunday school. For two



HON. F. E. BROOKS

hold an audience while discussing questions of public importance. He is a natural organizer, and was instrumental in forming the El Paso Republican Club with two thousand members.

President Woodrow Wilson's Inaugural

ACADEMIC functions become more than mere celebrations when they give occasion for such an address as Professor Woodrow Wilson delivered at his inauguration as president of Princeton University. A few paragraphs of this address are herewith reproduced:

"American universities serve a free nation whose progress, whose power, whose prosperity, whose happiness, whose integrity, depend upon individual initiative and the sound sense and equipment of the rank and file. Their history, moreover, has set them apart to a character and service of their own. They are not mere seminaries of scholars. They never can be. Most of them, the greatest of them and the most distinguished, were first of all great colleges before they became universities; and their task is two-fold: the production of a great body of informed and thoughtful men, and the production of a small body of trained scholars and investigators. It is one of their functions to take large bodies of young men up to the places of outlook whence the world of thought and affairs is to be viewed; it is another of their functions to take some men, a little more mature, a little more studious, men self selected by aptitude and industry, into the quiet libraries and laboratories where the close contacts of study are learned which yield the world new insight into the processes of nature, of reason, and of the human spirit. These two functions are not to be performed separately, but side by side, and are to be informed with one spirit, the spirit of enlightenment, a spirit of learning which is neither superficial nor pedantic, which values life more than it values the mere acquisitions of the mind.

"The age has hurried us, has shouldered us out of the old ways, has bidden us be moving and look to the cares of a practical generation; and we have suffered ourselves to be a little disconcerted. No doubt we were once pedants. It is a happy thing that the days have gone by when the texts we studied loomed bigger to our view than the human spirit that underlay them. But there are some principles of which we must

not let go. We must not lose sight of that fine conception of a general training which led our fathers, in the days when men knew how to build great States, to build great colleges, also to sustain them. No man who knows the world has ever supposed that a day would come when every young man would seek a college training. The college is not for the majority who carry forward the common labor of the world, nor even for those who work at the skilled handicrafts which multiply the conveniences and the luxuries of the complex modern life. It is for the minority who plan, who conceive, who superintend, who mediate between group and group and must see the wide stage as a whole. Democratic nations must be served in this wise no less than those whose leaders are chosen by birth and privilege; and the college is no less democratic because it is for those who play a special part. I know that there are men of genius who play these parts of captaincy and yet have never been in the classrooms of a college, whose only school has been the world itself. The world is an excellent school for those who have vision and self-discipline enough to use it. It works in this wise, in part, upon us all. Raw lads are made men of by the mere sweep of their lives through the various schools of experience. It is this very sweep of life that we wish to bring to the consciousness of young men by the shorter processes of the college. We have seen the adaptation take place; we have seen crude boys made fit in four years to become men of the world.

"I have said already, let me say again, that in such a place as this we have charge, not of men's fortunes, but of their spirits. This is not the place in which to teach men their specific tasks—except their tasks be those of scholarship and investigation; it is the place in which to teach them the relations which all tasks bear to the work of the world. Some men there are who are condemned to learn only the technical skill by which they are to live; but these are not the men whose privilege it is to come to a university. University men ought to hold themselves bound to walk the upper roads of usefulness which run along the ridges

and command views of the general fields of life. This is why I believe general training, with no particular occupation in view, to be the very heart and essence of university training and the indispensable foundation

of every special development of knowledge or of aptitude that is to lift a man to his profession or a scholar to his function of investigation."

Professor Sears' American Literature

THOUGH this is the fourth book published by Doctor Sears during his professorship at Brown, it is the first that falls strictly within his own department of American literature. His earliest volume, "The History of Oratory," at once took rank as the standard work in English on the subject. Next came "The Occasional Address," which gave an exposition of the principles of oratory, serving also as a guide or dissuasive to such as aspire to eloquence. This in turn was followed by "Principles and Methods of Literary Criticism," a work of value not only to the reviewer of books but also to the reader of reviews. Now in 1902 Doctor Sears gives the public his "American Literature in the Colonial and National Periods."

The title, by avoiding the use of the word history, is perhaps intended to suggest or permit that variation from uniform chronological treatment, now narrative, now discussion of an individual author or of a related group, and now the survey of an entire department like fiction or humor, which we find upon turning the pages. The work is rather a bird's-eye view than a minute analysis. The author passes from one height to another, and pays but a distant and general regard to the intervening lowlands. It is this attitude that makes the volume before us the most satisfactory presentation of American literature for the general reader that has yet appeared. By the same token Doctor Sears has not produced a reference-book nor a text-book, unless the work should fall into the hands of some teacher wise and free enough to disregard dates that cannot be remembered and names that should not be. Though the book was written by a university professor, who is also *literarum humaniorum doctor*, there is nothing heavy in the treatment of the subject. Doctor Sears always writes

in an attractive style, but in this volume the style sometimes borders on raciness. This quality the book derives from its original form, the chapters having been contributed by its author to a series projected by Dr. Andrews and published in some two hundred newspapers. Professor Sears has done well not to take out too much of this popular flavor in revising the chapters for publication in book form.

The work presents our literature in its period of beginnings, from Captain John Smith to Philip Freneau; and this narrative is unbroken by any name sufficiently prominent to claim an entire chapter. In the concluding portion of the volume, which occupies two-thirds of its contents, and covers the range of time and manner from Timothy Dwight to that other Connecticut worthy, Mark Twain, no less than eleven authors are deemed deserving of individual treatment, the last being Walt Whitman. It is noteworthy that this figure, which so perplexed the critics and literary historians of the later nineteenth century, should in this first history of our literature to appear in the twentieth century, emerge so boldly from the smoke of controversy into the light of recognition and appreciation. It would be interesting to know who of the eleven favored authors the dawn of the twenty-first century will find worthy of a separate chapter.

With the smaller book of Professor Bronson to stand for the most scholarly and attractive school history of our literature that has been produced, and with the present volume by Professor Sears to represent all that can be asked in the way of a graphic and popular treatment of the subject, Brown University may well be congratulated on the work of its faculty in this important and interesting field.

H. L. Koopman

November Football Games

BROWN, 5 ; LAFAYETTE, 6

BROWN lost the game with Lafayette at Easton, Penn., November 1, because Captain Barry's kick for a goal, after a touchdown had been made, was unsuccessful. Lafayette made only one touchdown, but Captain Trout the goal, and the final score of the game was six to five in favor of the Pennsylvania team.

The largest crowd of the season at Easton saw the game, which consisted of

Cole, Roberts, r. g.; Sheehan, r. t.; Russ, r. e.; Crowell, qb.; Barry, l. hb.; Lynch, Chase, r. hb.; Baker, fb.

BROWN, 45 ; TUFTS 12

Brown, with many substitutes in the line-up, defeated Tufts on Andrews Field, November 5, 45 to 12. Tufts scored on flukes, gaining her distance only once in the whole game. Her line, crumpled up and crippled with the hammering of the backs and tackles, offered hardly any resist-



BROWN UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD, 1902

25-minute halves. Webb made the Brown touchdown and Ernst scored for Lafayette. Lafayette's tally was made after a series of line tactics and wide tackle plays in which the guards back formation was largely utilized.

After Lafayette had scored, Brown took a brace and rushed the ball down the field. Through a series of well executed line plays and end runs, in which Webb, Sheehan, and the two halfbacks figured prominently, the leather sphere was carried over the line. This was in the first half, and in the second neither side was able to add to its score. The second half was marked by much punting, and when time was called the ball was in Brown's possession on Lafayette's 40-yard line.

The Brown players: Schwinn, Hascall, l. e.; Webb, l. t.; Shaw, l. g.; Colter, c.;

ance to Brown's attack in the latter part of the second half.

The team from Medford may have been in poor condition when it arrived at Providence. It certainly was fit for the hospital after the game, with McCarthy, Chisholm, and W. Cannel taken off the field, and several others in a bad way.

Sheehan, Savage, Lynch and Hamilton were strong in offensive work, while Crowell ran the team well. From her 30-yard line Brown went for a touchdown in 15 plays which consumed exactly five minutes. Colter missed the goal. Score—Brown 5, Tufts 0.

On the next kick-off Knight of Tufts kicked out of bounds and Brown kicked from the 25-yard line. Tufts could not gain, and from Brown's 48-yard line it took nine plays and nearly five minutes, despite

a penalty for offside play, for Brown to get another touchdown. Score—Brown 11, Tufts 0.

Sheehan went over for the third touchdown four minutes later, and Colter kicked the goal. Sheehan had started for a third touchdown and made a pretty run of 25 yards when the ball was fumbled. Dunham, of Tufts, gathering it up, started like a flash for Brown's goal. He covered 50 yards in fine style and planted the ball squarely behind the goal posts. Knight kicked the goal and the score was: Brown 17, Tufts 6, and so it remained for the first half.

In the second half McCarthy, Tuft's quarterback, picked up the ball and took it around Brown's left end for a touchdown. Knight kicked the goal and the score was: Brown 17, Tufts 12.

On the next line-up Tufts punted from her 20-yard line and it was Brown's ball in the middle of the field. Then mass plays on guards and tackles enabled Lynch to go over for another touchdown. Score—Brown 23, Tufts 12.

Six more points came to Brown in the next few minutes, Lynch, Hamilton, Sheehan and Savage reeling off yard after yard through Tufts's line. On the following kick-off Lynch returned the ball 55 yards, and then, with gains of from four to fifteen yards, every down, Brown made the score 34 to 12. By the same tactics Brown added 11 more points, and again had the ball on Tufts' two-yard line when the whistle blew. Score—45 to 12.

The Brown line-up was: Price, l. e.; Savage, l. t.; Roberts, l. g.; Colter, c.; Cobb, r. g.; Sheehan, Webb, r. t.; Morris, Cook, r. e.; Crowell, qb.; Lynch, l. hb.; Graham, Rackle, r. hb.; Hamilton, fb.

BROWN 28; COLUMBIA 0

At the polo grounds in New York city, November 8, and in the presence of over 5,500 spectators, Brown emphasized her bid for inclusion in the "big four" by beating Columbia 28 to 0. This is the largest score rolled up against the New York eleven this season, Princeton's score against the New Yorkers being only 21 to 0, and Pennsylvania's only 17 to 0. On the same day Harvard defeated Pennsylvania 11 to 0, which was a larger score than that of Harvard against Brown; and as Brown had already beaten Pennsylvania, 15 to 6, Brown's superiority to Pennsylvania is doubly demonstrated.

That Columbia played pluckily is about the only praise that can be given to the Morningside eleven; every other merit in the game must be laid to Brown's credit. Columbia was plainly outclassed both in attack and defence.

The New York eleven was handicapped in that Thorpe could not play at all and Weekes and Smith had injured legs. These were handicaps that perhaps prevented Columbia from scoring, but even without them it is extremely improbable that the outcome of the match would have been different.

Brown had excellent interference that shielded her backs and gave them a chance for good runs. It was this sort of support that once gave Captain Barry a chance to run seventy-five yards for a touchdown through the whole Columbia eleven, strung all the way down the field.

With the exception of Captain Weekes of Columbia, every Brown man was either the equal or superior of his Columbia opponent. This individual excellence and the far greater excellence in team play were the factors in Brown's victory.

When the game began Lynch kicked off to Columbia's 30-yard line. The New York eleven, after losing eight yards, fumbled to Lynch. Another fumble returned the ball to the wearers of the blue and white, but Columbia was soon forced to punt again to midfield.

Crashing line plays, varied by an occasional end run, carried the pigskin to the New York team's 14-yard line, although Columbia resisted bravely. Here Lynch fumbled and the ball bounded along to Columbia's 4-yard line, where Lynch recovered it. The next play gave Brown a touchdown on Hamilton's plunge through centre. Colter kicked the goal, giving Brown a score of 6-0.

After the kick-off and an exchange of punts, Barry got twenty-three yards around Erb. Hamilton and Lynch added twenty more through centre, making first down at Columbia's 17-yard mark. The ball was quickly advanced to within three yards of the goal, where it required three attempts on the part of the visitors to score on Webb's tackle back play. Colter kicked the leather between the posts, making the score 12-0 for the Providence eleven.

Brown once more started her great attack, but lost the ball at Columbia's 25-yard line. Weekes tried an end run, and

unaided dodged in and out for fifteen yards before, with a clear field in sight, he was forced out of bounds.

Brown, gaining the ball on a fumble, carried it to Columbia's 12-yard line, where a fumble lost it. Weekes sped for ten yards on an end play around Schwinn. Columbia began to play hard ball, but it was only a beginning, and the Morningside eleven had to kick. Weekes punted beautifully, as indeed he did throughout the game.

Steady rushes by the Brown backs once again crumpled Columbia's line; the ball was consistently advanced to Columbia's 20-yard chalk mark, where holding in the line deprived Brown of it. Weekes, again without a particle of interference, raced twelve yards before Barry forced him out of bounds. Columbia had to punt to Brown's 35-yard line, and then came the only spectacular play of the game.

Barry caught the ball and after dodging both of Columbia's ends started down the field. Brown's interference formed splendidly, and one by one the Brown men disposed of the Columbia players in Barry's path. Goodman vainly hurled himself at the fleeing Providence player, and then Barry rushed on unimpeded for a touchdown, after a pretty run of seventy-five yards.

Just as he crossed the goal line time for the half was over. Colter failed to kick the goal, and the score stood Brown 17, Columbia 0, for the period.

When the second half began the Columbia eleven seemed disorganized. Brown on big gains of ten and twenty yards plunged the ball down the field to Columbia's 3-yard line, where Lynch hurdled for a touchdown, from which Colter this time kicked goal. The score took only three minutes.

Whitewell kicked off to Brown's 15-yard line, where Brown lost the ball for holding. Weekes netted five yards, and three more downs yielded four yards more. A Columbia touchdown seemed almost certain. With the ball only six yards from a touchdown and a yard to go on downs, Columbia fumbled and the chance was lost as Lynch punted safely to Columbia's 40-yard line, whence Barry, a little later, after Columbia got the ball on downs, and then lost it for holding, ran forty yards, and followed it with respective gains of fifteen and eight yards.

Columbia held twice and then Lynch

hurdled the three yards necessary for the final touchdown of the game. Colter missed the goal. Columbia played hard and fast and rushed the leather twenty-five yards; the pace came too late, however, as time was up, with the ball in Columbia's possession at Brown's 35-yard line.

The Brown line-up: Schwinn, l. e.; Webb, l. t.; Shaw, l. g.; Colter, c.; Cobb, r. g.; Sheehan, r. t.; Russ, r. e.; Crowell, qb.; Barry, l. hb.; Lynch, Rogers, r. hb.; Hamilton, Baker, fb. First half, 35 minutes; second half, 22 minutes. Game shortened on account of darkness.

BROWN, 11; SPRINGFIELD, 0

On Andrews Field, November 15, Brown beat the strong team of the Springfield Training School after a hard struggle, 11 to 0. The Springfield team is made up of men of maturer age than the ordinary college eleven, who are training for positions as physical directors. They played a good game and Brown, weakened by the absence of Captain Barry at the Harvard-Dartmouth game, did not score in the first half. It was hoped that Brown might beat Dartmouth's score of the previous week against the same team, but at the close of the game the tally was exactly the same, Colter's second kick for goal hitting one of the posts. The Brown line-up: Russ, r. e.; Sheehan, Savage, r. t.; Cobb, r. g.; Colter, c.; Shaw, l. g.; Webb, l. t.; Hascall, Schwinn, l. e.; Crowell, Scudder, qb.; Chase, l. hb.; Lynch, Rackle, l. hb.; Hamilton, Baker, fb. Thirty-five-minute halves.

BROWN, 6; DARTMOUTH, 12

After an unprecedentedly successful season had been almost completed, Brown lost the final and in some ways the most important game of the year at Manchester, N. H., November 22, when Dartmouth beat her 12 to 6. Until last year the New Hampshire team had never won from Brown but the 1901 Brown eleven was weak and Dartmouth overwhelmed it on Andrews Field by a score of 22 to 0. This year, with a Brown team very much stronger than the defeated eleven of a year ago, the college hoped to retrieve this beating, and especially as it was seen that if Dartmouth were not downed we could not be included in the ranks of the "big four."

Alas for our hopes! McCornack, the

Dartmouth coach, achieved his ambition by beating Brown once more before he retired from the field. His team was the strongest Dartmouth ever put on the grid-iron, and as Brown did not exhibit the lively ability shown in some earlier games, the final score was favorable to the men from Hanover.

A thousand Brown supporters were in attendance at Varick Park, and the total attendance was 10,000. Special trains were run from many points, almost all the Hanover undergraduates making the trip, and a delegation of Portsmouth alumni, headed by the mayor of the city and the Marine Band, adding interest and enthusiasm to the occasion. There were special trains from Concord and Boston, and the Manchester mills and many of the stores and offices were closed for the afternoon, so that a great local outpouring to the field occurred. The city was elaborately decorated with green and brown, and there was a great display of the rival flags on the grandstands and bleachers. The Providence delegation sang their songs to the accompaniment of the Manchester Cadet Band.

From the time the first whistle blew till time was called on account of darkness, the fight was not let up by either team, and the partisans of the two colleges continued their cheering and songs to the very end. Dartmouth played a fine offensive formation, and when she hit the line she went through for gains. For the first few minutes Brown rushed the ball for five and eight-yard plunges until she reached the two-yard line, when Dartmouth held for downs. Then the ball went back to the Brown goal line. Brown put up a good defence when the ball was on her three-yard line, but could not maintain the pace. In the main the work was straight rushing on both sides. When the Dartmouth backs hit the line they went through. The old-fashioned formation of the New Hampshire college worked well, and when Brown tried to punt she seldom failed to get a big advantage. For Brown, Barry, Sheehan and Russ excelled, and for Dartmouth, Vaughan, Dillon and Knibbs,

Dartmouth won the toss and chose the south goal. Lynch, for Brown, kicked off to Farmer on the 35-yard line, who ran it

in for five yards. Foster fumbled and lost eight yards, when Dartmouth punted to Brown's 20-yard line. Barry, for Brown, gained through tackle 15 yards. With straight rushes Brown went down to Dartmouth's two-yard line, when Dartmouth held her ground and got the ball. This saved the game for the Hanover college. Dartmouth then began a series of systematic line plunges with a few end plays till she carried the ball over for a touchdown and Vaughan kicked the goal. Score: Dartmouth 6, Brown 0.

In the second half the Brunonians had the better of it at first, but the Dartmouth men soon braced up and played their game. Barry made a 60-yard run and Lynch went through left tackle for Brown's first touchdown. Colter kicked the goal. Score: Dartmouth 6, Brown 6. Gilman kicked well to Lynch at Brown's one-yard line. Brown was soon forced to punt, and the ball went to Patterson on the 40-yard line. Foster was replaced by Knibbs at fullback. Patterson then made some great gains. Knibbs hurdled the line, and Vaughan kept gaining, till finally Knibbs went over for a touchdown. Vaughan kicked the goal. Score: Dartmouth 12, Brown 6. Then Dartmouth started down the field, and when the game was called Dartmouth had the ball on Brown's 30-yard line.

The Brown line-up: Russ, r. e.; Sheehan, Savage, r. t.; Cobb, r. g.; Colter, c.; Shaw, l. g.; Webb, l. t.; Schwinn, l. e.; Crowell, qb.; Lynch, Chase, r. hb.; Barry, l. hb.; Hamilton, fb. Thirty-five and 30-minute halves. Game called on account of darkness.

THE SEASON'S RECORD

| | | | |
|--------|----|---------------|----|
| Brown, | 0 | Vermont, | 0 |
| Brown, | 5 | Wesleyan, | 0 |
| Brown, | 0 | Yale, | 10 |
| Brown, | 15 | Pennsylvania, | 6 |
| Brown, | 0 | Harvard, | 6 |
| Brown, | 5 | Lafayette, | 6 |
| Brown, | 28 | Columbia, | 0 |
| Brown, | 45 | Tufts, | 12 |
| Brown, | 11 | Springfield, | 0 |
| Brown, | 6 | Dartmouth, | 12 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | |
| 115 | | 52 | |

Games won, 5; lost, 4; tied, 1.



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DECEMBER, 1902

EDUCATIONAL RESTLESSNESS

There is a marked tendency in the educational world of to day to abandon traditional methods and to relinquish established ideals. This tendency is at present assuming alarming proportions. The desire for change has become an infatuation. Innovation is regarded as the greatest virtue. Radical change is thought to be necessarily indicative of progress. Substantial and permanent improvement through gradual transformation and invigoration is felt to be too slow for the age. It matters not where we go, the advocates of change appear to think, so long as we keep in motion, attract attention and increase the turmoil. There is no time for perfecting existing methods, only time for devising new ones.

Amid the din and confusion of the day the voice of the new president of Princeton University is heard, sonorous and reassuring. His inaugural address, excerpts from which are printed on another page of this magazine, is a masterpiece both of thought and of expression. It sets forth in luminous and convincing fashion the loftiest ideals of liberal study and the most practical methods of pursuing it. The accession of Professor Woodrow Wilson to the presidency of Princeton University is an event of much importance and promise to the educational world.

THE COACHING FUND

Nobody who is familiar with the facts in the case needs to be told of what benefit the Brown University Coaching Fund has been to the football team this year. It has provided competent alumni assistance for the eleven, and whatever measure of success has attended the team is largely due to this cause. In the opinion of those qualified to judge, Brown could not have made such a record on the gridiron this year if the fund had not been available.

It will be remembered that business men of Providence, interested in the success of our baseball and football teams, raised a three year fund of one thousand dollars a year, to be paid to the college athletic authorities on condition that an equal amount should be raised by the alumni. An appeal to the alumni has elicited favorable responses from sixty-eight individuals, whose pledges amount to \$783 a year for three years. What is now needed is the promise of \$217 a year for three years from other graduates of Brown. As there are nearly three thousand graduates and sixty-eight of them have pledged nearly four-fifths of the required amount, it is clear that there ought to be no difficulty in raising the remaining \$217 per annum for the desired period from the rest of the alumni.

Every alumnus who is proud of the team's work this year should send in a pledge,

however small, to Martin S. Fanning, treasurer of the fund, at 150 Sutton street, Providence. Mr. Fanning wishes to emphasize the desirability of a large number of small pledges. He would like to have a great many promises of a dollar or two dollars a year for the three-year period. If further information is wanted he will gladly furnish it, but the advice of the MONTHLY is for its readers, without postponement or hesitation, to send Mr. Fanning a dollar bill—or more—in the next mail, and to tell him that a similar sum from them can be depended on for two years to come.

The alumni should understand that the eleven has been supported by the student body most loyally this autumn. Never before has there been such a fine exhibition of Brown spirit. The least we graduates can do is to give our mite toward the proper training of Brown's football and baseball players. Everybody admits that Mr. Gammons and his corps of assistants have, this fall, labored earnestly and achieved a large measure of success.

A GOOD FOOTBALL SEASON

Although Brown was beaten by Dartmouth, the year has been one of substantial football success and we must not overlook this fact in contemplating the anti-climax of November 22d. We have played three members of the "big four," defeating Pennsylvania and holding Harvard and Yale to close scores; and we have overwhelmed Columbia. The season is a distinct advance upon that of 1901.

It is safe to say that in making up next year's schedule a definite policy of some kind will be followed. Which do we prefer, to defeat some of the larger colleges or expend our ultimate energy in beating our strenuous New Hampshire rival? At the beginning of the season, the MONTHLY is frank to confess, it favored laying the emphasis on games with the smaller institutions, but Captain Barry's team has shown such good form at times that we are led to

think that, with a schedule specially designed, we can inflict a beating on more than one of the "big four" in 1903. This, in our revised opinion, will be very much worth the while, and incidently we may defeat Dartmouth too. We might have beaten her this year if everything else had been subordinated to such an ambition but our players were trained for the "big four" games and when they reached the Dartmouth date they were not in trim to show their finest ability. But we are all proud of them and the MONTHLY takes it upon itself to extend the gratitude of every Brown alumnus to Captain Barry and his gallant men.

The business manager of the MONTHLY is issuing subscription bills as this number goes to press, and expresses the wish that each delinquent subscriber would consider one bill enough, as it requires time, annoyance and trouble to repeat the dunning process. If every subscriber who has neglected to send us his dollar bill on time would mail it to Theron Clark, Brown University, as soon as he reads this paragraph, it would cheer Mr. Clark amazingly, and help us all on with the work of publication. Changes of address should be sent promptly to Mr. Clark in order to avoid delays in receiving the MONTHLY.

Mr. Miller's election as mayor of Providence keeps the office in the hands of a Brown man for another year. There have now been four graduates of the university elected in succession to this position, namely, Mayors McGuinness, Baker, Granger and Miller. The first three, moreover, were reelected upon the expiration of their first terms.

A reader of the MONTHLY refers to Dr. Butler's proposition to grant A. B. degrees for two years work as a *reductio ad absurdum*. With all due respect to Columbia's president, that seems to us to cover the case.

Topics of the Month

BY a vote of the directors of the Brown University Coaching Fund, at a meeting held at the University Club, November 10, the treasurer of the fund was instructed to have his report printed and sent to all subscribers. It is as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT

RECEIPTS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Cash from alumni and business men of Providence | \$1,390 00 |
| Interest | 14 88 |
| Total | \$1,404 88 |

EXPENDITURES

| | |
|---|------------|
| Printing circulars (two sets) and envelopes | \$19 93 |
| Postage | 19 00 |
| Coaches for baseball | 150 00 |
| To Gammons, Murphy, Hunt and Chase for coaching football team | 1,050 00 |
| Total | \$1,238 93 |
| Balance carried forward | \$165 95 |
| Money pledged, not yet paid | 239 00 |
| | \$404 95 |

Note.—\$650.00 of the \$1,050.00 has not as yet been paid to the football coaches; the payment has been authorized and will be made before the close of the football season.

MARTIN S. FANNING, *Treas.*

Approved by the Board of Directors of the Brown University Coaching Fund.

COURTNEY LANGDON, *Pres.*,
FRANK W. MATTESON,
EDWARD H. WEEKS,
JOHN MURDOCK,
WILLIAM O. BLANDING,
HAROLD J. GROSS,
JAMES E. SULLIVAN,
CHARLES S. WEAVER.

"Henry Wheaton, The address on An Appreciation" Henry Wheaton, LL. D., of the class of 1802, which was delivered by William V. Kellen, Ph. D., '72, on the day before commencement has been issued in printed form. It makes a book of some fifty pages. The book bears the imprint of the Merry-mount Press of Boston, and, as might be expected, is an artistic example of printing and bookmaking. The excellent portrait of Wheaton, engraved by Johnson, forms the frontispiece.

This Appreciation of Henry Wheaton by Mr. Kellen and the collection of books on international law recently founded by him and named in honor of Wheaton constitute a most appropriate and valuable academic monument to Brown's greatest jurist. It is truly an ideal university memorial.

Class Secretaries Dine and Organize On Wednesday evening, October 29, the Brown Alumni Magazine Co. gave a dinner to the secretaries of the classes from 1857 to 1902, at the University Club. Its purpose was twofold, to interest the secretaries, and through them their classmates, in the MONTHLY, and to organize the secretaries into an active body for the good of the university.

Twenty-eight classes were represented by their secretaries, or in two or three cases by a member of the class authorized by the secretary to act for him. Thus a very large proportion of the classes met and took official action. The decorations of the tables consisted of various fruits, interspersed with yellow chrysanthemums extending down the centre of each table through its entire length.

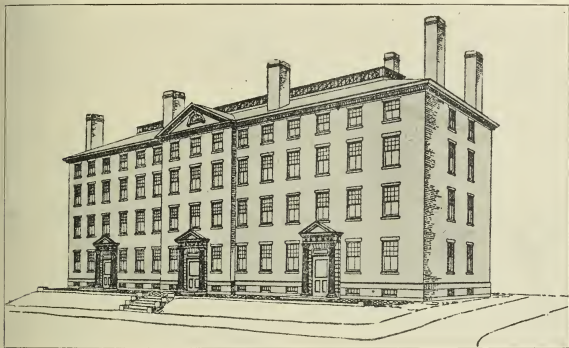
Robert P. Brown, the treasurer of the MONTHLY, presided, and made the opening address. He was followed by Henry R. Palmer and Joseph N. Ashton, the editors. President Faunce spoke eloquently of the work which the MONTHLY is doing, and Professor Wilson, representing the Associated Alumni, followed him.

The meeting was then opened to the secretaries for remarks and action. After expressions of interest by Sumner, '85; Abbott, '58; Taylor, '63; Foster, '73; Rose, '81, and others, the secretaries, by a unanimous rising vote, agreed to sustain the MONTHLY, and to use their efforts to induce their classmates to become subscribers. A form of letter was presented by Sumner, '85, and it was voted to use this as a basis of the appeal, and that a sufficient number be printed and sent to each secretary for the non-subscribers in his class. A list of such non-subscribers was handed to each secretary, together with a copy of the November number of the MONTHLY, which had been issued in time for this occasion.

After the affairs of the MONTHLY were disposed of, the secretaries took up the question of united action. It was voted that the secretaries should take charge of a midwinter banquet of the "graduates and friends of Brown." Southwick, '77, moved the appointment of the following committee to have full charge of such banquet: Brown, '71, Foster, '73, Chaffee, '80, Hinckley, '91, and Collins, '92. This committee was unanimously elected. It was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three who should act for the secretaries, of whom one should be the secretary. The chair appointed Matteson, '93, Rose, '81, and

New Dormitory on Thayer Street

Ground has been broken on Lincoln Field for a new dormitory which is to stand on Thayer street just south of Manning street and will run lengthwise along Thayer. The building will be of red brick and follow Hope College closely in architecture, though it will not be quite so severely plain. It will be slightly larger than Hope, extending 124 feet, eight inches, in length, and 40 feet, eight inches, in width: will have four stories, with a granite foundation and marble trimmings; and will contain 48 rooms, each with a fireplace and large dressing closet.



THE NEW DORMITORY

Miner, '97, and after a meeting of the committee it was announced that Miner, '97, was elected secretary. Upon motion of Joslin, '67, the secretaries voted to form a secretaries' association and elected Mr. Joslin president, and made the committee of three, before appointed, the executive committee of the association with Mr. Miner as secretary. Other questions were discussed and left over for future action. The meeting then adjourned.

The spirit of the meeting was intensely loyal to Brown and to everything which goes to make Brown men better acquainted with its work and aspirations.

On the three upper floors the rooms will have baths.

Hoppin & Ely of Providence are the architects and it is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy when college opens next fall.

New Course in Astronomy

A new course in nautical astronomy has been established at Brown as an elective for juniors and seniors. It will include the principles of navigation and the methods of determining the position of a ship at sea, together with the use of sextant, compass and chart for determining latitude, longitude, bearings and courses.

The course has been introduced as the result of a demand on the part of those who wish to follow the sea either for business or for pleasure. The proximity of Providence to the sea coast renders it possible to put into actual practice the methods used on board a ship at sea.



Household Economics at the Women's College Through the generosity of a friend of the Women's College provision has been made for a course in household economics to be given in the department of comparative anatomy for at least four years.

The purpose of the course is to give the students, as a means of liberal culture, a comprehensive view of the biological conditions which underlie health, comfort, and disease in the community, in the household and in the individual.

Instruction in sanitation, hygiene, food values, the nature and treatment of common diseases, the physiological action of common drugs and the pathology of tissues has been introduced, and so combined with instruction already offered by the department as to constitute a continuous course of study, which may be completed either in two or in four years.

The first year is devoted to general anatomy, physiology and histology. The fall term of the second year is given to general bacteriology and the winter term to municipal and house sanitation, to the study of the composition, nutritive values, and money values of foods, and to the nature and treatment of common diseases and emergencies. The spring term is occupied by the study of normal and pathological histology.

This completes the minor requirement. The major requirement consists, in addition to the minor, of a year in advanced physiology (prerequisite, chemistry,) of which the autumn term is devoted to food composition and digestion, the winter term to urine analysis and the physiological action of common drugs, and the spring term to general physical physiology. The fourth year is given to embryology, the autumn term being devoted to phenomena relating to the structure and early development of the egg and the theories of inheritance, the winter and spring terms to the origin and development of tissues and organs.

The instruction in anatomy, general and advanced physiology and bacteriology is by Professors Tower and Gorham. Many of the lectures and demonstrations in sanitation, hygiene and foods are to be given by recognized authorities in their subjects from outside the university, among whom for the present year are Dr. C. V. Chapin, Professor W. O. Atwater and Mrs. Ellen H. Richards.

The course in histology and pathology is conducted by Dr. F. T. Fulton, pathologist at the Rhode Island Hospital, and recently appointed instructor in the department of comparative anatomy.

The subject of household economics is taking more and more a prominent position in the curricula of American colleges, and the alumni and alumnae will appreciate this contribution to the endowment of Brown University, which comes in the form of a new course of scientific instruction.



Faculty Lectures A series of free public lectures by members of the faculty, similar to those of last year, is being given at the university. The lectures are held in Manning Hall, at 8 o'clock, on successive Tuesday evenings, beginning November 11. The subjects and speakers are as follows:

November 11. "Some Curious Relations of Insects to Flowers." William Whitman Bailey, Professor of Botany.

November 18. "George Borrow, the Romany Rye." Albert Knight Potter, Associate Professor of the English Language.

November 25. "Political Tendencies in the United States." James Quayle Dealey, Associate Professor of Social and Political Science.

December 2. "The Literature and Religion of Ancient India" (with readings from Sanskrit poetry). Francis Greenleaf Allinson, David Benedict Professor of Classical Philology.

December 9. "Some Biological Theories and their Significance." Albert Davis Mead, Professor of Comparative Anatomy.

December 16. "Browning's 'Saul'." Courtney Langdon, Professor of the Romance Languages and Literatures.



The Class of 1902 Ninety men and twenty-eight women of last year's graduating class have thus far responded to the librarian's request for information concerning their whereabouts and their occupations. From the returns made by the men it appears that eleven are pursuing graduate courses, and thirteen are studying law, eleven theology and nine

medicine. Twenty-five are engaged in business, twelve in teaching, four in journalism and one in Y. M. C. A. work. Of the women fifteen are teaching, eleven are pursuing graduate studies, two are engaged in library work and two have secured positions in public offices.

Though no address book is to be issued this year, it is nevertheless important that the list of addresses of all graduates be kept up to date. The librarian requests that he be notified of all changes of address in order to perfect the mailing list.



Where the Freshmen Room There is not nearly room enough in the college dormitories to accommodate all the freshmen, nowadays, and Brown could use at least two new buildings of this character.

The directory of officers and students published by the university shows that eighty-four freshmen are living in dormitories, thirty-two in Hope College, twenty-one in Maxcy Hall, nineteen in University Hall, and twelve in Slater Hall. Seven members of the freshman class in the Women's College live at the Slater Memorial, 66 Benefit street.

This means that over 100 freshmen, exclusive of the new class at Pembroke, room outside the campus.



Annual Dinner of Theta Delta Chi The Rhode Island Alumni Association of Theta Delta Chi held its annual dinner at the University Club November 3, Hon. Henry J. Spooner, '60, presiding.

The following Brown men were elected as officers for the ensuing three years: President, Alexander Meiklejohn, '93, dean of the university; vice president, Cornelius S. Sweetland, '66, treasurer of the Brown corporation; secretary, Frank D. Lisle, '91; treasurer, Fred A. Arnold, '97; executive committee, the officers and Jeffrey Davis, '70, Edward C. Stiness, '90, Charles A. Hull, '99.

This alumni association includes those members of the fraternity of Theta Delta Chi who reside in Rhode Island. The great majority are graduates of Brown. The retiring President is Hon. Augustus S. Miller, '71, recently elected mayor of Providence.

The Albert Harkness Fund

In the year 1881 the American School of Classical Studies at Athens was established by a special committee acting under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America. In 1882 the school was opened. Its purpose was to provide for properly qualified graduates of American colleges opportunities to pursue in Greece advanced and special studies in Greek history, language, literature and art, in short, to give every possible encouragement to American scholars to become thoroughly accomplished Hellenists. Beginning modestly the school grew rapidly in strength. It has its own excellent building at Athens, containing library, apartments for the director and his family, and a few rooms for students. It is placed in a charming garden on the side of Lycabettus, on land given by the King of Greece. Its endowment is substantial, though not yet adequate, and it has become the best place for an advanced student to spend the most of the time which he can give to study abroad, if he is preparing himself for a professorship of Greek or of Greek archaeology. Past pupils of the School hold influential positions all over America. European scholars, the royal family of Greece, the diplomatic society of Athens, know and honour the school and think more highly of America because of its existence.

Professor Albert Harkness was one of the first committee of five which established the school, he has always been a member of the managing committee, and he was once elected director, but declined. For years he solicited annual subscriptions to maintain the connexion of Brown University with the school; for the school has been supported largely through the contribution of \$250 annually by each of a considerable number of universities and colleges. Provision has been made to fund the subscription of any college by a single payment of \$5,555 paid once for all. Brown University by an effort made last summer, before commencement, has now become the first college to accomplish the funding of its subscription; and, as a tribute to Professor Albert Harkness on the sixtieth anniversary of his graduation, in recognition of his honoured career as a staunch propagator and defender of classical learning, in connexion with Brown University, with the School at Athens, and in the world at large, the fund

raised by the liberality of graduates and friends of the university was named "The Albert Harkness Fund for the Benefit of Brown University." The announcement of the establishment of the fund, which was a grateful surprise to Professor Harkness secures forever to *all* properly qualified graduates of Brown University the inestimable right to free tuition and all the other privileges of the school. The income of the fund is to be used occasionally for some specific purpose or purposes to be designated by the authorities of the school, and due public notice of such use is to be taken.

It is proper to add that the raising of the fund was due to the untiring exertions of Professor William Carey Poland.



An Appreciation of President Sears "I am certain that no other alumnus of Brown has as good reason for cherishing with grateful recollection the memory of Dr. Barnas Sears as I have," writes A. H. Nelson, '58.

"As I look upon the well remembered face with which Professor Harkness has illustrated his biographical sketch in the MONTHLY just at hand, I am at once carried back to the President's study on that—for me—most memorable day in March, 1857, and I hear the kindly voice inquire, 'Well, Mr. Nelson, what are the facts about this rumored duel between Mr. Bate and Mr. Williams?'

The participants in that serio-comic affair, all now dead except the writer, used often to say 'If Dr. Wayland had been *Prex.* we would now be in a Massachusetts penitentiary.' Perhaps we misjudge that great and good man by contrasting him with his successor; but I certainly can endorse what Dr. Edward Judson says as quoted by Professor Harkness: 'A refined gentleman

of the old school, he formed a striking contrast to Dr. Wayland's rugged personality.'

"If any reader of the MONTHLY cares to know what I mean by reference to 'a Massachusetts penitentiary' let him read the article in No. 9 of Vol. 9 of the Brown Magazine entitled 'All about the Duel and all about the Faculty.'

"I've never read any one of the books that Professor Harkness catalogues as compiled or edited by Dr. Sears, but although I have in my library several up-to-date books of synonyms I use oftener than any of them my well-worn copy of 'Roget's Thesaurus of English Words' and I never look into it but that the face of Dr. Sears the editor looks out of it as that of 'A friend indeed,' because so certainly once 'A friend in need.'

"I've no need to utter the prayer 'God bless that large-hearted kindly soul, Barnas Sears,' for I know that long ago he entered upon the enjoyment of that blessed reward that follows the 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"



Reception by the Andrews Association The alumnae organization of the Women's College, the Andrews Association, gave an informal reception to the faculty and undergraduates of the Women's College at Pembroke Hall, Tuesday evening, November 18. The reception was well attended and gave ample evidence of the growth and increasing vigor of this new and important department of university work.



Hoyt Swimming Pool The construction of the Hoyt swimming pool is now well advanced. The walls of the building are up and the top has been roofed over. It is expected that the pool will be ready for use by the first of January.



Chronicle of the Campus

Plans for Debating

The annual Dartmouth-Brown debate has already been arranged for, and is to take place in the third week of February, much earlier than in former years. The debate is to be held at Brown. The following two questions have been submitted to Dartmouth, one of which she chooses as the question of the debate:

Resolved, That a system of direct primary nominations should be adopted in New England.

Resolved, That labor unions should be compelled to incorporate.

Syracuse has requested a return debate, and has promised a very satisfactory guarantee which will probably be accepted.

The freshman-sophomore teams have already been chosen, and are to debate on the question of the primaries. The freshman team is composed of Whitenack, Shaw and Marcus; the sophomore team consists of Hull, Meader and Cronkhite. P. W. Gardner is coaching the freshmen, A. U. Pope the sophomores. The debate promises to be the best all-round class debate ever held at Brown.

Chess Club

The prospects for the success of the chess club are very bright. A tournament began November 11, to determine the championship of the university. Twenty men are entered in a round-robin tournament, and from this number are to be chosen the champion of the college, and teams which are to play Cornell and Pennsylvania in December at New York city. Another team will play Yale about March. Three years ago the club beat Yale, but for two years it has suffered defeat at Yale's hands. Six men of last year's team are back this year and with the excellent new material will greatly strengthen the club of this year.

Bowling

Never was such interest shown in bowling at Brown as is manifest this year. Forty men are entered in a tournament which is expected to show the best bowlers in college. From these forty men, five regular players and two substitutes are to be chosen to represent Brown in the Rhode

Island Interstate Duck Pin League. Heretofore Brown's position in the league has been a very poor one, but the chances are good for second place this year. Woodsum, Kelleher, Cox, Bottomley and Holmes are doing well, and each man is averaging six pins better than he did last year. During the coming season the teams in the league play once a week and after each game light refreshments are served. Each team plays six times at its home alley.

Tennis Championship

The finals for the Brown University championship in the tennis singles were played November 8 on the courts of the university. H. W. Guernsey of Poughkeepsie defeated R. G. Ostby of this city 6-2, 6-1, 2-6, 6-0.

The championship in doubles will probably not be decided until spring.

Various Items

The water-heating apparatus for the swimming pool has been completed and the pool itself is roofed in.

President Faunce preached at Harvard, November 16, and at Wellesley, November 23. He is to preach at Princeton, December 7.

A golf tournament has been in progress with a fair number of entries.

The sophomore-freshman debate will take place on Thursday evening, December 4.

During October 690 volumes were added to the university library.

A Brown football poster has been issued. It costs 25 cents at the college bookstore.

"Work among the Telugus" was the subject of an address by Dr. W. L. Ferguson of India, at 5 U. H., November 10.

Basketball practice has begun and there is hope of a creditable team.

The freshmen have voted to give the class numerals to the debating team.

Professor Slocum, at 5 U. H., November 6, delivered a lecture in which he sought to reconcile the Biblical account of the creation with the nebular hypothesis.

C. V. R. Bumsted, '03, was elected second vice-president of the national D. K. E. fraternity at the convention in Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 13.

Brunonians Far and Near

1841

Asa Messer Gammell of Providence was the senior Brown Alumnus at the Dartmouth game in Manchester, November 22d. Mr. Gammell holds the record for attendance at Brown Commencements.

1859

One hundred and thirty-six men, representing the most learned and skillful members of the medical and surgical profession, gathered at the Bellevue last night, says the Philadelphia Press of November 7, to honor Dr. W. W. Keen (Brown, '59), and Dr. Horatio C. Wood. The eminent surgeon, Dr. Keen, has just returned after a long tour of foreign lands, and Dr. Wood has also been abroad, recovering from a serious illness.

Dr. John H. Musser presided, and among the guests were such noted surgeons and medical men as Dr. Abraham Jacoby, of New York; former Surgeon General George M. Sternberg, of Washington, and Dr. Maurice Richardson, of Boston; Dr. J. Collins Warne, Dr. Mixer, and Dr. Allen McL. Tiffany, of Baltimore. * * *

Dr. William B. Coley of Columbia University brought Professor Keen to the front as a speaker by calling for an answer to the toast, "Surgery." Dr. Keen spoke briefly but gave an account of the things he saw abroad, interesting from the viewpoint of a surgeon. He described some of the advances made by the noted practitioners of Paris and Vienna, but from his observations and remarks it was evident that this city is keeping fully abreast of the times.

Dr. J. Chalmers Da Costa was called upon for an answer to the toast, "The Pupil in Surgery." He closed his remarks by presenting to Dr. Keen a magnificent silver loving cup, the gift of the assembled doctors.

1860

John Whipple died suddenly on the twenty-seventh of October, 1902, at his residence on Greenough place, Newport. He had been in poor health for the past two years, but a few days before his death was able to be about. Mr. Whipple was 61 years of age, and served in the First Rhode Island Cavalry in the Civil War, retiring with the rank of major in 1863. In recent years he had been identified in Newport with the real estate business, making many of the summer property sales. Some years ago he was manager of the Edison Illuminating Company, which was formed to supply electric lights to the summer villas, and in later years in addition to attending to his real estate work, was manager of the Spouting Rock Beach Association. In college he was a member of Zeta Psi.

1861

Amasa M. Eaton, Esq., of Providence has recently issued in pamphlet form a monograph on "The Origin of Municipal Incorporation in England and in the United States." The dissertation was printed originally in the Proceedings of the American Bar Association, August, 1902.

1864

Professor W. W. Bailey has an article on "The Lattice Plant of Madagascar" in Meehan's Monthly for November.

1866 honorary

An outline history of "The Territorial Expansion of the United States," by Dr. William A. Mowry, is in the list of new books published by Silver, Burdett & Co.

1871

Two members of the class of 1871, whose portraits appear in this department of the MONTHLY, have recently attained political honors. Hon. Augustus S. Miller, formerly speaker of the Rhode Island house of representatives, has been elected mayor of Providence by the democrats, and Robert P. Brown, also of Providence, has accepted a position on the staff of Governor-elect Garvin. Dr. Garvin was elected as a democrat, but received the votes of many independent republicans, whose friendly aid is recognized in Colonel Brown's appointment.



HON. AUGUSTUS S. MILLER, '71
Mayor-Elect of Providence
(Photograph by Sands & Brady)

1876

Rowland G. Hazard has been re-elected to the presidency of the Washington County (R. I.) Agricultural Society, an office he has held since the death of his father, Rowland Hazard, '49, who held it many years before him.

1880

Hon. David F. Slade of Fall River has been re-elected to the governor's council in Massachusetts.

1884

L. R. Higgins has removed from Mt. Vernon, Iowa, to Grand Island, Nebraska.

1885

Hon. Henry R. Skinner was last month re-elected to the Massachusetts state senate from the first Middlesex district.



COL. ROBERT P. BROWN, '71
Of Governor-Elect Garvin's Staff

1886

Hon. George Grime has been renominated for mayor by the republicans of Fall River.

William B. Frackleton is married and living at Pasadena, California, where he is principal of a grammar school.

1891

Dr. Walter K. Jewett and Mrs. Jewett are travelling in Europe. They sailed from New York the latter part of October and expect to remain abroad for a year.

Ernest H. Johnson has resigned the principalship of the Williams grammar school, Chelsea, Mass., which he has held since January, 1896, and has begun the practice of law in Boston. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar two years ago. His office in Boston is at 372 Boylston street, but he will continue to reside in Chelsea.

Rev. George H. Ferris of New Haven spoke before the Supervising Principals' Club of that city, November 6.

Rev. Walter L. Stone has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at Lebanon, N. H.

1892

Richard Olney, 2nd, of Leicester has been elected to the Massachusetts legislature as the representative of the sixth district of Worcester county.

1893

Robert Marshall Brown is at the head of the science department, New Bedford High School. Mr. Brown has been making a special study of geography and geology at Harvard for the past two years. Last June he received the degree of master of arts.

1894

Hon. Archie N. Frost of Lawrence was re-elected to the Massachusetts state senate, November 4.

1896

Everett Lewis Walling, '96, of North Smithfield, R. I., and Miss Anna Wood Marshall of Millville, Mass., were married at St. John's Episcopal Church, in Millville, October 1, 1902, by Rev. William Sheafe Chase, '81, of Garden City, L. I., assisted by Rev. Samuel Hodgkiss of Wilkinsonville, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Walling will be at home at Union Village, North Smithfield, on Fridays, after January 1.

1897

Science for November 7 contained an article by Guy Montrose Whipple, Ph. D., of Cornell University on the Carnegie Fund.

Miss Ruth S. Roundy is spending the winter in Lincoln, Nebraska, in the home of Chancellor Andrews.

1897 and 1900

Miss Martha Shepard Briggs, 1897, and John Lawrence Hood, 1900, were married in the Second Congregational Church, Attleboro, Wednesday evening, November 5. A considerable number of Brown alumni were present. Among the bridesmaids were Miss Josephine H. Beane, 1897, and Miss Anne M. Larry, 1899, and among the ushers, Robert S. Emerson, 1897, Clinton C. White, 1900, and Carleton G. White, 1905.

1898

B. E. Whittaker is principal of the high school at Cattaraugus, N. Y.

Mayor-elect James H. Higgins of Pawtucket, whose picture is printed on the next page, succeeds Mayor John J. Fitzgerald, '93, who will take his seat at the next session of the legislature as a member from Pawtucket. Mr. Higgins was Mr. Fitzgerald's first lieutenant in the latter's unsuccessful but interesting campaign for the democratic nomination for governor of Rhode Island, and is regarded as one of the best public speakers among the younger democrats of the state.

George L. Drowne is pursuing studies at Union Theological Seminary, New York city. His address is 700 Park avenue.

R. C. Graves is president of the Bennington Security Company, Bennington, Vt.

1899 and 1901

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Wickford, R. I., November 19, 1902, Miss Mary Louise Gregory, '01, daughter of the late Governor Gregory of Rhode Island, was married to Albee B. Ladd, '99. The maid of honor was Miss Anna C. Buffinton, '00, and the bridesmaids were Miss Minnie L. Bartlett, '01;

Miss Abby Eddy Fiske, ex-'01; Miss Emily G. Munro, '98, and Miss Lura Cook Shreve, ex-'05. The ushers were Robert Kerr Lyons, ex-'00; John Allen Rufinton, ex-'99; C. A. Hull, '99, and W. H. Hull, '01.

1900

Harry K. Poole is teaching in the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn.

W. D. Forbes is treasurer of the Bennington Security Company, Bennington, Vt.

Alonzo Roger Williams has entered upon the general practice of law in Providence. His office is in the Banigan building, room 514.

I. Charles Raiford, formerly a teacher in Clemson College, South Carolina, is now on the staff of instruction of the Mississippi Agricultural College.

Frederic C. Parker was ordained to the ministry in Chicago, October 27. He has been assistant pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city since July, 1900. Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson, the pastor of the church, preached the ordination sermon.

1901

Charles B. Dugan is principal of the high school in Huntington, Mass.

The engagement of Miss M. Alida Orswell, '01, to Dr. John Adna Peterson of Hingham, Mass., has been announced.

Frederick H. Thurston is manager of the Providence office of the Book Lovers' Library. He was formerly in the company's branch offices in Springfield, Mass., and St. Paul, Minn.

M. J. Linden was ordained to the ministry in Chicago, October 27. Since he graduated at Brown Mr. Linden has been a student in the University of Chicago.

1902

The statement in the last issue of the MONTHLY relative to Windsor P. Daggett was incorrect. Mr. Daggett is residing in Providence this winter, devoting himself to a study of English and elocution.

George Burdick is reporting for the *New York Sun*. His address is 27 Schemerhorn street, Brooklyn.

Erastus W. Clarke is a cotton merchant in Utica, N. Y.

Harry S. Clark is taking advanced work in English at the university.

Samuel Cohen is in the shoe business in Pawtucket.

W. R. P. Davey is a student in the Harvard Divinity School.

W. H. Dennett is a textile student in North Attleboro, Mass.

L. A. Drury is an agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., Boston.

Henry W. Goodrich is engaged in teaching in Providence.

H. J. Hart is in the office of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn R. R., Winthrop, Mass.

H. C. Leach is studying at the Newton Theological Institution.

Kirke Porter Lincoln is with the H. K. Porter Co., locomotive builders, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. E. MacGowan is a student-teacher in the Providence High School.

Arthur E. Munro is studying at the Boston University Law School.

G. F. Paddock is Vanderbilt fellow in astronomy the University of Virginia.

Wesley A. Paige is a student in Cobb Divinity School, Lewiston, Me.

Lorraine T. Peck is a teacher in the Kingsley School, Essex Falls, N. J.

W. C. Phillips is a graduate student in Brown University.



HON. JAMES H. HIGGINS, '98
Mayor-Elect of Pawtucket

Robinson Pierce, jr. is a graduate student in Princeton University.

P. H. Porcheron is a civil engineer in Rome, N. Y.

L. S. Record is a student in the law school of the University of Maine.

S. H. Salomon is a student in the Harvard Law School.

Robert O. Smith is with the Water Works Department, Providence.

C. A. Tetrault is a student in the Yale Medical School.

Lennox G. Walling is a student in the Columbia Medical School.

W. L. Wilmarth is with Shedd & Sarle, engineers, Providence.

Misses Carter, Caufield, Farnum, Griswold, Lee, McCaffrey, Pierce, Rogers, Smith and Warren are teaching in or near Providence.

Miss A. J. Cook is teaching in Woonsocket.

Miss M. E. Clarke is assistant cataloguer in the university library.

Miss Alice M. Cushing is employed in the Municipal Court, City Hall, Providence.

Misses Cory, Gammell, Hill, Littlefield, Pollard and Rays are pursuing graduate courses at the university.

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The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY, 1903

No. 6

Proposed Commencement Changes

FOR several years it has been apparent that the present arrangement of events connected with the celebration of commencement is not wholly satisfactory. At the annual meeting of the associated alumni last June the subject was brought up and the following vote was passed: "That the matter of consideration of change in the order of commencement week exercises be referred to the executive committee of the association or to such committee as they might appoint for the purpose." This committee has recently referred the matter to a board of class secretaries who will shortly send out requests for the opinions of the alumni on the subject.

A program embodying the proposed changes in the commencement season has as yet not been worked out in detail, but an arrangement somewhat like the following is what is contemplated: Baccalaureate sermon, Sunday; class day exercises, Monday; ivy day exercises, alumni meetings, class reunions, Tuesday; commencement exercises, Wednesday. It is intended to confine all the events connected with the great college festival to the days of one week and avoid spreading them over an unnecessarily long period. This conjunction of events will enable alumni residing at a distance from the university to attend more generally than heretofore both the fraternity reunions at the spreads on class day and the class reunions on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. It will furthermore do away with the long wait between class day and commencement day which has formerly discouraged students not members of the senior class from remaining in Providence to witness the scenes of commencement day.

Not only is the period between class day and commencement inconveniently long for many, but it is also only partially utilized.

Saturday, as a day of commencement week, has no characteristic program whatever. The teachers' conference, which for the past two years has been held on this day, will hereafter be held at an earlier time in the year. On Monday morning there is no college function, social or official. In the afternoon the ivy day exercises are held at Pembroke Hall. In the evening, however, there is no event of general interest. The meetings now scheduled for Tuesday, the business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa society in the morning and the annual meeting of the associated alumni in the afternoon, by no means occupy all the available time of this day. None of the days between class day and commencement day are used to the full, as they should be. There are too many of them, except for the senior about to say good-bye to his undergraduate life.

An investigation into the observance of class day reveals the fact that Friday has not always been the senior's class day at Brown, and is not at the present time the day generally selected for this function in colleges throughout the country. Friday was first used as class day at Brown in 1868. From 1858, when class day was inaugurated here, to 1867 it was placed on a Thursday in June. During these years, however, and until 1870, commencement was held in the fall, on the time-honored "first Wednesday in September," so that there was no co-ordination of the two events. In 1870 the present time for holding commencement, "the third Wednesday in June," was adopted and class day was placed on the Friday immediately preceding it. The present order does not, therefore, extend back "beyond the memory of living man."

Few other colleges have class day on Friday. Harvard and Tufts are about the only other colleges using this day. The

majority of colleges hold class day on Monday and commencement on Wednesday. The following is a list of colleges using these days :

Vale,
Wesleyan,
Vermont,
Middlebury,
Syracuse,
Princeton,
Ohio State,
Illinois,

Stanford.

Trinity,
Dartmouth,
Columbia,
Rochester,
Lafayette,
Lehigh,
Iowa,
California,

A considerable number of colleges have

Tuesday and Thursday. Among such colleges are :

Bowdoin,
Cornell,
Wisconsin,

Minnesota,
Michigan,
Nebraska.

Amherst and Williams celebrate class day and commencement on successive days of the week, — Tuesday and Wednesday. From this partial but representative list it appears that most other colleges plan for a shorter commencement period than Brown and that the program adopted at different institutions varies according to circumstances.

The Man and His Work

Edward Judson, D. D., '65, in the New York Observer

ONE strand in our disquiet is the apprehension that what we have achieved will not endure. We sympathize with the Psalmist's petition, "Establish thou the work of our hands upon us." We want the finished product of the loom to have an indestructible character. One does not like to have his task through the world as evanescent as the flight of Maeterlinck's bees, "the print of their laborious footsteps graven in the sky." Man looks for a permanent residuum, commensurate with the strenuousness of his efforts. He seeks to freeze his thought into some hard, enduring form—a picture, a statue, a poem, a machine, a beneficial social organism. Even the coral builder leaves behind an outgrown shell, his meagre but ineffaceable contribution to the beauty of the ocean. It seems hard that we should disappear from this scene of mortal strife, as a face sinks beneath the surface of the sea, without making any impress. We aspire to leave the city a little better and cleaner through our having lived in it, like Colonel Waring, to lower the death rate. When painfully aware of the trivialty and imperfection of our handiwork, we sometimes find relief in the truth that the thing we do is less important than the effect upon our life and character. God thinks more of the man than He does of the work. The building

toilsomely constructed of combustible material—wood, hay, stubble—may be burned up, but the man shall be saved so as by fire. Not what we do to our work, but what it does to us is the main point. A man's work has enduring quality just as far as it promotes in him a strong and beautiful character. Though he make a failure of his work, let a man see to it that he does not make a failure of himself. Have you not known those who, though they have made a poor fist of getting on in the world, have kept sweet and brave and true? The truest success we achieve, not by eager striving and direct approach, but, as it were, around a corner, by the slow and tortuous process of the symmetrical development of the whole man, body, mind and spirit. What we are counts for more in the long run than what we do. Let a man say his prayers, keep up his habits of reading and study, take plenty of good exercise, and he need not concern himself about the impression which his work makes upon the surface of society. The question is not what great thing we can achieve, but are we filling up each separate day with methodical, disinterested effort, like those choice spirits described by Lowell :

"Steadfast and still, nor paid with mortal praise,
But finding amplest recompense
For life's ungarlanded expense
In work done squarely, and unwasted days."

Cicero, an Appreciation^{*}

By Professor Albert Harkness, Ph. D., LL. D.

CICERO was preëminently an orator rather than a statesman. The scenes of his great achievements were all laid in the courts of justice, the senate and the forum. With Demosthenes he divides the palm for the highest excellence in forensic oratory known to the ancient world; in Rome he was absolutely without a peer.

Ancient oratory had two distinct objects in view—to persuade and to please. As exhibited in the person of Demosthenes at Athens and of Cicero at Rome, it was one of the fine arts. A model oration from either of these consummate artists was not only an embodiment of noble, grand and inspiring thoughts, but also a stirring piece of musical composition, while the delivery was expected to conform to the best rules of the histrionic art. The oration of Demosthenes on the crown, or Cicero's defence of Murena, is as truly a work of art as the Athena of Phidias or the Helen of Zeuxis.

Demosthenes and Cicero, the heads of the two great schools of ancient oratory, have often been compared. I think we may safely concur in the judgment of Quintilian that "they were alike in most of the great qualities which they possessed," yet each had his distinctive and characteristic excellence. Each was without a peer in his special sphere, Demosthenes in strength and the convincing power of argument, Cicero in grace and felicity of diction. The Roman orator cheerfully acknowledges his indebtedness to his Athenian master. "What I have attempted," he writes, "Demosthenes achieved," and yet he tells us that he was constantly striving after an ideal excellence which he had never been able to reach and that enshrined in his inmost soul was an ideal of eloquence, never attained by mortal man, not even by Demosthenes himself.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence which these two men have exerted upon the history of oratory for twenty-three centuries. They have had many

brilliant representatives in the English parliament and in the American congress. I recognize in William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, and in Daniel Webster, true disciples of the Athenian orator, and in Gladstone, Edward Everett and Rufus Choate, orators of the Ciceronian type.

But Cicero was not only an accomplished orator, but also a learned scholar and author. One of the earliest and perhaps one of the most interesting of his works is the *De Oratore*, which is regarded by many critics as the most finished example of our author's best style. It belongs to a field of study and investigation in which Cicero was a perfect master. He believed that none but a great and good man could be a truly great orator, and that even he must renounce all pleasures, avoid all amusements and bid farewell to all games and entertainments. In his judgment the candidate for oratorical fame must ever be of those

"Who scorn delights and live laborious days."

The other principal works of Cicero treat the three kindred subjects of Philosophy, Ethics and Religion, and perhaps it is to these that we must look for our author's most valuable contribution to letters and to human thought. In philosophy he lays no claim to originality, and yet it has been justly said in his behalf that "no man ever approached the subject more richly laden with philosophic lore." Socrates, Plato and Aristotle were his teachers and models. He was a great admirer of Greek philosophy. He regarded it as the knowledge of things human and divine, the guide of life and the mother of all good deeds. It was his laudable ambition to bring within the reach of his fellow citizens the rich treasures of Greek learning and Greek thought, which had been to him a source alike of joy and of strength. He tells us that all he hoped to do was to clothe Plato in a Latin dress and to present this stranger from over the seas with the freedom of his own cherished city. All this he has accomplished and more. He has left a popular treatise on philosophy for the students of all time.

The treatise, *De Officiis*, on the common

^{*}An extract from an address delivered before the Classical Society of the University, December 6, 1902.

duties of life, was addressed to his son, then a student of philosophy at Athens. A recent English writer declares it to be "the noblest present ever made by a father to his son." It discusses subjects of scarcely less interest to the modern scholar than to the ancient philosopher. The moral tone of the entire discussion is surprisingly high. The author tells us that there is no condition in life without its duties and obligations, and that the faithful discharge of these duties gives the highest nobility and that the neglect of them is at once a crime and a disgrace; that we are born not for ourselves only, but for our friends, neighbors and country; that we owe duties not only to those who have done us favors, but even to those who have wronged us. "The noblest inheritance," he tells us, "that a father can ever leave to his son, infinitely more valuable than that of houses and lands, is the fame of his virtues and glorious deeds, and no sadder fate can befall a noble house than to be disgraced by a degenerate son."

In the dialogue, entitled *De natura Deorum*, on the nature of the gods, is discussed a subject upon which Cicero and his associates were not able to throw much light. The scene is laid at the house of Aurelius Cotta, the Pontifex Maximus. The speakers are Velleius, the Epicurean; Balbus, the Stoic; Cotta, the Pontifex Maximus, and Cicero. Velleius first sets forth with the utmost confidence the Epicurean view, that the popular mythology is a mere collection of fables, that there are gods indeed, but that they do not trouble themselves about the welfare of mankind, that exempt from labor and free from care they spend a blissful eternity. "Why" he asks, "should the Deity concern himself with the affairs of mankind, why assume the duties of a Roman Aedile and light up and decorate the world?"

In reply Cotta says that his friend the Epicurean speaks with such confidence that one might almost infer that he had just returned from Heaven, where he had been in converse with the gods themselves, but that such idle and careless beings as he described would be no gods at all.

Balbus next proceeds to set forth the grounds for the Stoic's belief in the existence of a Divine being. He attaches special importance to the argument from design, instancing the dial or water-clock, intended to mark the hour, which some

authors regard as the original of Paley's well-known illustration of the watch, cited in his *Evidences of Christianity*. He finally ventures the opinion that the Deity is the animating Spirit of the Universe.

Cotta, though a priest by profession, sees no evidence of an overruling Providence. The good suffer and the wicked often prosper; crimes are committed and the thunders of Jupiter are silent. He frankly admits that the existence of evil in a world created and ruled by a beneficent Power is an insoluble mystery. Thus are grave questions discussed, but left undecided, and the learned philosophers find themselves very much in the situation of the poet Simonides at the court of Hiero of Syracuse, when asked by his royal patron *who and what God was*. At first he is said to have requested to have a day's time for deliberation, but on the following day he asked that the time might be extended two days and at the termination of each subsequent period, he doubled the time for deliberation, assigning as a reason for this strange course that the longer he studied the subject the more difficult did it appear.

In this treatise, Cicero appears in the character of an interested listener, rather than as a disputant. His views therefore in regard to the questions here discussed must be gathered from his other works. Some of the beautiful sentiments which he puts into the mouth of Cato the Censor in his treatise on Old Age are of special interests in this connection:

"I am persuaded that Publius and Gaius, my old and dearly loved friends, long dead, are living still and living that life which alone deserves to be called life; for this prison house of the body is not the true home of the heaven-born soul. . . . Therefore I depart from this life as from a temporary lodging. O glorious day! when I shall join that blessed company, that assembly of disembodied spirits, for I shall see not only those great men of whom I have spoken, but also my own son Cato, whose body I placed on the funeral pile, an office he should have performed for me."

In this connection should also be mentioned the testimony of an important fragment, called the *Dream of Scipio*, which has come down to us from Cicero's lost work on the Republic. This has been justly accepted, in the language of a recent

writer, as the final and most hopeful pagan word in favor of the soul's immortality.

But one of the most interesting parts of the literary inheritance which we have received from Cicero still remains to be mentioned, that remarkable collection of private letters, almost a thousand in number, which reveals to us so much of the inner life of the Roman republic during the last quarter of a century of its existence. It is especially rich in trustworthy materials for the history of one of the most critical periods in all the annals of antiquity.

Cicero in all the frankness of his nature once put this remarkable question to his friend Atticus: "What will history say of me six hundred years hence?" This or some similar question was doubtless often in his mind, for he never for a moment doubted that he was working for posterity, but could he have anticipated all that has been said of him during these two thousand years, what varied and conflicting emotions would have filled his soul? Few of the public men of ancient Rome have been more extravagantly praised or more severely censured. It is not my purpose to attempt to reconcile these conflicting views. I may add, however, that I have no sympathy with the unfeeling strictures of the German critics, Mommsen and Druman. In their estimation Cicero ought to have been a second Cæsar. They seem to regard vanity, weakness and indecision as unpardonable sins; they forget that to err is human and that to forgive is Christian. That Cicero was often vain is frankly admitted, but his vanity harmed no one but himself; he was at times weak, he is then entitled to our sympathy; he is at times undecided, but it is often because he is so anxious to decide aright; had he been less conscientious, he might have been more decided.

The admiration which Erasmus had for Cicero is well known; he could hardly find

language sufficiently emphatic to express his high appreciation of the Tusculan Disputations. "I cannot doubt," he says, "that the mind from which such teachings flowed was in some sense inspired by divinity. . . . I always feel a better man for reading Cicero." In another connection he expresses the opinion that the author of these learned discussions and of the treatise on the Nature of the Gods was worthy to be canonized as a saint, but for the single drawback that he was not a Christian. The language of Petrarch is scarcely less emphatic. He says you would sometimes fancy in listening to Cicero that it was not a Pagan philosopher but a Christian apostle who was speaking.

Whatever we may think of the extravagant encomiums bestowed upon our author by his chief admirers and of the equally extravagant abuse to which he has been subjected by his unreasonable detractors, we must all, I think, recognize in him the sincere patriot, the upright magistrate and the true man. No more eloquent or earnest advocate ever pleaded the cause of right and liberty at the bar or in the forum. His contributions to letters and to human thought excite our admiration and wonder, alike by their extent and their excellence. He not only created a language which for centuries continued to be the language of scholars throughout the civilized world, but he also enriched it with those treasures of literature which have furnished models to all succeeding generations. Conceive if you can what a void would have been created in the best literature of the world, if all the works of Cicero had perished in the general destruction which overtook so many of them. Well then may we endeavor to estimate at its true value and with due appreciation the priceless heritage which has come down to us through the centuries from the quiet study of Marcus Cicero.



College Customs Wise and Foolish

By Robert P. Brown, '71

COLLEGE customs are like the virgins waiting for the bridegroom's coming, some are wise and some are foolish. It is perfectly safe to assume that the lamps of the foolish will soon run out of oil and as their flickering, flaring light expires the unwise will be cast into outer darkness. Wise and approved customs, however, do add much to the romance of college life; they are the seasoning and stimulants at the feast of knowledge and give a relish when monotonous drudging might pall and paralyze the faculties. They make a much stronger impression on the youthful mind than their importance would seem to warrant, principally because they emphasize the passing from home and school oversight to a life of more or less discretion and freedom of choice. Many of the customs teach a new sense of deference and courtesy, and the boy is brought at once to see that these qualities inhere in academic life and no republic of letters is possible without them.

The lifting of the hat by every student when a member of the faculty passes is a token of respect and a recognition of superior learning and expresses the semi-filial relation which should subsist between the professor and those under his care.

The cap and gown of the seniors, the juniors' placid air of superiority, the arrogance of the sophomores all tend to fill the freshman's mind with awe and to impress him with his own insignificance and to lead him to greater care of his manners and his appearance.

The old custom of hazing was not without its merits as a disciplinary ordeal. Rough though it appeared, it was in most cases an attempt to correct the manners of presumptuous freshmen and was generally directed to such as made themselves obnoxious to their fellow students. Coming from homes where they were pampered and allowed to dominate, or plainly evidencing their insolent disregard of the rights and feelings of others, perhaps taking advantage of the freedom of college life and ways, what surer way was there to make plain to them the views of their

superiors and the comparative insignificance of their sacred persons!

In college life there are many customs resulting from the inter-play of class with class, student with professor, and the college man with the Philistine world outside his gates; some are general, significant of the life together; some are peculiar to the fraternities, where they play their part behind the veil of secrecy.

If you should ask for the origin of these customs, fully recognized as they are in so many universities, so different in detail and local coloring, yet as a whole so very much alike, it can only be said that they are here, hallowed by age and kept bright by continuous usage. No mass meeting ordained them and no select group imposed them on the student body. They grew up with the development of the American college and are a manifestation of our native sense of humor and of the proprieties of academic life.

At a mass meeting of Brown students held not long ago certain rules were passed and labeled college customs. The record does not say how many students were present and charity forbids our thinking that anything but a small minority participated in the meeting. The account of the meeting reads like the pages of a preparatory school sheet and possibly we have been taken in by some "Pickwickian Society" at Brown. "No freshman shall wear a straw hat until Decoration day," was soberly voted by these humorists. Without this rule no freshman would think of wearing a straw hat before Memorial day except to make fires in, and no self-respecting hatter would sell him one, but the rule must now be enforced and domiciliary visits made and bonfires of last year's straw hats may light the campus. "No freshman shall smoke on the campus." Why allow him to smoke at all? Take a freshman's big pipe away and what is there left? Let the freshmen smoke on the steps leading to the campus, for then they are smoking "on the building," but don't let them smoke on the campus. Make them buy their own tobacco.

"No freshman shall be allowed on the south side of College street." The mass meeting must have been in touch with the police commissioners to be able to regulate who should use the public streets of Providence; as well say that every freshman, upon reaching Market square, shall jump across.

There were other manifestations of humor on the part of the meeting which must remain unrecorded. If the meeting was not

a joke, it would be well for the participants to bear in mind that college customs are not the result of statute enactments. They are the unwritten law handed down from generation to generation and defended *vi et armis* by class after class. It savors of presumption for any hand or band to attempt to reduce them to a lifeless code, for the letter killeth and only the spirit keepeth alive.

Dr. Keen on Vivisection

DR. WILLIAM W. KEEN, '59, of Philadelphia, one of the foremost surgeons of the United States, professor of surgery at Jefferson Medical College, and, incidentally, the senior member of the advisory board of this magazine, has written an open letter to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, chairman of the senate committee on



DR. WILLIAM W. KEEN

the District of Columbia, protesting against legislation that is hostile to vivisection. Dr. Keen was called in November to attend Midshipman Aiken of the United States Military Academy at Annapolis, who had been badly injured in a football game. In the letter to Senator Gallinger, himself a physician, Dr. Keen describes the case and his remarkable treatment of it:

"Had I seen this case before 1885, I should have been unable to explain why the spasms were chiefly manifested in the right arm, and from the evidence of the slow pulse, the headache, the stupor, the bruise in the left temple, etc., I should have been justified in inferring that prob-

ably the front part of his brain was injured at the site of the bruise. Had I opened his skull at that point, I should have found a perfectly normal brain and have missed the clot. The young man, therefore, would have died whether his skull had been opened or not.

"In 1902 observe the difference: As a result of knowledge derived from experiments upon animals, which have located precisely the center for motion of the right arm on the left side of the brain near the top and a little in front of a vertical line drawn through the ear, and disregarding entirely the site of the headache and of the bruise, I reached the conclusion that there had been a rupture of a blood vessel within the head, which had poured out a quantity of blood, and that the situation of the clot should correspond to the 'arm centre.'

* * * *

"As soon as the skull was opened at this point, the clot was found, its thickest point being exactly over the arm centre, and nine tablespoonfuls of blood were removed, with the result that the patient's life has been saved.

* * * *

"The anti-vivisectionists have frequently denied that surgeons have learned anything from such experiments. I presume that I may be considered a competent witness as to the source at least of my own knowledge, and I state with the greatest positiveness that without the knowledge derived from experiments upon animals, which

have demonstrated the facts of cerebral localization, I should never have been able to locate the clot in Mr. Aiken's head and to remove it, nor would I have been able

in the last fifteen years to locate numerous tumors and other brain troubles and relieve many of them. What is true of myself is equally true of other surgeons."

A Chinese University

Western Learning in Shansi Province in Charge of an Honorary Brown Graduate

By President Timothy Richard, Litt. D., Brown, 1901

THE first idea of Shansi University arose from the settlement of the Protestant troubles after the terrible massacres of 1900, when about 200 missionaries and 6,000 native converts, Roman Catholic and Protestant, perished. Instead of Shylock-like exacting the pound of flesh, demanding life for life, or a large money indemnity, some of the Protestant Missions thought it best to remove ignorance, one of the chief causes of the massacres, by asking the Chinese Government to devote Tls. 50,000 (about £6,000) annually to establish a college of western learning in Taiyuenfu, the capital of the province. The Chinese plenipotentiaries readily agreed to this in June, 1901. The idea seemed to the court, then in refuge in Hsianfu, so reasonable and advantageous that within two months an edict was issued that a university for the teaching of western learning should be established in each of the 18 provinces. Yuan Shihk'ai, now the energetic and progressive viceroy of Chihli, at once opened a university for western learning in Shantung and this year another in Chihli province.

In the autumn of last year an agreement was entered into with the Governor of Shansi whereby I should have the sole control of the sum of Tls. 50,000 annually for ten years to establish such an institution in Shansi. Then it was that I invited six professors from Europe and America to teach in it and translate for it, with the Rev. Moir Duncan, M. A., as principal. On April 3 we started for Shansi with some of these and six native professors of western learning. Meanwhile the governor of Shansi had been told by ignorant and prejudiced men that our institution was only to be a proselytising one to destroy Confucianism and to force the students of Shansi

to become Christians, give up their most sacred customs of China and learn the evil ways of the West. He therefore was perplexed; some advised him to open a rival one on a Confucian basis.

It took forty days of conference to remove this suspicion. At the very first interview with the Governor we strongly deprecated having two rival institutions, as it would be a great waste of money and it would also perpetuate the strife which our new institution was intended to end. Why not rather amalgamate the two under one general name of Shansi University, and let one devote itself entirely to the study of Chinese learning (for Chinese education is rather backward in Shansi), and the other devote itself entirely to western learning? This the enlightened taotai, Shen Tun-ho, at once supported, suggesting a name for each which was subsequently adopted. The Governor seemed inclined to the same view also, provided he should have a share in the control. This was arranged afterwards to the entire satisfaction of both parties.

It has been the rule almost universally in China to have half the day devoted to Chinese studies and the other half to western studies. But I pointed out to the Governor that the times were serious and China might have trouble with foreigners soon again. If they did not prepare men quickly they were exposing themselves to great perils. I therefore proposed that none should be admitted to the western department who had not the Suitsai (Chinese B. A.) degree and had not finished their course in Chinese learning. In this way at the end of six years they would have better men turned out than those who had spent twelve years according to the old system. This he was a little afraid of at first, but finally acquiesced in most heartily.

The question of religious liberty which is now occupying much of the attention of all engaged in Christian missions also came up. We arrived at the conclusion, after a very long day's conference, that the framers of regulations for the conduct of any university had no power to abrogate solemn treaties made with foreign powers forty years ago. It was a matter for Peking and not for the provincial authorities to decide on. Consequently this matter was left; we rely on the toleration which the treaties secured. I find intelligent Chinamen most reasonable on this point. The grand viceroy Tso told me, "if you do not force our people to become Christians we will not force them not to become Christians if they wish to."

As new buildings for the university are not yet put up, the governor kindly lent for our present use the *hwang hwa kuan*, the residence of the imperial examiner for the Chinese M. A. degree, which was put up by H. E. Chang Chih-tung when governor there over 20 years ago. It is the best building for our purpose in the city. This was handed over to us on the 9th of June, when the governor invited Principal Duncan, Professor Nystrom and myself to meet the leading officials and gentry of the city to dinner in our new quarters. This was the happy conclusion of our negotiations. On the following day I left.

On the 26th of June, when the necessary alterations had been made in the buildings, the foreign department was formally opened with the governor, leading officials and gentry in attendance, when 98 students enrolled themselves. Two more foreign professors, Messrs. Peck and Swallow, have gone to Shansi since, thus making the Shansi University stronger in its foreign staff than any other as yet.

The next important question, as to how to provide the best text-books for the university, is too wide a subject to enter on here, though intimately connected with the well-being of the university. Meanwhile we have a translation department in Shanghai where Professor Lyman and Mr. Darrock, with a staff of Chinese assistants, are hard at work preparing text-books.

So much in regard to the new agreement by which the two institutions in Shansi work harmoniously instead of as rivals. May they both prove fruitful of much good to that sorely afflicted province. The ability, energy and devotion of the principal, and the high qualifications of the professors, together with the good-will of the officials and gentry give us every reason to hope that it will be so. Mrs. Duncan, who is an L. L. A., and who at present is the only foreign lady in Taiyuenfu, hopes by and bye to open a school for higher-class ladies.

Shanghai, China, July 29, 1902

Brown Graduates in Asia

EVER since 1813, when Adoniram Judson, the first American missionary to Asia, began his great work among the Burmese in India, graduates of Brown University have been engaged in religious and educational efforts in the Orient. At the present time there are no less than thirty-two Brown alumni in Asia. All but two of these are engaged in religious and educational work, some as missionaries, others as professors in theological seminaries, religious colleges and Eastern universities, and still others, in the Philippines, as teachers in the public schools. Rev. Edward W. Clark, D. D., of the class of 1857, Rev. Edward O. Stevens, D. D., of the class of 1861, and

Revs. Josiah N. Cushing, D. D., and Josiah Goddard, D. D., both of the class of 1862, are the four senior alumni in Asia. They have been in the East for more than a generation; Dr. Stevens since 1864, Drs. Cushing and Goddard since 1867, and Dr. Clark since 1868. The complete list of Brown alumni in Asia is as follows:

- 1857, Rev. Edward W. Clark, D. D., missionary, Impur, Assam, India.
- 1861, Rev. Edward O. Stevens, D. D., missionary, Rangoon, Burma.
- 1862, Rev. Josiah N. Cushing, D. D., Ph. D., president Baptist College, Rangoon, Burma.
- Rev. Josiah Goddard, D. D., missionary, Ningpo, China.

- 1864, William J. Russell, chief of Asiatic division of the Standard Oil Company, Yokohama, Japan.
- 1867, Rev. Edwin Bullard, missionary, Kavali, Nellore District, India.
- 1869, Rev. David Downie, D. D., missionary, Nellore, Madras Presidency, South India.
- 1870, Rev. William Ashmore, Jr., missionary, Swatow, China.
- 1872, Rev. Albert A. Bennett, D. D., missionary and professor in the Baptist Theological Seminary, Yokohama, Japan.—(In America on furlough).
- 1877, Rev. Willis F. Thomas, missionary, Insein, Burma.
- 1878, Professor Augustus Wood, Ph. D., professor of English, Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan.
- 1879, Rev. Truman Johnson, M. D., missionary, Loikaw, Southern Shan States.
- 1880, Rev. Charles E. Burdette, missionary, Gauhati, Assam, India.
Rev. Sydney W. Rivenburg, M. D., missionary, Kohima, Assam, India.
- 1886, Rev. Samuel W. Hamblen, missionary, Yokohama, Japan.
Rev. Wilbur B. Parshley, missionary, Yokohama, Japan.
- 1894, (A. M.) Julius K. Matumoto, The Greater Japan office, Tokyo, Japan.
- 1895, William H. Millington, teacher, department of public instruction, Panay, Philippine Islands.
- 1896, Rev. Jesse F. Smith, professor in Rangoon College, Rangoon, Burma.
Rev. Sumner R. Vinton, missionary, Rangoon, Burma.
- 1897, Rev. J. H. Randall, professor Rangoon College, Rangoon, Burma.
Rev. Joseph C. Robbins, missionary, Bakold, P. I.
- 1898, Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, missionary, Kayin, province of Kwangtung, South China.
Mrs. Edith A. (Thompson) Warburton, missionary, Kayin, South China.
- 1899, Rev. Jacob David, preacher, Seir Urmia, Persia.
Harrison T. Swain, teacher, department of public instruction, Manila, P. I.
- 1900, Philip C. Jack, teacher, department of instruction, Manila, P. I.
Jesse F. Stinard, teacher, department of instruction, Manila, P. I.
- 1901, Reuben F. Friedel, teacher, department of public instruction, Manila, P. I.
Thomas H. Kenworthy, teacher, department of public instruction, Manila, P. I.
Berton L. Maxfield, teacher, department of public instruction, Iloilo, P. I.
(Hon. Litt. D.) Rev. Timothy Richard, president Shansi University.

Worcester County Alumni Organize

AN association of the sons of Brown in Worcester county, was formed in the city of Worcester, Mass., Friday evening, November 21. The success of the meeting was far beyond the hopes of those who planned it. Invitations had been sent out to all Brown men known to reside in Worcester county and as a result thirty-three of these sat down together for dinner at the Worcester Club on the Friday evening before Thanksgiving.

A little after 6 o'clock an informal reception was held in the club library. At 7 o'clock Colonel Elijah B. Stoddard called the meeting to order, and on motion of Judge Francis A. Gaskill Colonel Stoddard was appointed temporary chairman. A committee was then appointed to bring in a list of officers. This committee was: Judge Gaskill, George S. Taft, Gardner K. Hudson, John A. Clough, Dr. Charles A. Nichols, Richard Olney, 2d, Dr. Ray W. Greene. They reported a list of names

and the following officers were elected: President, Colonel Elijah B. Stoddard, '47; secretary, John A. Clough, '99; executive committee, Joseph Jackson, '68; George S. Taft, '82; Gardner K. Hudson, '96; George A. Gaskill, '98; N. A. Tufts, '00.



COLONEL E. B. STODDARD

A number of speeches followed the dinner. President Faunce and Professor Wilson represented the faculty and Colonel Stoddard, '47; Dr. Holbrook, '59; Judge Gaskill, '66; Dr. Nichols, '72; Richard Olney, 2d, '92; A. H. Sheffield, '99; and ex-Congressman Walker spoke as members of the association. President Faunce was received with the heartiest applause. He brought the greetings of the faculty and undergraduates to the latest organization of Brown alumni, and he spoke of the work being done at Brown.

He dwelt on the fact that the work is intensive rather than extensive. Ex-Congressman Joseph H. Walker made a witty, brilliant speech, into which he introduced several reminiscences that were much appreciated. Dr. Holbrook was introduced as a Brown man who had attended more alumni banquets than any one else present. In the course of his remarks he said that he had attended college commencement almost every year since he graduated in 1859.

The party broke up a little before 11 o'clock after giving the Brown cheer. President Faunce was the guest of the Worcester Club, and Professor Wilson was entertained by Mr. Clough. Those present were: J. C. Bullock, '02; Hon. Joseph H. Walker, Colonel Elijah B. Stoddard, '47; Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; Thomas De Coudres, '99; of Southbridge; Irving Southworth, '02; Charles W. Goodwin, '97, of West Brookfield; Dennes F. Carey, '02; Lewis H. Torrey, '78; Charles A. Harris, '97, of Oxford; George A. Goulding, '99; Winfred H. Whiting, '01; Fred D. Aldrich, '95; Dr. Charles L. Nichols, '72; Richard Olney, 2d, '92, of Cherry Valley; George S. Taft, '82; Dr. Silas P. Holbrook, '59, of East Douglas; Gardner K. Hudson, '96, O. P. Durkee, '93; Albert W. Hindes, '87, of West Boylston; M. T. Thompson, '98; John T. O'Gara, '00, of Spencer; George E. Marble, '00; Albert H. Sheffield, '99; Joseph Jackson, '68; Albert E. Pierce, '02, of Fitchburg; J. Fred Humes, Judge F. A. Gaskill, '66; George A. Gaskill, '98; J. F. Malmstead, '02; Dr. C. H. Perry, '59; W. W. Clark, '99; and John A. Clough, '99. Rev. George M. Bartol, D. D., '42, of Lancaster was unable to be present but sent his "fraternal greetings and good wishes to the assembled company of his brethren of Brown."

Alumni Meet At Albany

On Thursday evening, December 18, a number of the Brown alumni of Albany and vicinity met on the invitation of Charles S. Stedman, '96, at his home to consider the foundation of a local alumni association. President Faunce and Professor Wilson, secretary of the associated alumni,

were present from the university, and the evening was spent in an informal discussion of matters of interest to Brown, every man present participating. It was the unanimous sentiment of those in attendance that the alumni in the vicinity should come together at least once in each year.

Among those present were Dr. Samuel Morrow, '70; Dr. Erastus E. Maryott, '70, of Cossackie; Rev. Eugene E. Thomas, '70, of Castleton-on Hudson; Rev. Edward W. Babcock, '74, of Troy; the Rev. James H. Spencer, '82, of North Adams; William G. Ely, Jr., '90, of Schenectady; Charles S. Aldrich, Esq., '94, of Troy; George L. Rifenburg, '94, of Oakhill; Rev. Clarence M. Gallup, '96; Walter E. Newcomb, '02, and Earl N. Manchester, '02. Regrets were presented from Osgood H. Shepard, Esq., '69; James W. Darrow, '80, of Troy; Abel

C. Collins, '78, Arthur J. Bentley, '88, and others, including William W. Whitman, Esq., of Troy, whose sudden death was announced at the reception. Mr. Whitman was a member of the class of 1843, and would have been the oldest alumnus present.

The executive committee, consisting of Dr. Anderson and Messrs. Aldrich and Stedman, will secure the names and addresses of all Brown men of the vicinity and arrange details for subsequent meetings. A good start has thus been made toward an influential alumni organization.

The Brunonian Bookshelf

SHADES AND SHADOWS

THE book just published by Professor Otis E. Randall on *Shades and Shadows and Perspective*, (Ginn & Co., 1902),* presents familiar problems in the applications of descriptive geometry in a new light. This little book of sixty-four printed pages and eleven folded plates is the result of fifteen years experience in the class room and is therefore admirably adapted to students' use.

Within the limits chosen by the author the book presents the elements of both subjects in well arranged order and with mathematical accuracy of statement.

The definitions, problems and solutions are remarkably concise and clear and the notation is excellent. The references to projections on different planes are clearly indicated by a very convenient system of large and small letters. By a very simple arrangement of numbers the required points for the various problems are definitely located. While this system of absolute problems and measurements encourages accuracy in the student, and greatly assists the instructor, such uniform results are dangerous to a certain degree, in that they may tend to discourage individual work.

A large number of special problems would also make the book more helpful to the architectural or engineering draughtsman, and would explain variations in the

application of first principles. Doubtless many such special problems are given in the class room.

The assumption has been made by the author that fundamental principles must be concisely given. A somewhat more extended discussion of these principles, however, particularly in the introductory chapters on *Perspective*, might be of real assistance to other classes of students than those for whose use the book is especially intended.

E. B. Homer

THE GOVERNMENT OF MAINE

THIS book* was begun by Professor MacDonald while he was at Bowdoin College. In it the historical development of the Commonwealth of Maine is briefly and clearly presented. There is also a section on the physical characteristics of the state. The shifting territorial jurisdiction and the conflicting claims under the various patents and charters are shown in the early chapters, in the chronological tables and in the documents inserted in the appendices. These chapters also show the survival of English institutions, some of which still remain in Maine though they have for the most part disappeared from the other states of the United States. The influence of Massachusetts upon the history and the course

**Shades and Shadows and Perspective*. By Otis E. Randall, Ph. D. Boston: Ginn and Company, 1902.

**The Government of Maine. Its History and Administration*. By William MacDonald, LL. D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1902.

of government development is, of course, marked.

The struggle of Maine for statehood and its admission in 1820 is important for the history of the United States. The peculiar method of revision of the constitution deserves a word. The amendments in force after the election in September, 1875, were "by direction of the legislature, incorporated by Chief Justice Appleton in the text of the constitution, and the amended draft became the supreme law of the state." By the constitution rather more power than usual is left in the hands of the governor and council, which is still preserved "to advise the governor in the executive part of government." There is also somewhat more centralization of power than in many states.

The description of the functions of the state and local officers is as clear as is consistent with the limits of the book. The chapter on Local Government is one of particular excellence as is also the chapter on Nominations and Elections. This last chapter shows how Maine in common with the other states is experimenting with the hope of finding a satisfactory caucus law. The working of the judiciary system is explained. There is a detailed statement of the educational work of the state.

There are brief references to the state pension system of Maine, to the conservative position of the "Maine Law" in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to interesting reminders of early days as shown in the control of public lands and the relations of the Indian tribes.

The final chapter is upon the subject of Revenue and Expenditure. Maine is finding the same difficulties as other states in evolving a plan of taxation that shall be generally acceptable.

The text of the book contains 188 pages. This is followed by 68 pages of appendices which explain the various chapters of the text and add greatly to the value of the book as well as give to the student in the elementary school an idea of the advanced method of study of politico-scientific facts. A good index follows.

The book is not overburdened with footnotes, has convenient bibliographies at the head of each chapter and is a great improvement over the books which have only a few pages upon the local state government inserted at the end of a book on the general subject of civil government. Within

the limits of a brief text book it is not possible to do all that might be wished, but within these limits Professor MacDonald has furnished an excellent introductory treatise.

George Grafton Wilson

THE GENTLEMAN FROM EVERYWHERE

JAMES HENRY FOSS, '63, has issued a book called "The Gentleman from Everywhere*" which describes in a spirited and unconventional way many incidents in his interesting and adventurous life. Mr. Foss is a man of decided opinions and he does not hesitate to take the public into his confidence regarding them. He calls a spade a spade and has no patience with hypocrisy and deceit. A chapter of his book is devoted to his experience at Brown, though the name of the college is not mentioned. He says he expected to find a delightful religious atmosphere here and was much disappointed at the ecclesiastical frigidity he encountered. This so weighed upon his spirits that he sought refuge in the "liberal sanctuary," where he found the light and warmth he had been looking for.

College pranks in Mr. Foss's day were much the same as they are now. There were jokes on the faculty, nocturnal maraudings, and once a little down town difficulty that landed some of the participants in the stationhouse. Mr. Foss is not one of those who think the old days were the best—at least at Brown, for in casual conversation he speaks in high terms of the college under the administration of Dr. Andrews and President Faunce.

Mr. Foss has had many picturesque adventures and of these he tells in an equally picturesque way. He says his book is a strange one, unlike any other he ever heard of, and most of his readers will probably be willing to abide by his judgment. But they will follow the narrative from cover to cover, because first of all it is readable. It is deficient in dull pages and the facility with which the author rushes on from experience to experience, here with pathos and there with bubbling humor, keeps the reader alert. The first edition was exhausted in two weeks and the second is selling well.

*The Gentleman from Everywhere. By James Henry Foss. Illustrated. Boston: Published by the Author at 18 Claremont Park, 1902.



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JANUARY, 1903

VIVISECTION

On page 117 of this issue a portion of Dr. Keen's letter to Senator Gallinger on the subject of vivisection is printed. Senator Gallinger replied a few days later to Dr. Keen, and the New England Anti-Vivisection Society was so stirred up by the Philadelphia surgeon's letter that the secretary of that organization sent to the press a long circular in criticism of his conclusions. The MONTHLY does not propose to take sides on a question so far outside its province, but it cannot leave the subject without recalling the fact that Dr. Keen is one of the best-known surgeons in the United States and that nobody who has the pleasure of his acquaintance can

think of him as an advocate of unnecessarily painful animal experimentation. On the other hand, Dr. Gallinger has given more time to politics in the last few years than to keeping abreast of the progress of medical science.

SOUTHERN BASEBALL TRIP

The gratifying announcement is made that the baseball nine is to take a southern trip in the spring, playing teams as far south as the Carolinas and gaining in this way much valuable practice earlier than usual. The schedule for the year, which is printed on another page, in the "Chronicle of the Campus" department, is excellent, containing as it does not only three games with Yale, three with Pennsylvania, two with Harvard and two with Princeton, but matches with other colleges that will prove scarcely less interesting and important. A large proportion of all the games are scheduled for Andrews Field, and if the fine college spirit that was manifest during the football season of 1902 is continued through the baseball season of 1903 we shall see a large crowd at every game and witness on every occasion a manifestation of loyalty to Brown that in itself will help the nine to win. There is good sense in the football song sung with such fervor during the last two seasons:

"And when we're up, we're up,
And when we're down, we're down,
But whether we are down or up,
We're always true to Brown."

The baseball management evidently likes the idea of a game with a graduate team on commencement afternoon: otherwise it would not have planned for it, but the MONTHLY does not like the idea at all. It would much prefer to have a game with some other college nine, for the sake of the hearty though friendly rivalry that cannot be aroused by the playing of one Brown team against another. We may be alone in this feeling, but we do not think we are.

HONORING THE ELEVEN

Sixty guests gathered at the Squantum club on Saturday afternoon, December 13, in spite of a gale of snow, to attend a dinner given in honor of the football eleven by Mr. W. O. Blanding and Colonel H. J. Gross of Providence. The tables were decorated with brown ribbons stretched across at regular intervals to represent the lines of a football field, and a delicious dinner was served by the chef of the club. There were speeches and songs, cheers and friendly talk, and a great outpouring of the Brown spirit that has been so noticeable in the last few weeks at the college.

To the generous citizens of Providence who planned this event and invited so large a company to be in attendance, the thanks not only of the football players but of all the alumni are due. For it showed a growing interest in Brown athletics in this city and gave another opportunity for the team and some of its closest friends, including the president and dean of the college, to display their fellowship and enthusiasm.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Brown has had many graduates on the supreme court bench of the state of Rhode Island and at the present time is represented there by no fewer than four of her sons, including the chief justice. Now the announcement is made that Judge Horatio Rogers of the class of 1855 intends to retire from the bench this month, having reached the age at which, under the Rhode Island law, he can withdraw without sacrifice of his income from the court. Judge Rogers has been a conspicuous public servant and by the successful filling of many important posts has earned the right to an honorable rest.

As is inevitable in such a case, rumors of his successor are already heard, and while at the time of writing it cannot be said with certainty who will be chosen for the place, it is significant that all those who are "prominently mentioned" are

sons of Brown. So far as noted by the daily papers they are: Ex-State-Senator C. Frank Parkhurst, '76, of Providence; Judge Clarke H. Johnson, '77, of the eighth district court; Judge William H. Sweetland, '78, of the sixth district court; ex Attorney General Willard B. Tanner, '79 of Providence; and Charles C. Mumford, Esq., '81, a member-elect of the legislature from Warwick. Judge Rogers's successor will probably be chosen by the legislature this month.

THE NEW CATALOGUE

The new Brown catalogue shows a larger enrollment at the university than ever before. Last year the total figures were 920; this year they are 940. This number includes all those who registered at the beginning of the year, a few of whom, as usual, have dropped out. If it were not for the fact that the senior class is unusually small—as classes go, nowadays—the total enrollment would be close to the one thousand line.

In the college we find the undergraduates enumerated as follows: seniors, 113; juniors, 119; sophomores, 160; freshmen, 210. In the Women's College there are 175 undergraduates, and in the graduate department there are 105. Those in authority at the university, it is safe to say, are pleased to see the regular classes gain and the special students decrease in number, not because special study is not worthy of encouragement but because the phrase "special student" is too frequently a device for registering a candidate for a degree who is delinquent in one or more branches. The special students this year number 58, against 67 last year.

There are thirty states, territories and foreign countries represented in the freshman class, a fact that indicates that Brown is by no means a "provincial" college nowadays, whatever it may have been in the past.

Topics of the Month

A MIDWINTER concert at which college songs will be sung by collegians past and present and the proceeds of which will go to the athletic association for a cinder track on Andrews Field has been planned as a novel and attractive college event for the new year. All members of former glee clubs are to be invited to participate in the concert, and the singing of old familiar Brown songs by a chorus of alumni and undergraduates is to be made the characteristic feature of the program. It is hoped that a large number of alumni will respond to the invitation and make the occasion a ringing success. The date will be sometime in February, and will be duly announced in these pages.

1902-1903 Catalogue The 1902-1903 catalogue has made its appearance and is in size and style very much like its predecessor. The use of a larger variety of type for captions and a slightly larger sized body type makes a noticeable improvement in its typography. Although this year's catalogue has but two pages more than last year's, its contents are by no means identical. The History of Brown University which has appeared in several recent catalogues, including last year's, has been omitted this year, as it was printed separately, in pamphlet form, soon after last year's catalogue was issued. Certain sections have been extended this year, while others have been contracted. The list of officers of the various local alumni associations, formerly printed on the cover of the address book, has been included in the catalogue, as there is to be no address book issued this year. The principal change in the arrangement of material occurs in the section giving the courses arranged according to departments. Here the alphabetical order has been adopted in the place of a subject classification.

The catalogue is edited by a committee of the faculty consisting of Mr. Koopman (chairman), Professors Ashton and Greene, and Mr. Guild. Professor Lamont was formerly a member of this committee, and served as its chairman for two years.

For Students Mr. Edgar L. Marston of the board of trustees, has established a scholarship of five thousand dollars in Brown University for students from the St. Louis High School. The founder of the scholarship, now a banker in New York city, was formerly a resident of St. Louis.

Brown Coach Declines to be Paid From Martin S. Fanning, '91, treasurer of the university coaching fund, comes the following self-explanatory note regarding the sending of cheques to the Brown alumni who helped Mr. Gammons coach the football team last fall:

"When Allen H. Chase was notified of this action, he acknowledged the letter, but in a very kind and firm manner refused to receive any money for his service and desired that the amount should be turned back into the treasury. This certainly shows a good Brown spirit."

This is printed not to reflect on those coaches whose efficient work was recompensed from the coaching fund, for which specific purpose it was established; but in justice to Mr. Chase.

Books on Milton for the Library The university library has received from the family of the late Elbridge Smith, Sc. D., of the class of 1841, a Milton collection of 65 volumes, representing the best of the later editions, biographies and commentaries. This gift supplements in a very satisfactory way the important earlier Milton collection already in the library.

Vesper Services The third annual series of mid-week vesper services will begin Wednesday, January 7. The services will be held in Sayles Hall at five o'clock on successive Wednesdays in January and February. This year's list of preachers is as distinguished as its predecessors, and includes several who have been heard at these services in former years. The following is the list of preachers and their dates:

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, D. D.,.....January 7.
 Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D.,...January 14.
 Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D.,.....January 21.
 Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D. D.,...January 28.
 Prof. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., LL. D., February 4.
 Rev. George H. Ferris, A. M.,.....February 11.
 Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., LL. D.,...February 18.
 Pres. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.,.....February 25.

The music at all the services will be by the university chapel choir under the direction of Professor Joseph N. Ashton.



Important Biological Investigations

The last number of the *American Journal of Physiology* contains a significant paper by Professors Gorham and Tower. It is a reply to the interesting and much discussed proposition of Loeb and Lewis in their paper on the "Prolongation of the Life of the Sea-Urchin Egg by Potassium Cyanide." Loeb and Lewis maintain that "there are two kinds of processes going on in the egg; one which leads to the death and disintegration of the egg—a mortal process; and a second, which leads to cell division and further development. The latter process inhibits and modifies the mortal process. . . . According to this idea, death and disintegration are due to specific processes which take place in the egg, and possibly in other cell living matter. These processes must be checked in order to render life possible." "Among all the agencies which act in their way, potassium cyanide seems to meet this condition most perfectly."

In a carefully planned series of experiments conducted in the anatomical laboratory of Brown University and in the laboratory of the United States Fish Commission at Woods' Hole, Professors Gorham and Tower have proved that "sterile sea-water prolongs' the life of the egg of the sea-urchin much longer than Loeb's most favorable potassium cyanide solutions." They conclude that "the action of potassium cyanide is only an indirect one, *i. e.*, killing or inhibiting the bacteria, and thus giving the eggs a more favorable environment; that the potassium cyanide is a poison for all living matter, but acts more quickly on bacteria than on sea-urchin eggs, and that it is in no sense a prolonger of life."



Engineering Trip to New York Not very long ago, a party of three from Brown University joined the Providence Association of

Mechanical Engineers in its excursion to New York. The common hobby of each one being essentially mechanical, they soon became acquainted, and gave the Joy line steamer the most severe inspection, without the slightest doubt, that she had ever experienced. After breakfasting on the boat, the party landed and went immediately to the Hoffman house, which was thus at the same time the headquarters of the New York "machine" and of the Providence machinists.

The first excursion was to the Brooklyn navy yard, and upon the way the Brooklyn bridge, in spite of its magnitude, was criticised, redesigned and improved. At the navy yard the party was met by Commander J. A. B. Smith, and received the keys with all the privileges of American citizens, *i. e.*, to ask questions, criticise and find out all about it. Professor Kenerson, who had formerly made a special trip to this yard, and had delivered a lecture about it before the association on the Tuesday previous, had made the party familiar with what was to be seen. The new steam engineering department shops attracted most attention. The buildings are of fire proof design, only steel, cement and glass being used in the construction. So much glass has been used that the interior is literally as light as day. There are about 227 independent machines in this shop, and Providence is very well represented by the Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Beaman & Smith Co., and Builders Iron Foundry. After visiting the pattern shop, power house and dry docks, the party was entertained on board the Kearsarge, and was taken down through small doors and tortuous passages to the boiler and engine rooms. So crowded together were the engines to economize space that one could see with difficulty across the engine room through the lattice work of rods, etc.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the 96th street power station of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. The magnitude of the plant and the engines and the small amount of noise attendant are beyond conception. There are eleven engines with an aggregate maximum capacity of 72,600 horse power, and the whole makes scarcely more noise than the Brown University machine shop! This would represent the power developed by 18,200 oldsmobiles. The 87 boilers with a total heating surface nearly as large as the area of Andrews Field.

The third and crowning part of the trip was a visit to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co., where every courtesy was shown the party. Admiration was apparently divided between the powerful engines and the \$1,500.00 per passage bridal suite. The engines of this

liner were doubly interesting in comparison with those of the Kearsarge. This concluded the arrangements as planned by the committee of the association. The trip was of exceptional value in an educational way, as too much was not undertaken.

Chronicle of the Campus

Baseball Schedule

March 27, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, N. C.; March 28, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C.; March 30, University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Va.; March 31, Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va.; April 1, Georgetown University at Washington, D. C.; April 2, open; April 3, Philadelphia American League at Philadelphia, Pa.; April 4, Fordham College at Fordham; April 8, Trinity; April 11, Providence League; April 15, Amherst; April 18, Providence League; April 20, Holy Cross at Worcester; April 22, Wesleyan; April 25, Princeton; April 29, Yale at New Haven; May 2, Holy Cross; May 6, Harvard at Cambridge; May 9, Yale; May 12, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 13, Princeton at Princeton; May 16, Dartmouth; May 20, Andover; May 23, Yale; May 27, Dartmouth at Hanover; May 30, Georgetown; June 3, Harvard; June 6, Williams; June 10, University of Pennsylvania; June 12, University of Pennsylvania; June 15, Amherst at Amherst; June 17, graduates.

All games will be played in Providence unless otherwise specified. Of these all will be at Andrews Field, except one with the Providence league team at Adelaide Park.

Football Officials

John A. Gammons, '98, has been re-elected head football coach for 1903 and Archie Roy Webb, '05, has been chosen captain of the team. Mr. Webb comes from Wayland Academy, Wisconsin, and is a strong and enthusiastic player. The new football manager is Harold Vincent Joslin, '04, son of William C. Joslin, '76, principal of the high school at Scranton, Penn.



ARCHIE R. WEBB, '05.

Captain of the Football Team

Basketball Dates

Thursday, January 8, Boston University at Providence; Saturday, January 10, Lafayette at Providence; Wednesday, January 14, Williams at Providence; Saturday, January 17, Trinity at Providence; Wednesday, January 21, Wesleyan at Providence; Thursday, January 22, Bristol V. M. C. A. at Bristol; Saturday, January 24, Massachusetts State College at Providence; Wednesday, January 28, open at Providence; Saturday, January 31, Holy Cross at Providence; Wednesday, February 4, Harvard at Providence; Saturday, February 7, Dartmouth at Hanover; Wednesday, February 11, Amherst at Providence; Saturday, February 14, University of Pennsylvania at Providence; Monday, February 16, Holy Cross at Worcester; Saturday, February 21, Dartmouth

at Providence; Wednesday, February 25, Williams at Williamstown; Thursday, February 26, Amherst at Amherst; Friday, February 27, Williston at Easthampton; Wednesday, March 4, Columbia at Providence; Saturday, March 7, Fall River Y. M. C. A. at Fall River.

Hockey Team in Maine

The Brown hockey squad left December 26 for Bridgton, Me., where it will spend ten days or more, training in preparation for the league games which will begin this month. The guests at the Bridgton Hotel, where the Brown team now are, are enjoying the best of winter weather. There is about a foot and a half of snow on the ground, which is affording them fine sleighing, tobogganing and snowshoeing.

The out-door hockey rink, where the games are played, and where the Brown team practices, was completed on December 24, so that everything was in readiness for the team when it arrived. A number of other college men accompanied the team, and it was expected that some of the Harvard hockey squad would be there for practice.

Paine, Cooke and Day, all former Brown players, went with the team to act as coaches, and to line up against the 'varsity in the practice games.

There were 15 men taken on the trip, thus affording enough players for two full teams in the practice games. The following men constitute the squad: Ostby, Otis, Clarke, Mackinney (captain), Judah, Walworth, Hunt, Marble, Carpenter, Scudder, Matteson, Farnum and the three coaches.

The regular team has not been picked as yet, as it is too early in the season to have had the benefit of good ice, but it is expected that this trip will do much in the way of development, and there seems to be

little doubt that a first class team will be rounded together before the league games commence. Brown's first game is with Princeton, in the St. Nicholas Rink, New York, January 10.

The hotel at Bridgton is under the management of C. E. Cobb, a brother of Cobb of the Brown football eleven.

Various Items

The right to wear a "B" has been awarded to the following members of the football squad: Capt. Barry, Cobb, Crowell, Hascall, Sheehan, Savage, Colton, Scudder, Schwinn, Webb, Baker, Chase, Hamilton, Lynch, Russ, Shaw.

The Dartmouth-Brown debate will be held the last week in February. Dartmouth has chosen the negative of the question: "*Resolved*, That trades unions should be compelled to incorporate."

A. F. Westcott, '03, represented the local chapter of Kappa Sigma at the general conclave in New Orleans.

January 20 is the date set for the gymnasium ball, which for nearly a dozen years has been one of the pleasantest social events of the year at Brown.

A French play, "*La Grammaire, une comédie-vaudeville en un acte de Labiche Martin*," was well presented at Pembroke Hall, Saturday evening, December 13, by the members of the class in French 13.

The Sock and Buskin society will give two plays at an early date in the Lyman Gymnasium for the benefit of the Debating Union. The plays are "*The Collegians*" and "*Prexy's Proxy*."

The Political Economy club was addressed, December 15, by Professor Carl C. Plehn, '89, of the University of California. William Jones was elected president, at this meeting, for the ensuing year.



Brunonians Far and Near

1851

Rev. Dr. Lysander Dickerman, who died suddenly in a car on the elevated road near the Beach street station of the Atlantic avenue circuit in Boston Saturday evening, December 20, was well known as a clergyman and lecturer on Egyptology. He was one of Brown's best-known graduates in the ranks of the Congregational ministry, and was present in June, 1901, at the 50th anniversary of the class of '51, in Providence, at which time all the living members of the class, eight in number, were in attendance. Dr. Dickerman is the second of this little company to pass away, having been preceded by Dr. Samuel Penniman Bates of Meadville, Penn.

Rev. Lysander Dickerman was born in North Bridgewater, (now Brockton) Mass., June 8, 1825,



DR. DICKERMAN

fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, graduated at Brown in 1851 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1856, was ordained pastor of the Congregational church at Gloucester, Mass., in 1855 and was installed at Weymouth Landing, Mass., in 1861. He visited Egypt in 1869; matriculated at the University of Berlin, Germany, 1870; was called to the Congregational church at Quincy, Ill., in 1873 and in 1877

to the First Congregational church, San Francisco, Cal. (associate pastor with Rev. Dr. Andrew L. Stone). In 1880 he returned to Boston to resume the study of Egyptian archaeology begun in Berlin under Dr. Lepsius. Since then he has lectured on Ancient Egypt before literary societies and colleges. In the winter of 1892 he gave a course of lectures before Brown University, still remembered as interesting and authoritative. At the following commencement his Alma Mater gave him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity.

In June, 1858, Dr. Dickerman was married to Miss Louisa Thayer of Boston, who survives him. He has published sermons on: "*The Right of Private Judgment in Questions of Theology*," "*Patriotism and its Proper Expression*," July 4, 1874. "*Pelling with Stones*," John viii., 7. "*A Revival of the Common School*," Thanksgiving, 1877. "*Society Responsible for the Faults of Public Men*," Boston, 1883. "*The Pharaoh that knew Joseph and the Pharaoh that knew him not*," preached in Old South church, Boston, September, 1899. Also an address before the American Missionary Association on "*The Chinese in California*," Worcester, Mass., 1881.

In the Andover Review, April, 1885: "*The Deities of the Ancient Egyptians*." In the Old Testament Student, 1888: "*The Names of Jacob and Joseph on the Egyptian Monuments*." In the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society:

"*The Discovery of a Forgotten Nation, the Hittites*," 1889; "*The Fayoum*," 1892; "*The Condition of Woman in Ancient Egypt*." In the Journal of the American Oriental Society: "*The Etymology and Synonyms of the Egyptian Word for Pyramid*, 1888; "*Petrie's Explorations in Hawara, Biama and Arsinoe*," 1889. Articles on *The Coptic* and *The Coptic Church* in Appleton's Cyclopædia.

Dr. Dickerman removed to Boston from New York city about two years ago, and some months since made his home at Newton.

1855

Announcement is made of the contemplated retirement of Hon. Horatio Rogers from the bench of the supreme court of Rhode Island. At the last session of the general assembly a law was passed which provides that a justice of the supreme court after twenty-five years of continuous service or after ten years of continuous service if he has reached the age of sixty-five may retire on a salary of \$5,000. Formerly the statute put the age limit at seventy. Judge Rogers has been on the bench since May 27, 1891, so that he is eligible to withdraw under the new law.

He is the son of Horatio and Susan (Curtis) Rogers, and was born in this city May 18, 1836. His father was a cotton manufacturer, and his mother was a daughter of David Curtis of Worcester, Mass., and an aunt of George William Curtis, the well-known author and orator. His earliest American ancestor was James Rogers, who was made a freeman of Newport in September, 1640, and held the office of general-sergeant of the colony for many years.

Horatio Rogers was graduated at Brown University in 1855. He studied law in the office of the late Thomas A. Jenckes '38, and at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1858. Beginning practice in Providence, he soon achieved success and reputation, and in June, 1861, was elected a justice of the city police court. He was active in advocating the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and soon after the outbreak of the civil war he joined the army, and was successively commissioned first lieutenant, captain and major in the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, colonel of the Eleventh and colonel of the Second Rhode Island Infantry regiments, and at the close of the war was brevetted brigadier general of United States volunteers.

In the spring of 1864 he was elected attorney general of Rhode Island, an office which he held for three successive terms, declining finally a re-election. He was a member of the common council of Providence (1866-68, 1873-74), and its president in 1874, and was a member of the state house of representatives (1868-69, 1874-76). During 12 years (1873-85) he was engaged extensively in cotton manufacturing with his father-in-law, the late Gov. James Y. Smith, and his brother-in-law, Charles A. Nichols, after which he returned to his practice. He was again elected attorney general in 1888, and on May 27, 1891 he was chosen an associate justice of the supreme court.

A number of his addresses have been printed, and he is the author of "*Private Libraries of Prov-*

idence" (1878); "Mary Dyer of Rhode Island, the Quaker Martyr" (1896), and "Hadden's Journal and Orderly Books" (1884), which consists of the journal of Lieut. (afterward Maj. Gen.) James M. Hadden of Burgoyne's army, with which Judge Rogers has combined copious and exhaustive notes and essays of a biographical and personal character.

He is chairman of the record commission of Providence; is a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was its president from 1889 until 1895; is a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of many other societies, and has held many positions of honor and trust. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., in 1896.

He has been twice married; first, Jan. 29, 1861, to Lucia, daughter of Resolved Waterman, of Providence; second, Oct. 6, 1869, to Emily Priscilla, daughter of James V. Smith, of Providence, at one time governor of Rhode Island. By his first wife he had two sons, both Episcopal clergymen (one of them Rev. Arthur Rogers, '86), and by his second wife one daughter.

1856

Hon. Richard Olney is referred to by Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, leader of the Democratic minority in the house of representatives at Washington, as one of the principal presidential "possibilities" for 1904. The others mentioned by Mr. Richardson are Senator Gorman of Maryland and Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of New York.

Rev. Sherman G. Smith, for two years a member of the class of 1856, died at Perryville, R. I., Tuesday, November 25. Previous to 1900 he was for eight years pastor of the Norwood Baptist Church, Norwood, R. I. For the past two years he has been the regular supply of the Perryville Baptist Church. He had formerly had pastorates in East Greenwich, R. I., Palmer, N. Y., and Lockport, N. Y.

1858

Colonel William L. Stone of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., delivered his well-known lecture on "Captain Kidd, the Pirate," at Bayonne, N. J., December 9.

1868

Rev. Ebenezer Thompson has recently become a resident of Woburn, Mass., having removed there from Biloxi, Mississippi.

1876

Dr. C. V. Chapin of this city read a paper at the annual session of the American Public Health Association in New Orleans, December 9.

1877

Isaac H. Southwick, Jr., son of Isaac H. and Clarissa Anna Keith Southwick, died in Providence of typhoid pneumonia, December 23, 1902. He was born in this city, January 28, 1854, and was graduated at Brown in 1877. His college course was followed by studies at the Boston Law School, preparing him for admittance to the Rhode Island bar in 1879.

He was always an earnest student, and few men were better informed as to the details and classification of the laws. This ability was recognized when he was appointed secretary of the commission appointed by the legislature to revise the statutes.

Along the same line was his work as commissioner in revising the ordinances of the city of Providence. He was also appointed by the legislature on a commission to revise the charter and special laws of this city. In all of this work Judge Southwick showed a marked ability and liking for detail that made the results of his labors invaluable to the city and state.

In the service of the city he held several public offices, serving as school committeeman from 1886 to 1889, and as a member of the common council from 1887 to 1898. He was justice of the police court for a little more than a year, resigning in order to accept the position as a member of the board of canvassers. He was elected by the city council July 9, 1900, qualifying for the office August 1 of the same year. He was soon after elected chairman of the board, which office he held at the time of his death.

In addition to this work he practiced law, having an office in connection with Judge Sweetland, '78, at 4 Weybosset street. For some time during his early career as a lawyer he was assistant attorney for the American Surety Company.

Besides the busy affairs of everyday life Judge Southwick had much of a social nature to occupy his time. He was a member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Beneficent Congregational Church. In 1885 he joined the Rhode Island Historical Society and he had ever since been a prominent member of that organization.

1879

Hon. Elon R. Brown, Republican, has been re-elected state senator from the Watertown district, New York.

1881

Owing to the ill health of his wife, John Murray Marshall, Esq., has removed to California. He will reside in Pasadena and will practice law in Los Angeles. Mr. Marshall has been engaged in legal practice in Massachusetts for the past seventeen years, and from 1890 to 1894 he was assistant United States attorney for that state. He left Boston for the West December 15.

1883

At the assembly ball at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, December 11, the cotillion was led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. Astor.

1886

Mayor George Grime, Republican, of Fall River, was re-elected early last month for a two-year term. His plurality was 847.

1888

A. J. Bentley has changed his address from Schenectady to Scotia, N. Y.

1890

Rev. Alexander P. Bourne has resigned the pastorate of the Phillips Congregational Church of Exeter, N. H.

1891

Gerald B. Smith was ordained to the ministry, November 23, 1902, in Chicago. The sermon was preached by Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, D. D., '70, and the charge to the candidate was

given by Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., '65. Mr. Smith has been teaching in the department of systematic theology at the University of Chicago since 1900.

Rev. W. W. Gushee is pastor of the Baptist church in Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass.

1893

Alexander Meiklejohn, dean of the college, has been elected captain of the Pawtucket Cricket Club.

1894

James M. Barry, formerly with the *Providence Telegram*, is now with the *Providence Journal*.

Salen, Mass., and Miss Rose Loring Lee of Dorchester, was announced on Thanksgiving Day.

Leslie F. Paull is an assistant in the botanical department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Rev. Charles Ernest White is the pastor of the First Congregational Church at Friendship, N. Y.

1898

Rev. Oren N. Bean is pastor of the Baptist churches in Jericho and West Bolton, Vermont.

Arthur M. Greenwood, M. D., has been appointed an assistant physician in the Massachusetts Gen-



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A BROWN ALUMNUS LEADS THE COTILLION

ELISHA DYER, JR., '83, AT THE THE WALDORF-ASTORIA ASSEMBLY BALL, DECEMBER 11

1895

The engagement of Herbert M. Adams, '95, and Miss Annie Lee Steele, both of Pawtucket, has been announced.

1896

Mason M. Swan, Esq., was elected president of the Lincoln League, the Republican club of Watertown, N. Y., at its annual meeting, December 13.

Edwin A. Locke, M. D., has recently issued in pamphlet form an article on ten cases of severe burns of the skin, which appeared originally in the October number of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*. Dr. Locke is assistant visiting physician at the Long Island Hospital, Boston, Mass.

1897

The engagement of Ralph B. Harris, '97, of

eral Hospital, Boston. He will be the assistant of Dr. Maurice Richardson and Dr. Mixter, the well-known surgeons.

Rev. and Mrs. Stacy R. Warburton have taken up their residence in Kayin, China.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bradley, at Pittsburg, Pa., December 13, and has been named Charles. He is the fifth of that name in direct line.

1899

Dwight H. Hall, '99, and Miss Christine Dimond were married in Bridgeport, Conn., Thursday, December 4.

[A page of news items concerning the classes of 1900, 1901 and 1902 is crowded out at the last moment till February.—Ed.]

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

PROVIDENCE, R. I., FEBRUARY, 1903

No. 7

John M. Thayer, '41, Soldier and Civilian

By J. Irving Manatt

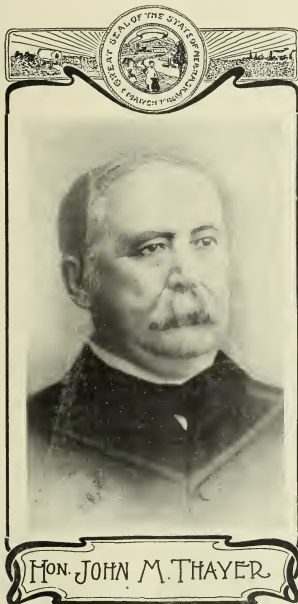
Professor of Greek Literature and History in Brown University

THE historian of Brown University, when he comes, will have no more fascinating chapter to write than that which shall deal with the contribution of the college to the public life of the country. Some of this public service has been of world-wide importance and is already matter of world-history: Henry Wheaton and William L. Marcy, Horace Mann and Samuel G. Howe, Richard Olney and John Hay are names that suggest the Brunonian sphere of influence in national and international affairs. But no less real service, often without observation, has signalized the sons of Brown wherever fortune has led them—notably in the shaping of great commonwealths in the new West. If the West enjoys to-day the largest and most enlightened public education ever secured to any people, it has James Burrill

Angell to thank for the fact; and yet even Angell might not have made Michigan the model school of the country had not two older Brunonians—Boise and Frieze—been laying solid foundations there for twenty years before he came. With Angell and Andrews and Wheeler at the head of three of the strongest state universities in the land, Brown's sphere of influence in American education is something unique.

When the Brown man began to go West to grow up with the country, we do not know; but more than seventy years ago George D. Prentice, of '23, made his way to Louisville—West enough for that day—and the sanctum of the Louisville Journal, whence he radiated all the rest of his life. James R. Boise, of '40, began his work at Ann Arbor in 1852 and

continued it there and at Chicago until his death in 1896. These, however, were



individual skirmishers; but when we turn to the record of '41 we find its three most conspicuous names identified with the up-building of the West. Kendall Brooks was President of Kalamazoo College for twenty years; Henry S. Frieze a professor in Michigan University for thirty-five years; and John M. Thayer is now approaching the jubilee of his public service in Nebraska. Governor Thayer had richly earned the recognition accorded him last summer, when the University of Nebraska, always chary of such honors, made him a Doctor of Laws; and few living alumni are better entitled to an 'appreciation' in these pages.

John Milton Thayer was born at Bellingham, Massachusetts, January 24, 1820, of good old colonial stock—both his grandfathers having held commissions in Washington's army. He was the youngest son of Captain Elias and Ruth (Staples) Thayer; and, with eight older brothers and sisters, was farm-bred. He fitted for college under Rev. Calvin Newton, of Waterville, Maine, and Rev. J. T. Massey, of Bellingham, and entered Brown in September, 1837. He was not a hard student, according to his own story; but he took a real interest in history and literature and the classics, as then taught by Gammell and Elton, and he must have maintained a creditable standing as he came out with the honors of Phi Beta Kappa. On graduating in 1841, he entered the law office of the Hon. Isaac Davis, of Worcester, of the class of 1822, and for forty years a member of the corporation; and on finishing his law studies he spent some years in Washington as a practitioner in land claims, pensions and the like.

Meantime he had formed the partnership of his life. During his second year in college he had taken three months off to teach a rural school in what was then Seekonk, and thus met his fate in the person of Miss Mary Torrey Allen, whose father, Rev. John Allen, was pastor of a church in the neighborhood. They were married two years after young Thayer's graduation—to walk together happily through his whole public life, until he brought her back in broken health to look once more on the dear familiar elms and breathe her last breath in the old home at Bellingham, ten years ago. "She was a faithful wife and mother and one of the most patriotic of women," is his simple tribute to her. [Of

six children born to them, two sons, John M. Thayer, Jr., and Dana Thayer, alone survive.]

He removed to Nebraska in 1854—the same year that saw his classmate, Frieze, take up his life-work in Michigan; and, though at once admitted to the Nebraska bar, it was with no intent to practice. Rather, his heart was set on the calling to which he was born, and with a world of virgin soil about him where to choose he promptly set his stakes and went to farming.

But the sword was more in demand than the plowshare just then and there; and the first territorial legislature (1854-55) made young Thayer brigadier general in command of the forces levied against the redskins, who were as usual on the war-path. For the following six years he had enough to do in protecting the scattered pioneers and keeping the Indians within bounds—a task that required all his courage and diplomacy. Twice at least he had to deal with a general outbreak, and once with less than 200 men he rounded up the whole Pawnee nation—5,000 strong, including 1,500 fighting men—when they had raided the Elkhorn valley and left behind them 'one wide swath of destruction.' It was on this expedition that young Thayer first found use for that decision of character that has marked his career. At the end of two days' march he was overtaken by the governor with a demijohn of whiskey in his traveling ambulance—a class of baggage much affected by the gentlemen whom Pierce and Buchanan used to send out to govern the territories. Now, Governor———was already mellow and getting more so, and Thayer foresaw trouble if in that state he should assert his authority as *ex-officio* commander-in-chief. Accordingly, he emptied the demijohn and put the governor under guard till he should sober off. But, watching his chance, the governor got the ear of Thayer's second in command and gave his first military order: "Colonel," quoth the gallant governor, "you will take seventy-five men and proceed to Columbus [a new town sixty miles distant] and bring four bags of flour and twenty barrels of whiskey!" When this order was reported to the young brigadier, that officer simply said: "Colonel, you will take no orders from any one but myself." Then he placed the governor in his ambulance between two trusty soldiers and resumed his midnight march upon

the enemy's trail. So the redskins were rounded up and 'reconcentrated' for good and all—it was the last Pawnee outbreak; and the general was never court-martialled for putting the commander-in-chief under arrest.

At this juncture the Civil War came on, and the young Indian fighter found a larger field for his talents and experience. Under Abraham Lincoln's first call for 300,000 men, he raised a full regiment, 1,000 strong, in the new territory whose total population was barely 28,000; and of this First Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers he was commissioned colonel. Reporting with his regiment to General Fremont, then commanding at St. Louis, he was at once sent to re-enforce Grant who, with three regiments, was holding Pilot Knob, then threatened by Hardee at the head of 7,000 Confederates. From his first meeting with Grant, whom he found simply clad and smoking a clay pipe in his farm-house headquarters, they were warm friends. For two years Thayer served under Grant's immediate command and he was among the first to recognize the real greatness of the man. Their close relations were renewed when the one was in the White House and the other in the Senate, and were broken only by the great commander's death.

For gallant services at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, Thayer was made a brigadier general, and later brevetted major general; he led a storming column against the Vicksburg Bluffs at Chickasaw Bayou, in Sherman's expedition up the Yazoo; had his horse shot under him at the taking of Arkansas Post; and served through the siege of Vicksburg under Grant. After Vicksburg, he was transferred to the Department of Arkansas and presently assigned to the command of the District and Army of the Frontier; successfully defended Fort Smith; and commanded a division in the battle of Jenkins Ferry.

General Thayer was a good soldier, and he knew well enough what the war meant; indeed, he anticipated the Emancipation Proclamation. "In the winter of 1861, while still a colonel, I received an order from a general officer to have my camp searched for a runaway slave and to return him if found to his master who brought the order. There was an issue for me. . . I said to the slave-hunter: 'You shall not take this man back to bondage, and I give you five minutes to get outside my lines.' He did not hesitate about going. I kept

the slave at my headquarters that night, and next morning I loaded him with supplies and sent him rejoicing on his way to freedom." And that was not the first nor the last time he took the bull by the horns.

At the close of the war he returned to Nebraska and became a member of its first constitutional convention in 1866. He took a leading part in securing the admission of the new State, and was chosen one of its first senators in Congress. In this high office he served four years (1867-71), including the stormy season of Andrew Johnson's impeachment and the earlier part of Grant's first term. After leaving the Senate, he was appointed by his old commander to be governor of Wyoming Territory and held that office some four years (1875-9). In 1886 he was elected governor of Nebraska, and in 1888 was re-elected; and, although not a candidate at the following election, he became, in fact, the first and only third-term governor in the history of the State. It came about on this wise: James E. Boyd, who carried the State in 1890, was not only a Democrat but a born Irishman. He had come to Nebraska as a minor with his father, and neither of them had ever taken out naturalization papers, though the son had always been an active politician, and was at the time mayor of Omaha. Governor Thayer declined to turn over the office to him, and claimed to be governor *de facto* and *de jure* until a successor should be elected and duly qualified. The issue was tried on a writ of ouster before the state supreme court, and the governor's contention was sustained; but, on appeal to the federal supreme court, that tribunal by a majority of one reversed the decision and seated Mr. Boyd—some of the justices claiming that the enabling act made all residents citizens of the new state, while Chief Justice Fuller held that Boyd was *de facto* a citizen, inasmuch as he had been voting and occasionally holding office ever since the admission of the State into the union. In accordance with this decision, Governor Thayer turned the office over to Mr. Boyd shortly before the expiration of his unsought third term in 1892.

This last public act of his in holding up a duly elected governor whom he conscientiously believed to be ineligible—and that against the outspoken protest of the leaders of his own party—was of a piece with his summary treatment of the other governor on the Pawnee trail and of the

slave-hunter in his camp. Decision of character and tenacity of purpose were his strong points always; he could make up his mind and once made up it was immovable. Withal, he had a commanding dignity that was not to be trifled with. The writer once sat in a great delegate convention (not political), which under its temporary chairman (the governor of the state in which it was held), seemed an uncontrollable mob; but, from the moment Governor Thayer took the chair as permanent presiding officer to the end of its three days' sessions, that convention was as orderly as a gentlemen's club. Thayer's presence was enough.

Men of this stamp are rarely distinguished by a sense of humor, and Thayer is no exception; but unconscious humor he does possess, if we are to take William J. Bryan's word for it. Young Bryan (this is his own story) signalized his advent in Nebraska by taking the stump against the governor in his second campaign and saying all the mean things he could think of about him. After the election the young orator went about with a dreadful feeling that the governor "had it in for him." In this uncomfortable state of mind he kept religiously out of the governor's way, until he found himself on the program of a public meeting with the governor in the chair. It was a mixed program—music mixed with eloquence; and, when Bryan's name was called and he came forward with that mean feeling that the governor must be just boiling over with resentment of his

stump speeches, his Excellency grasped his hand warmly and whispered in his ear: "Do you speak or sing?" Then it dawned upon the young man that the old governor had never heard of him before.

For ten years now Governor Thayer has lived at Lincoln in dignified retirement—on any fair count of years and services, the first citizen of Nebraska. No one who has not shared the life of one of these new states can realize the reach and influence of a career like his. He was on the ground before Nebraska had even a territorial existence; he held the savage in check while civilization in the person of the hardy pioneer was making her first push into the Great American Desert; he led out a regiment of those pioneers at the first call of the imperilled nation and with them on many a hard-fought field he vindicated Nebraska's title to a place in the sisterhood of reunited states; he represented the new commonwealth with weight and dignity in the senate, and as governor served her long and well. A twelvemonth more and he will round out fifty years of service in a community which has grown meantime from a pioneer camp to a powerful commonwealth; and he, if any man in that community, has a right to say;

"Si monumentum requiris, circumspice."

The year 1904 ought to be observed in Nebraska as a Thayer jubilee; and meantime every Brunonian may well offer his fraternal congratulations to the distinguished soldier and civilian of '41.

The Brown Cadets of '61

By William Whitman Bailey, '64

AFTER the fall of Fort Sumter in the spring of '61, the war spirit which had been fostered by the stirring events of the previous year was very strong at Brown. No one escaped the martial infection. We saw our classmates, fraternity brothers, friends, give their services either as officers or in the ranks. We who, for the present, at least, remained behind, felt we must do something. It was under these conditions that the University Cadets were organized.

The facts here embodied are derived, in the main, from William D. Martin, '62, of this city, now of the Manville Company, our primary first lieutenant, but I have drawn upon my own memory for details concerning the uniform and some other items.

Our first captain was Charles F. Mason of the class of '61, who with Burrage, Douglas, DeWolf, Hoppin, Sackett and others of the class, afterwards saw important service in the field. The second lieu-

tenant was George M. Newton, who died in 1881.

There was a full compliment of non-commissioned officers, but their names are not at this writing available. There were from 80 to 90 men on the roll.

Our uniform, as I recall it, consisted of a blue shirt, tucked into lighter blue trousers, and we wore a scarlet zouave cap. It was a very natty uniform and used to recall to me the old West Point song—

"When I go out to dress-parade,
I look so neat and gay,
I have to carry my gun along
To keep the girls away."

I remember, in the summer of '61, during vacation, and when all my confrats were out of town, a notice came that the Psi U convention would meet at Yale. I held a conclave of the Sigma chapter, I alone being present, elected myself delegate, and attended that meeting in my scarlet cap. This was covered by a waterproof affair, which in moments of hilarity, which were frequent, would fly off and reveal my colors.

Our out-of-door drills and daily formations were held on the present middle campus; the in-door exercises in Infantry Armory. This was at that time in the upper story of the wooden building at the corner of Weybosset and Dorrance streets,

a room which figured largely in the enlistment and preparation of men.

Captain Martin writes me that we paraded on the fourth of July and on class day, 1861, with Gilmore's Band of Pawtucket. There turned 84 muskets and three officers. Every one remarked that these were two of the finest parades made by any company up to that time. The Light Infantry loaned us all their muskets and equipments for both occasions. Professor B. F. Clarke was fifth sergeant and led the parade a long ways ahead of the guard.

Captain Martin says nothing of the final disbandment of the organization. The probability is that the vacation of the summer of 1861 saw its end by natural disintegration. The captain himself, as well as many others, then graduated, while a number of others left college or entered the service. Affairs had become earnest and tragic. In the next summer, indeed, that of 1862, when, upon a sudden alarm, the Ninth and Tenth regiments were formed, college was decimated. Some societies were represented by but one remaining man; others gave up entirely, not to be revived till years after.

It would be interesting to take that old company roll and note how many persons subsequently served as officers in the field. Any one may well be proud who belonged to the University Cadets!

Honoring Secretary Hay

A NOTABLE gathering of diplomats, statesmen and men prominent in the affairs of New York and of the nation did honor to Secretary of State John Hay, Brown, '58, at the seventh annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria, Saturday evening, January 17.

From Washington came the official representatives of the foreign legations, and from New York city were present many of the men most prominent in commerce and finance, and officials from the city government and from the federal departments. All united to welcome and honor the statesman who was the guest of the evening.

Secretary Hay, as he himself explained, is not an Ohioan by birth, but he lived in Ohio a while, and that gives him a title to be an honorary member of the Ohio Society. Mr. Hay sat at the right of Colgate Hoyt, the president of the society and a recent generous benefactor of Brown. On Mr. Hoyt's left was Count Cassini, Russian ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps.

Mr. Hay was introduced by President Hoyt and spoke in part as follows:

"When I look back on the shifting scenes of my life, if I am not that altogether deplorable creature, a man without a country, I am, when it comes to pull and pres-

tige, almost equally bereft, as I am a man without a state. I was born in Indiana, I grew up in Illinois, I was educated in Rhode Island, and it is no blame to that scholarly community that I know so little. I learned my law in Springfield and my politics in Washington, my diplomacy in Europe, Asia and Africa. I have a farm in New Hampshire and desk room in the District of Columbia. When I look to the springs from which my blood descends, the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman who was half English and a German woman who was half French. Of my immediate progenitors my mother was from New England and my father was from the South. In this bewilderment of origin and experience I can only put on an aspect of deep humility in any gathering of favorite sons, and confess that I am nothing but an American."

After a lofty tribute to President Roosevelt, Mr. Hay concluded:

"And, finally, I, whose memories are of a generation of which few survivors remain, feel like congratulating you who are young, in the words of the dying Voltaire, on the eve of the splendors and the marvels of the French Revolution, which he was not to witness, "You young men are going to see fine things." In the six years which remain of President Roosevelt's term—if my arithmetic is wrong I am open to correction—you will see what a stout heart, an active mind, a vital intelligence, a wide range of experience, a passion for justice and truth, and a devoted patriotism can accomplish at the head of a nation which unites the strength of a mighty youth to the political sense which is the inheritance of centuries of free government.

James H. Hoyt, Esq., Brown, '74, said in part:

"While John Hay remains secretary of state we Americans can sleep nights. We know that while he administers our foreign affairs no encroachment upon the dignity and no impairment of the rights of the great republic will be tolerated, but we know also that no unwarranted or unjust claims on behalf of the republic will be put forward. We feel sure that he will hold aloft the Stars and Stripes with a firm and steady hand, with a courage unflinching and with a patience indomitable. * * *

"Under Secretary Hay's wise, conservative and yet courageous administration of the state department the prestige of the United States has been largely, but not

unduly, increased, while at the same time the prestige of no other nation on earth has been unfairly or unduly diminished. When his diplomatic key unlocked the Chinese closed door and made it forever an open door, those portals were not so opened for the purpose of admitting American capital and American products alone. China became no less a 'land of promise for the other nations of the earth, and all were and are permitted on fair and equal terms to enter there. Since the Boxer outbreak the United States, under his leadership, has always stood on the side of a merciful forbearance and a large magnanimity.

"The treaty with Great Britain, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, has made possible, without either controversy or breach of faith, the isthmian canal, which, while at the same time promoting American interests, will also enlarge the opportunities of the whole world."

Count Cassini toasted Mr. Hay, pre-facing the toast with a cordial tribute. Among other things, he said:

"The eagerness with which my colleagues and I have come to this banquet in honor of Secretary of State Hay evidences better than all I might be able to say the high esteem in which we hold the eminent statesman who directs with an enlightened patriotism, tact, and a remarkable ability, and with that exquisite courtesy which never offends, the diplomatic relations between this grand country and the Powers of the entire world."

Senator Depew spoke in the same vein: "In all the history of our ministers in charge of our foreign affairs none has achieved more conspicuous triumphs for our country and shed greater lustre on its diplomacy than Secretary Hay. Among those eminent men who have been his predecessors he will take high rank in history for what he has done for arbitration."

Of the rehabilitation of the authority of the Hague tribunal, Mr. Depew said: "No diplomatic work was ever more skillfully, more happily or more successfully suggested or carried to completion than this by Secretary Hay. The abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, the removal of the obstacles which cause antagonism between Great Britain and the United States, the disappearance of friction in the Western Hemisphere, and treaties which made possible the building of the interoceanic canal will be among the legends which will be inscribed upon his shield."

Dr. Colby's Thirty-five Year Pastorate

By Rev. Ulysses S. Davis, Ph. D.

Pastor of the Linden Avenue Baptist Church, Dayton, Ohio

IT is not often that a clergyman continues thirty-five years in his first pastorate; yet that is the record of Rev. Henry F. Colby, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio, who was graduated at Brown in 1862. Dr. Colby entered upon his pastorate at the First Baptist Church in Dayton in 1868, the year of his ordination, and he remained at that post until the 19th of last month, when his resignation took effect.

Dr. Colby was born at Boston Highlands, Mass., November 25, 1842, the son of Gardner and Mary L. Colby. His father was widely known as a business man in Boston and specially for his connection with educational matters in the Baptist denomination. He was for a number of years president of the board of trustees of the Newton Theological Institution, and he also served on the board of trustees of Brown and Colby Universities. This latter institution was named for him in recognition of his generous gifts to it.

Mr. Gardner Colby moved to Newton Centre, Mass., when the subject of this sketch was a child. The son Henry attended the public schools and Silver Lake Seminary. He entered Brown University and graduated with the class of 1862, before he was twenty years of age, second in his class. Besides delivering the salutatory oration, he was the class poet on class day, and a Phi Beta Kappa man. In the same class was Hon. Joshua Addeman, Hon. T. B. Stockwell, Rev. Josiah N. Cushing, D. D., president of Rangoon College, and Rev. Josiah Goddard, D. D., of Ningpo, China. He graduated in the midst of the civil war, and the class was depleted by many of the men enlisting in the army.

After his graduation he spent some months in the business office of his brother, the late Charles L. Colby of the class of 1858, well known as the president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad. He then decided to study law and entered the office of Henry W. Paine, a prominent lawyer of Boston. He remained here about a year and then made an extensive journey in Europe, visiting its principal points of

interest as well as Egypt and the Holy Land. On his return to this country he was led to alter his plans and became convinced that it was his duty to prepare for the Christian ministry, and accordingly entered the Newton Theological Institution, graduating with the class of 1867. In the spring of that year he attended the Baptist anniversaries at Chicago, Ill., and then met a representative of the pulpit committee of the First Baptist Church of Day-



REV. HENRY F. COLBY, D. D.

ton, Ohio, who invited him to preach there, with the result that on his graduation he was invited to come to Dayton and supply the pulpit for an indefinite time. This service was so satisfactory that he received a regular call from the church and was publicly installed as its pastor on January 16, 1868.

When Dr. Colby came to Dayton thirty-five years ago there was the First Baptist Church, with its present house of worship, one of the best in the state, and the Wayne Avenue Church. To-day there are eight

white and two colored Baptist churches. Dr. Colby not only gave his encouragement, but wisely counseled as to the location of the majority of these churches, four of them being direct growths of his own work. There is no city in Ohio where the Baptists have a stronger hold upon the general life of the city than Dayton, while the First church is well known throughout the entire denomination for its generous gifts to missions.

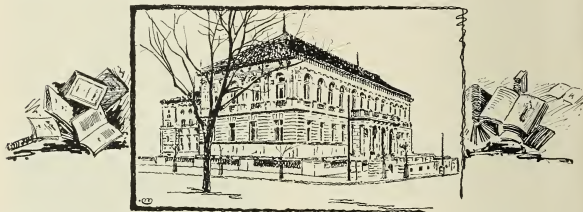
Dr. Colby has been widely known throughout the state. He has for many years been president of the board of trustees of Denison University, and he has had a large share in building up its various departments. He has been identified with the denominational work of the state, having been at times president of the State Convention and the Educational Society.

He was for three years president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and he is the author of the memoirs of his father, of E. E. Barney and of Ebenezer Thresher. He has also contributed a great number of articles both prose and poetry to various denominational journals.

He received the degree of doctor of divinity from his Alma Mater in 1882.

During the thirty-five years of Dr. Colby's ministry life in Dayton he has been closely connected with all the philanthropic movements of the city, and he is today the most widely known minister in the place. He is held in the highest regard by his fellow townsmen, while his relation to his own people is that of a father to a son, tender and loving. Among his more salient qualities that of the "organizer" is preëminent.

Dr. Colby was married in 1870 to Miss Mary L. Chamberlain, daughter of Edward Chamberlain, Esq., of Boston. He is still a comparatively young man and gives up the duties of the pastorate only on the urgent advice of his physicians. Dr. Colby succeeded Dr. Talbot as pastor when the latter was called to the presidency of Denison University. The church has recently called Dr. Trotter, president of Acadia College, Nova Scotia, and thus it comes to pass that Dr. Colby followed a college president and now a college president follows him.



A Quarter Century of Library Work

William E. Foster's Distinguished Labors in Providence

By Samuel Swett Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Massachusetts

ON the fourth day of this month the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the Providence Public Library, of which William E. Foster, Brown, '73, has been from the beginning the librarian, will occur. This anniversary is a fitting time to put on record a few words of appreciation of Mr. Foster's important work.

My acquaintance with Mr. Foster has been of long standing. I first came to know about him when we both attended the conference of American librarians and others interested in libraries, held in Philadelphia in 1876. It was at that conference that the American Library Association was formed, and the establishment of that association marks the beginning of

the great library movement which has been so conspicuous, and the results of which have been so widespread and useful during the last quarter of a century.

Mr. Foster represented at the conference, I believe, the Turner Free Library of Randolph, Massachusetts, which he was then cataloguing.

Almost immediately he went to Providence to start the new public library. It was then that I came to know Mr. Foster, and our acquaintanceship soon ripened into intimate friendship. Since, we have met frequently; both of us have been to library meetings, and we have had the added interest of being at once students in American history and members of some of the same historical societies. It has been exceedingly profitable to listen to his ideas and the description of his plans and methods. They have always been of the best.

We have always been peculiarly sympathetic, because we agreed about the spirit which should guide library management. I began work in Worcester, Massachusetts, a few years before he went to Providence. I found him studying my methods as he went to work there. He liked my ideas and purposes. Thus we were brought close to one another. Mr. Foster has not been a blind imitator, however, but catching the spirit inspiring plans adapted them to the needs of his immediate constituency. Thus he made much of the system introduced in Worcester of giving aid to schools, but in his own way. He has been one of the librarians of the country to do the most and best work of this kind.

The work which Mr. Foster made at once especially his own was popular bibliography on matters of present public interest. He has continued to be very exceptionally successful in this department and has been well known for his aid to college students and to advanced investigators.

When, as now, every stone is turned to increase the size of a library's circulation, it is refreshing to dwell upon methods which have for their object the cultivation of taste and the formation of judicious

habits of reading. Mr. Foster has never ceased to remember that to induce men to read a few books thoroughly, and to see to it that only good books are used, are cardinal principles in true library economy. His interest in good literature is shown in the feature of the standard library room which has attracted so much commendatory notice in descriptions of the building.

The children's room in the public library of Providence is a model of its kind. Is there a better one anywhere? The bureau of information in that library is famous. Mr. Foster's methods are generally of a very high order of excellence. He has happily combined the open shelf and the stack system. He has paid especial reference to the needs of the industrial classes by making readily available works on the applications of sciences to the arts and of books showing practical adaptations of the fine arts to the manufacture of articles in daily use.

Mr. Foster has always shown great modesty. Agreeable in intercourse he is candid and desirous of learning, never obtrusive. It is a remarkable characteristic that when he is to do anything in his own library, before he acts he finds out, by putting questions, how other libraries do the same thing and avails himself of the experience of many experts. It was interesting to his correspondents to witness the great carefulness with which he collected data in deciding upon all the features of the magnificent building in which the public Library is now housed.

Mr. Foster learns wherever he can; he always goes to library meetings and meetings of historical societies, and nobody carries any more away from them. He reads attentively all literature relating to library matters, and I should think he must read much in history.

It must not be supposed from what I say that Mr. Foster does not give out much. He is continually writing on library and historical subjects, and nobody interested in such matters can afford not to read what he writes.



“Everyman” at Brown

By Lindsay Todd Damon, Associate Professor of Rhetoric

ON January 19 two performances of the fifteenth-century Morality *Everyman* were given in Sayles Hall, by an English company, sanctioned by the Elizabethan Stage Society, and directed by Mr. Ben. Greet. The play was presented at the invitation of the English department. Special credit is, however, due to Professor A. K. Potter, on whom most of the labor fell, and who first suggested to the President the appropriateness of having such a performance at Brown.

The play, notable and surprising in many ways, to playgoers and students of the drama alike, was, perhaps, most surprising in its direct ethical force. Curiously enough, the directness of this appeal was not lessened by the highly allegorical nature of the piece. The key-note is struck at once in a prologue, the burden of which is,

“Man, in the begynnynge,
Loke well, and take good heed to the endynge,
Be you never so gay;”

* * * * *

“For ye shall here show our heven kynge
Calleth *Everyman* to a general rekenynge.”

Immediately God, — a voice from the wings — laments the wickedness of the world, and directs Death to go to Everyman and summon him at once to his reckoning. Everyman, accosted by Death in the midst of a song, prepares himself with difficulty to obey the summons. His reckoning is all unready, and he pleads for delay, but Death is obdurate. A brief respite he grants, that Everyman may gain what aid he can for the long pilgrimage. Everyman applies in turn to Fellowship, Kindred, Cousin, and Goods to accompany him to the grave, which, with truly mediæval directness of symbolism, is present all the time at the back of the stage. But one and all, though at first lavish of promises, refuse when he reveals his destination. In despair, he bethinks him of his Good-Deeds, who lies faint with weakness, almost unable to speak and quite unable to walk. Good-Deeds directs him to her sister, Knowledge — a character who symbolizes not so much learning as understanding of the true faith. Knowledge in

turn shows sympathy, and advises him to have recourse to Confession. Confession, garbed as a monk, puts into his hands the coat of contrition and the scourge of penance, and under the guidance of Knowledge, Everyman inflicts on himself the lash. With every stroke, the strength of Good-deeds increases, until she steps forth, completely restored, and ready to accompany Everyman on the dire journey. Now, again at the suggestion of Knowledge, Everyman summons to his side Beauty, Strength, Discretion, and Five-Wits. Then, still guided by Knowledge, he goes to Priesthood for the holy sacrament and the ointment. He returns, the hair coat of contrition which had taken the place of his former gay attire having given way to a dress of symbolic white, and the company start on the gloomy journey. But, at the side of the grave, all four of the newly summoned comforters desert Everyman, and he takes his last steps accompanied only by Knowledge and Good-deeds. As Everyman sinks into the grave, an angel appears to summon Good-deeds to take her place by Everyman in Heaven, and to announce the salvation of the penitent soul.

Now the soule is taken the body fro,
Thy rekenynge is crystall clere;
Now shalte thou into the hevenly spere,
Unto the whiche all ye shall come
That lyveth well before the daye of dome.

An epilogue, given in the text to a Doctor, and in this representation spoken by the Messenger of the Prologue, reinforces the caution given in the prologue — all shall apply the moral — and ends a play which one would, a priori, expect to be gruesome, even repulsively charnel-like, but which, in reality, is only sad and serious, — even gentle.

The gentleness however, is not that of the sentimentalist but of the moralist. With a curious insistence the application of the homily must have kept recurring throughout the performance to every spectator. Plays with a purpose we have in plenty. But the sober-minded spectator of most of the numerous “problem pieces” the names of which are now familiar must often have an uneasy sense that his atten-

tion has been caught by stage-craft and pruriency. Into the larger world of utter genuineness, it is perhaps not too much to say that only Ibsen among all the guild has penetrated; the rest, French, German, English, show but very few pieces to be compared in honesty and largeness of spirit with this simple, old-world Morality. To be sure, an absence of pose was but natural on the part of the author of a fifteenth-century Morality, dealing with the tremendous problem of human responsibility to the Deity—an absence of pose and a direct intensity of instruction. Students of the drama did not need this production to remind them that the playwright was once a moral force hardly second to the priest—

Sowning in moral vertu was his speche.

But few, even of such students could have held the theory so literally and completely as they can after seeing *Everyman*. It is not extravagant to say that the ordinarily intelligent spectator of this play must have carried away a new and more vital belief in the worth of "Good-deeds," and a new and more vital sense of personal responsibility—to God or the universe, as one's own theology dictates. No matter what one's literary theory may teach as to the appropriateness of adorning a tale with a moral, the bare intensity with which the point was here conveyed made its mark.

In the completeness of this effect the aims and methods of the company which Mr. Greet has gathered play no small part. To an age of play-goers wearied by a long succession of plays written for "stars" who insist on the exclusive attention of both playwright and audience, and whose real "support" is not the company, but the gorgeous "drops" and "flies," the performance was refreshing. For once we have seen a play taken seriously by those who present it. The dignified simplicity of the scenery—a bare, three-sided wall, remotely church-like in suggestion—was matched by the whole-hearted endeavor of the company to speak their lines with sole reference to the purpose of those lines. And yet it may be said that *Everyman* showed two chief actors—the Messenger who delivers the prologue and the epilogue, and Everyman himself. The former appears but a few minutes, yet the quiet earnestness with which he delivered both speeches plays a very important part in reinforcing the uncommon unity of tone

which marked the performance. Miss Edith Wynne Mathison, who played Everyman was, with the exception of the moment of absolution, on the stage throughout the hour and forty minutes of the performance, and the other characters were to be noted merely as they centred about her. Yet never once did she give even a hint of the declamatory or the insincere. If one had to pick out bits of her work for special praise he would probably choose the slow dawning in Everyman's mind of the reality of Death's message and the fervor of his appeal to God before he applies the scourge. But Miss Mathison's acting was so consistently intelligent and effective that one hesitates to praise special passages. And while one need not go to the lengths of the critic who asserted that she is the sole English actor who could safely be entrusted with the part, one may say that there are few who could have approached her delicacy and tenderness and strength.

The effect of the play on the community has not ceased with the evening of the performance; if one may judge from casual conversations, it has stimulated a latent craving for other plays which shall do more than satisfy one's eye. Yet, if we must trust to the regular theatrical channels for the slaking of that thirst, we shall go dry. Providence, a university city, nearing the two hundred thousand mark, has but one so-called "first-class" theatre, and so often do the absurdities of the melodrama and the vaudeville intrude upon that stage that it is a rich year that gives us more than a dozen plays which will stand the test of intelligent analysis. The ill effect of a succession of inane plays on the thousand odd students whose literary tastes are just forming is incalculable. Is it not possible that the university, by extending its courtesies to *Everyman* has opened for itself a door of useful opportunity? Why not see Mr. Greet's own company next June in one of the pastorals they are said to present so well? Why not invite Mr. Conried's German company over from New York once a year? Finally, why not now and then follow the example set by Vassar, Chicago and Harvard, and ourselves produce plays from the rich and unused store of the English "literary drama?" That such plays would be welcome to both townsfolk and students no one can doubt who saw the hushed and crowded hall in which *Everyman* was presented.



LYMAN GYMNASIUM AND HOYT SWIMMING POOL

The Transformation of Lincoln Field

BEFORE the next issue of the MONTHLY reaches its readers the Colgate Hoyt Swimming Pool should be ready for use. Already the exterior is completed, as is shown in the accompanying picture, and workmen are busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to the interior.

A glance at the interior of this fine addition to the material equipment of the university is almost enough to make an alumnus wish that he might revert to his undergraduate days and live them over. In the old time, before the gymnasium was built, the only bathing facilities on the campus were those afforded by the restricted baths in the basement of University Hall, to which an entrance could be effected on payment of fifteen cents. Many students joined the gymnasium on Aborn street and thus obtained the right to take shower baths ad lib. Then the gymnasium increased the bathing facilities of the college, and now the undergraduate world is to have one of the finest swimming pools of its size in the country, though of course it is not proper to speak without reservation of this pool as providing new "bathing" facilities, because an individual bath will be a prerequisite to admission to the pool.

The new pool is lined with white tiling, and the walls are of fine white marble. There is plenty of light from overhead and a tiled corridor extends around the pool, which is about seventy-five feet in length by about twenty-five in width. At the east

end of the floor the pool is level and the water will be shallow, but the floor soon begins to shelve until at the west end the water will be considerably over a man's head. The original proposition of Mr. Hoyt in presenting the pool was to give ten thousand dollars to build it, but its total cost will be twice that amount.

Lincoln Field, formerly the scene of exciting baseball and football games, now looks as if it had been struck by lightning. It bears no resemblance to an athletic campus, even the familiar grandstands having been taken down. Where there used to be a fine green turf, the workmen are now completing the foundations for the new dormitory and the proposed mechanical engineering building, the former of which is to stand at the east end of the field, abutting on Thayer street, while the latter will be erected near at hand on the west. It is planned to extend the engineering building at some future time to double the size at present provided for.

On the north side of the field—these two buildings are to be on the south side—will rise in time other college buildings, while between the two rows will be an imposing central thoroughfare from the old gates, now in place on Thayer street, westward to the embankment in the rear of Sayles Hall. The accompanying pictures give a good idea of the present chaotic condition of Lincoln Field, and to Brown men of recent years further explanation will be unnecessary.



LOOKING WEST FROM BRUNONIA HALL
NEW DORMITORY IN FOREGROUND, ENGINEERING BUILDING BEYOND



PROGRESS ON THE NEW DORMITORY
PSI UPSILON HOUSE AND BRUNONIA HALL IN BACKGROUND



THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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FEBRUARY, 1903

BROWN AND PROVIDENCE

Some anxiety has been expressed by Brown alumni because of what has been thought to be a tendency among Providence young men to choose some other college than Brown for their alma mater. We have heard of the "drift to Harvard" and the "drift to Yale," the latter especially having been a source of apprehension to many devoted friends of the Providence college. The fact is, of course, that young men whose homes are in Providence do occasionally select some other college than Brown, as they have a perfect right to do. They go to Harvard, Yale, Princeton or Cornell as the spirit moves them or as this or that influence directs. But the great

drift of Providence young men who are in search of a university education is still, as it always has been, in the direction of College Hill. The following table will show how true this is at the present time:

PROVIDENCE UNDERGRADUATES

| | Seniors | Juniors | Sophomores | Freshmen | Specials |
|-----------|---------|---------|------------|----------|----------|
| Brown... | 30 | 31 | 38 | 56 | 20 |
| Yale.... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Harvard . | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Total, Brown, 174; Yale, 17; Harvard, 6.

It would be strange if the second city in New England, with a population of 185,000, did not contribute to the membership rolls of the largest two universities east of the Hudson. While Brown regrets the loss of a considerable number of Providence young men to other institutions, there is no need to be vexed about it or to worry ourselves into the conviction that Brown is losing its hold in its own city. On the contrary, the ties between Brown and Providence are tightening. There is a better feeling between them at the present moment than ever before. There never was less "town and gown" animosity.

Figures, it is said, can be made to prove anything. That may or may not be so, but some very interesting figures can be cited regarding the number of students that are contributed to Harvard, Brown and Yale by the cities in which these institutions are situated. Let us take the statistics of the freshman classes of these three universities; we find that Cambridge contributes 38 freshmen to Harvard; New Haven 39 to Yale, and Providence 56 to Brown. Nor is any one section of Providence tributary — both sides of the river are represented, every "set" and "circle," and most, if not all, of the religious denominations.

In this connection it may be said that the neighboring city of Woonsocket is represented at Brown by only five undergraduates — two juniors, two freshmen and one special student; while Harvard has five Woonsocket undergraduates, all in the freshman class. There are fourteen

Newport young men at Harvard, and only a solitary Newporter can be found at Brown. Fall River, once a generous contributor to our classes, is at the present time fairly well represented, the number of undergraduates from that city being eleven, while Harvard has nineteen. If the local conditions bearing on these several facts were known, it might be easy to explain them. Sometimes a Brown principal of a preparatory school, who has had a salutary influence in directing boys hither, gives way to the graduate of some other college, with a natural preference that students should go to that college. One defection induces a second, and so a cross current away from Brown is started. This is unpleasant, from our point of view, but we hail with rejoicing the opening up of new and unexpected channels to Brown, and in the long run a deficiency in one direction is equalized by a flood tide from some other quarter. Of course, we have a great affection for the cities, towns and schools that have long sent us students, and we would much prefer to have them continue so to do; but we must remember that every community and every preparatory institution divides its affections sooner or later, and is the better for it. Even a good groove may be undesirable, and no town will be the worse for failing to send all its boys to one college.

Meanwhile if anybody says that Brown's hold on Providence is loosening, he should be gently but firmly disputed. In the years to come some of our city boys will go to Harvard and Yale, and we wish them all luck and happiness during their four years of undergraduate life there. Let them bring back to Providence a wholesome enthusiasm for what is brightest and best in the Yale and Harvard systems. But the day will never come when the great majority of Providence youths will go elsewhere for their college education than to Brown University.

A NEW ORGAN

A new organ for Sayles Hall is very much needed by the university. The present instrument, a reed organ, is conspicuously inadequate for its purpose. It is weak and colorless. It has not sufficient volume of tone for congregational music—a cornet has to be used to supply this deficiency—and it does not possess that quality and variety of tone which is requisite for effective choir accompaniment and the playing of genuine organ music. An instrument of noble and refined quality would give added dignity and greater effectiveness to the chapel services every morning and to the vesper services which are now being held on Wednesday afternoons. And on many another occasion it might be most appropriately and advantageously employed. The gift of a few thousand dollars could nowhere produce more immediate good results. As President Faunce said in his last annual report, a new organ for Sayles Hall is "one of our greatest small needs."

The discussion of a shortened course of study leading to the A. B. degree continues in many quarters, but at present the conservatives have the whip hand. President Hopkins of Williams suggests that if a two year A. B. course is instituted the letters should be understood to signify "abbreviated bachelor." How would it do to give for two years work the English degree of F. A. (first arts) or something of this sort : $\frac{A. B.}{2}$?

Agreeably to the suggestion made in these columns last month, the baseball manager has arranged a game with Lafayette College for commencement day, June 17, at Providence. We are confident that a spirited inter-collegiate match such as this promises to be will be far more satisfactory than a match with a graduate nine would have been.

Topics of the Month

SEVERAL important alumni reunions will be held early in the present month. The Alumni Association of Maryland and the District of Columbia will hold its meeting Wednesday, February 4. On the next day the Philadelphia Association will hold its annual reunion at the University Club. The New York Association will hold its reunion at the University Club, Fifth avenue and 54th street, on Tuesday evening, February 10, at 7 o'clock. The alumni of Fall River will hold their annual reunion February 20. President Faunce will be present at all these meetings. It may also be announced that Professor Albert Harkness and Bishop Frederick Burgess, Brown, '73, will be among the speakers at the New York meeting.

A Springfield

Alumni Association Definite plans have been made for the formation of a Connecticut Valley Alumni Association, which shall have its headquarters in Springfield. A meeting and dinner is being planned for Friday evening, February 27, at Cooley's Hotel. It is expected that President Faunce will be present and address the alumni. The arrangements for the meeting are in charge of Dr. W. S. Pomroy, '82; Rev. Philip S. Moxom, honorary, '92; Scott Adams, '95; George Albert Goulding, '99; Ralph W. Stoddard, '00, and Walter H. Mitchell, '00.

Alumni Meetings at Louisville and Chicago

President Faunce has returned from a western trip. He delivered the principal address at the installation of President Bryan of the Indiana State University, his subject being "East and West in Education;" and was present at two meetings of Brown alumni, in Louisville, Kentucky, and Chicago.

Colonel Reuben T. Durrett, '49, formerly president of the Associated Alumni, entertained the few Brown men living in Louisville, at his home on Tuesday noon, January 20. The meeting was held in the large

library of his house, where for fifty years Colonel Durrett has been gathering books from all parts of the world. He now has some fifty thousand volumes, which crowd all parts of the house, filling the halls, and over-flowing to the stable. Amid such literary surroundings the meeting was held and many reminiscences of other days at Brown were brought forth.

At Chicago, the alumni meeting this year was not in the nature of a formal dinner, but was a reception held by the courtesy of Mr. Noble B. Judah, '72, at his beautiful home on Prairie Avenue. About thirty men were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. After an address by President Faunce, officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, William B. Bogert, '82; Vice President, A. H. Nelson, '58; Secretary, F. L. Morse, '86. The reception was notable for the presence of quite a number of young alumni who have recently made their homes in or near Chicago. Mr. Nelson enlivened the evening by singing many of the old Brown songs, which were current in his college days but have since been forgotten. He has written out some of these for the proposed volume "Other Days at Brown."

Brown University Teachers' Association

In response to a request from a number of alumni the president of the university will shortly send an invitation to all graduates of Brown University who are teachers, all teachers of schools which prepare students for Brown, and all members of the university faculty to meet at the university Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning, March 6 and 7, for the purpose of organizing a Brown University Teachers' Association. Such an association, it is hoped, will further the mutual interests of Brown University and the schools preparing students therefor and promote the welfare of the alumni of the university who are teachers. The details of the plan will be announced later. Alumni who have recently become teachers are urged to send their names and addresses to William S. Learned, University School, Providence, R. I.

Graduates and Undergraduates in Concert

The midwinter concert, which will be participated in by both graduates and undergraduates, has been scheduled for Sayles Hall, Tuesday evening, February 17. As was stated in the last issue of the MONTHLY the singing of familiar college songs by a chorus of alumni and students will be made a characteristic feature of this concert. Invitations have been sent out to all members of former glee clubs and a large number of acceptances have been received. The chorus will be directed by Ben S. Webb, '92, of Lisbon, N. H. Rehearsals will be held on the Saturday and Monday evenings preceding the concert and on Tuesday afternoon. Alumni are urged to attend as many rehearsals as possible.



Shakespeare Readings

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., will give Shakespeare readings at Pembroke Hall on the first two Wednesday evenings in February. On the 4th he will read "The Merchant of Venice" and on the 11th "Hamlet."



Professor Tower to Leave Brown

Ralph W. Tower, associate professor of chemical physiology in the university, has accepted the position of head of the department of physiology and curator of books and publications in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He will, however, continue his work at Brown until the end of the present academic year.

Professor Tower is a graduate of the university, having received the degree of bachelor of arts in 1892. With the exception of the year 1893-94, when he studied at Leipzig with Professor Ludwig, he has been at the university ever since the time of his graduation, first as a graduate student, then as an instructor and finally as professor. For the past two years he has been assistant director of the United States Fish Commission laboratories at Woods' Hole.

The present courses in physiology, now given by Professor Tower, were inaugurated by Dr. Bumpus. Under his administration and the successful direction of Professor Mead the physiological laboratories have been increased in equipment and the work broadened in its scope. Pro-

fessor Tower's work is divided into two branches; physical physiology, treating of such functions as muscular activity and the circulation of the blood, and chemical physiology, treating of the constituents of foods, the processes of digestion and the chemical composition of animal tissues.

Professor Tower has conducted many investigations the results of which have appeared in standard physiological journals. He has also written two text-books. His publications are as follows:

Ichthyolepidin in den Schuppen Amerikanischer Fische. (In conjunction with Erik H. Green).

The Gas in the Swim-Bladder of Fishes.



PROFESSOR RALPH W. TOWER

The Organic Constituents of the Scales of Fish. (In conjunction with Erik H. Green).

Biliary Calculi in the Squeteague.

Does Potassium Cyanide Prolong the Life of the Unfertilized Egg of the Sea Urchin? (In conjunction with F. P. Gorham).

Improvements in preparing Fish for Shipment.

External Opening of the Brick-Red Gland in *Limulus polyphemus*.

A Laboratory Course in Physiological Chemistry.

The Anatomy of the Cat. (In conjunction with F. P. Gorham).

Chronicle of the Campus

Brown's Football Ranking

Mr. Caspar Whitney, editor of *Outing*, puts Captain Barry of Brown on the All-America team as a half back with Captain Chadwick of Yale. Mr. Whitney mentions Captain-elect Webb of Brown as one of the strongest tackles not selected for the All-America team, and ranks Brown seventh among the colleges for the season. Following is the order, as Mr. Whitney thinks it ought to be: Yale, Harvard, West Point, Michigan, Princeton, Dartmouth, Brown, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Amherst.

Hockey Games

After a fine time at Bridgton, Me., where they had some excellent practice and a delightful series of social entertainments, the Brown hockey players returned to college at the beginning of the second term, and on January 10 met the Princeton team in the first league game of the season, at the St. Nicholas rink, New York. To the great disappointment of all Brown men, Princeton won by a score of seven to one. The Brown team seemed to lack endurance, and after the first ten minutes was hopelessly beaten.

Following the Princeton game the team practiced hard at Providence, taking long cross-country runs and playing on pond number three at Roger Williams Park, thanks to the kindness of the city authorities, who reserved the pond for their especial use. On this pond, January 14, the team defeated a team of Brown graduates, 3 to 1. On January 15 the Hope Street high school team was beaten, 12 to 2.

Basketball Record

The university basketball team has shown itself better than the team of last year, in spite of the temporary loss of two members because of scholarship deficiencies. The team consists of Harding, r. f.; Rackle, l. f.; Leland, c.; Ahrens, r. g.; and Ingalls, l. g. The first game of the season was played at the Lyman Gymnasium, January 8, against Boston University, and was won by Brown, 56 to 10. On January 10, the strong Lafayette team, which beat Brown last season, was defeated in a close game, 14 to 12. The Brown men sustained their first defeat at the hands of Williams, Jan-

uary 14, being beaten 18 to 8. This was a disappointment, but Williams twice overwhelmed Brown a year ago and this score is a great improvement on those of last season. With the scholarship delinquencies worked off by the two members of the squad at present unavailable, Brown should show better form before the season is past.

Brown beat Trinity, 49 to 6, January 17; Wesleyan, 12 to 10, January 21, and Massachusetts State College, 46 to 12, January 25.

Whist Challenge from Yale

Yale has challenged Brown to a dual whist match, to take place at New Haven. The college has also been asked to participate in the proposed intercollegiate whist tourney between Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and Cornell, which will probably take place at New York in the latter part of March. The whist club at Brown will be reorganized and a tournament arranged for during the winter term. The best six players in the tournament will compose the team to represent Brown.

"The Realities of Life"

At the vesper service of January 7, Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston spoke on "The Realities of Life." He said that a position in a great railway corporation was once offered to him. When he refused on the ground that he was going to enter the ministry, the men who offered it to him told him with great disgust that he was about to throw his life away on unrealities. Dr. Eliot then asked his audience: "What are the realities of life?" and proceeded to answer it in a vigorous and convincing way. He said that the value of the higher education is that it turns sight into insight. The fundamental impulses of the world are not intellectual, but emotional. It is a trite saying that knowledge begins in wonder, but it is not so often apprehended that all true knowledge ends in wonder. Increasing knowledge can never banish the ideal. The great powers of the world are emotional, and the most glorious intellect is that which is shot through with passion.

Beaten at Chess

In the annual triangular chess match with Cornell and Pennsylvania at New

York during the Christmas holidays, Brown was beaten. Her representatives, Messrs. Easton and Hicks, did good work, but the representatives of the other colleges finished ahead of them, Cornell first and Pennsylvania second. The scores were; Cornell, won 5 games; Pennsylvania, won 4½; Brown, won 2½. Cornell and Pennsylvania, it is said, were coached before the tournament by the best players of New York and Philadelphia. If that is so it behooves Brown to arrange for some equally expert coaching next year. Cornell has now won the championship of the triangular league three years in succession. Brown did not send a team a year ago.

In a communication to the *Brown Daily Herald*, however, Mr. Easton points to his own score of one game won, one lost, and two drawn as evidence that his opponents did not have a great advantage, and suggests that "it is not coaching that wins a chess game, but practice."

How would a combination of better coaching and more practice do?

Various Items

William Arnold Spicer, Jr., of Providence has been elected assistant manager of the university football team. He is a graduate of the classical high school and the son of a well known local manufacturer. At the present time he is president of the sophomore class. Since entering Brown Mr. Spicer has been active in debating circles. He made his class team in his freshman year and was alternate on the team that debated with Dartmouth. He managed the sophomore-freshman debate last term, and is a member of the executive committee of the debating union. He is also a member of the Delta Phi fraternity.

Treasurer W. R. Dorman, '92, of New York city announces that the first installment of the pledges for the endowment fund of the Rockefeller building are due.

The university football committee held a meeting January 20 and after discussion of the proposed changes in the game voted unanimously for the present rules.

The annual gymnasium ball was held January 20 and proved a very pleasant affair. The gym was beautifully decorated and good music was furnished by Clarke's Providence orchestra.

At a meeting of the junior week committee, January 19, E. L. McIntyre was elected president, B. Schloss secretary,

and W. Y. Easterbrooks treasurer. All the fraternities and the non-fraternity men also are represented on the committee.

The Pembroke glee club will give its midwinter concert at Pembroke Hall, Monday evening, February 2.

Rumors of the imminent formation of an intercollegiate baseball league, to consist of Harvard, Brown, Yale, Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania and Princeton, are discredited. The league may come into existence at some time in the future, as there is much sentiment in favor of it, but the college schedules for 1903 were arranged a long time ago.

The date of the annual sophomore ball has been set for Wednesday evening, February 18.

Manager Cox called the candidates for the baseball team together January 14 for a talk concerning the preliminary work and the season's games. Twenty-six men reported and this number will be more than doubled shortly.

Rehearsals for "The Cool Collegians," which is to be presented by the Sock and Buskin society sometime in February, are being carried on under the direction of Professor Crosby.

The following men have been elected members of the junior "prom." committee: Stephen W. Mason, chairman; Foster E. Davis, Secretary; Chester S. Allen, treasurer; Fred L. Savage, William H. Gray, Alfred F. Masury, Harold V. Joslin, James M. Gallison, Newton P. Hutchinson, Elmer T. Stevens, Houghton Metcalf, Noble B. Judah, Jr.

The weekly vesper services at Sayles Hall have been very largely attended.

A chess tournament has been in progress since the beginning of the term.

Officers of the Brown Yacht Club have been elected for the ensuing year as follows: Commodore, Colgate Hoyt, Jr.; vice-commodore, R. G. Ostby; secretary and treasurer, C. S. Allen.

About fifty men entered the class for track team candidates January 12, and after the regular drill the entire squad ran a quarter of a mile around the track. Beginning January 13, all candidates for the relay team have been expected to take a cross-country run three days a week.

The Mission Study class has begun work, using "Lux Christi," an outline study of India, as a text-book.

Brunonians Far and Near

1837

James S. Russell, for forty-four years a teacher of mathematics in the Lowell [Mass.] High School, died in Lowell, January 14. Mr. Russell was born March 23, 1807. At fifteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Concord. This work was not to his liking and by dint of great effort he prepared himself for the work of a teacher. While teaching in various places, in Weston, Worcester Hingham, Lexington and Arlington, he prepared himself for college. In 1833 he entered Brown University where he remained but two years. In 1835 he went to Lowell to teach mathematics, and with the exception of a brief interim in which he was principal of the high school at Worcester, his service there was uninterrupted until 1879. In 1876 Brown University conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon Mr. Russell.

1863

Rev. Robert Forest Maclaren, D. D., is a Presbyterian minister at San Jose, California. He left Brown in his junior year on account of illness and later was graduated from Union College.

David Emery Noyes Carleton, ex-'63, is a florist at West Newbury, Mass. For thirty years he was a teacher in the public schools.

Rev. Samuel Woodbury, ex-'63, is a Baptist minister at New Boston, N. H.

Ansel Oscar Burt, A. B., died at Taunton, Mass., on Monday, January 19, 1903, aged 62 years, 5 months and 9 days. The Taunton *Gazette* pays this tribute to his memory:

"Ansel O. Burt is dead. One of the sterling men of this city, one of the bravest in the face of insurmountable difficulties, a man whose rugged honesty and steadfast and inflexible loyalty to his friends and whose strong convictions impartially expressed and enforced had gained him the esteem of all who knew him, has gone to his long home. Even though it was known the certain result of a long and peculiarly painful illness must be made manifest soon, still the news of his death came as a shock and a surprise to many. He had defied all known medical edicts in such a case as his for so many months, had walked about, performed a certain amount of his daily labors for so many months when by all the known laws of nature he ought to have been totally incapacitated, that it was felt that he had earned a right to remain here as he willed and not be subject, except as he might desire, to outside influences.

"Mr. Burt was a native of Canton and came to this city with his parents early in life. He was educated in our public schools and at Brown University, whence he was graduated with honors, and was for many years a teacher in our public schools; first as master of a grammar school and then as sub-master of the high school. As a teacher he was earnest in his attempts to be successful with his pupils and they passed from his influence well-fitted for higher work and blessing the day when they came under his sturdy influence. Retiring from the life of school teacher, he was chosen an assessor of the city, which position he held at the time of his death, in the third term of

his office. Here, as elsewhere, he was always at his post, when illness did not prevent, and in him the city lost a most faithful and efficient official.

"He was a member of the school committee, having been elected soon after he severed his connection with the high school, and having served faithfully ever since. He was a member of Ionic Lodge, A. F. of A. M., a member, by virtue of the office, of the Past Masters' Association, and at the time of death, as he had been for many years, was secretary of the lodge. Mr. Burt leaves a widow and one daughter. He stuck to his work until the last and the notices of the next meeting of Ionic Lodge were sent out by him on Saturday."

Mr. Burt was principal of the high school at Provincetown, Mass., for five years before going to Taunton. At Taunton his teaching career covered twenty years.

1864

Professor W. Whitman Bailey delivered an address to the women of the Providence Art Club January 1, on "The Recent Centennial at West Point." Dr. Bailey was the delegate representing Brown on that occasion.

1870

The address of Rev. Irving Wesley Coombs is Salisbury Heights, N. H.

1873

Major Carver Howland, Twenty-ninth Infantry (Brown, '73), has been placed on the retired list on account of disability incident to the service.

1874

Owing to the prolonged serious illness of Rev. Louis A. Pope of Newburyport, Mass., secretary of the class of 1874, John M. Burnham of the college library has consented to assume the duties of class secretary. All communications to the secretary should be addressed to him for the remainder of the college year. His address is Brown University, Providence, R. I.

1874, honorary

Mrs. Ann Mary Hawkins, wife of Brigadier Rush C. Hawkins, an honorary graduate of Brown in the class of 1874, died at New York, January 4, 1903. Mrs. Hawkins was a daughter of Nicholas Brown, III, once lieutenant governor of Rhode Island and a sister of John Carter Brown and Robert Grenville Brown of this city.

1878

Hon. Elon R. Brown, state senator from Watertown, N. Y., has been in revolt, together with Senators Brackett and Elsberg, against "outside domination" in the legislature. Senator Brown is chairman of the committee on forests, fish and game, and a member of the three committees on judiciary, railroads, and roads and bridges.

1883

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon of Topeka, Kansas, contributes to the Congregationalist an article describing a visit to Rev. Joseph Parker in London.

1888

The President of the United States has nominated Ernest H. Brownell of Bristol, R. I., to be a civil engineer in the navy. Mr. Brownell is at present a civil engineer with an office at 107 Westminster street, Providence.

1889

Arthur Cushing has been elected judge of probate at North Providence.

1890

Dennis Joseph Holland, one of the best known of the younger lawyers of Providence, died at his home in this city, January 10, 1903, after a nine days battle with pneumonia. Mr. Holland was only thirty-three years of age, but he had made a reputation as a man of substantial character and marked legal ability. He was a prominent member of the Democratic party and twice was its candidate for attorney general of Rhode Island. In the election last November he received 26,513 votes, and was defeated by Attorney General Stearns by a plurality of only 1,217.

Mr. Holland was the son of John H. and Ellen F. Holland, and was born in Providence, September 21, 1869. He was the valedictorian of his class at the Providence English High School, from which he was graduated in 1896, and at Brown was an honor man, being admitted to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society. He was also a member of the college society of Phi Kappa and of St. Michael's parish, Providence. Somewhat more than two years ago Mr. Holland married Miss Kathryn J. White, who survives him, together with a daughter not yet one year of age. He had many close friends and in his family life was especially happy. His death at so early an age, and in the midst of a successful professional career, has elicited many expressions of sincere regret.

1891

Lieutenant George R. D. MacGregor, U. S. A., has resigned from the army to engage in business.

1892

Frank T. Easton, Esq., talked to the Men's Club of the Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence, January 19, on "Taxation Laws of Rhode Island." Mr. Easton said that the taxation laws on real estate are fairly equitable, but the taxation laws on personal property are just the opposite.

1893

Henry W. B. Arnold has removed from Hopedale, Mass., to New Dorchester, Mass.

1894

In the last number of the MONTHLY the name of Henry M. Barry, who is now with the Providence Journal, was erroneously printed as James M. Barry.

Harold D. Hazeltine, Brown, '94, Harvard Law School, '98, who has been abroad a number of years, engaged in legal study and research, contributes an article to the July number of the *English Law Quarterly Review* on "The Exchequer of the Jews." He was recently elected a member of the leading society of lawyers in Germany, the "Deutscher Juristentag," and is at present living in London,

England. His address is 51 Torrington Square, London, W. C.

1896

Samuel B. Churchill is a teacher in the public schools of Honesdale, Penn.

Haven Metcalf, formerly instructor in botany at Brown and later professor at Iowa and at the University of Nebraska, is now professor of botany at Clemson College, S. C. This position is an unusual one, requiring a skilled working knowledge of forestry, plant diseases, and similar subjects. Since leaving Brown Mr. Metcalf has paid special attention to bacteria.

1898 and 1899

D. L. Fultz, '98, and F. W. Murphy, '99, are to be next year's football coaches at the University of Wisconsin, succeeding Phil King of Princeton.

1898

Company K of Bennington, Vt., has unanimously elected Russell C. Graves as its captain. Mr. Graves is president of the Bennington Security Company. He graduated from Vermont Academy, Saxtons River, in 1894 and from Brown University in 1898, and was one of the officers in the military organizations of both these institutions.

The engagement is announced of George A. Mellen, '98, to Miss Maude M. Brackett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Brackett of Lawrence, Mass.

First Lieutenant Frank E. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, was married to Miss Gertrude Louise Cain of Jersey City, December 17. Lieutenant Hopkins is stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

1899

The engagement of Miss Henrietta G. Benson, '99, and Charles Allen of Moorestown, N. J., has been announced. Miss Benson is teaching at Moorestown Academy.

Miss Anne May Larry and Freeman Putney, Jr., both graduates of Brown in the class of 1899, were married at Providence, January 7, 1903. The ushers, with one exception, were members of Phi Delta Theta (of which fraternity Mr. Putney is a member), and wore bouquets of white carnations, the emblem of the national fraternity. They were Thurston Mason Phetteplace, Walter Knight Putney, Nathaniel Howland Gifford, Clinton Chase White, G. Edward Buxton, Jr., and Ralph Ernest Larry, brother of the bride. At college Miss Larry was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta. Mr. Putney is manager of the New England Stamp Company. Their home address is now Wyoming, Mass.

After serving three years in the capacity of chemist for the Dayton Coal and Iron Company of Dayton, Tenn., Harold T. Miller has been promoted to be assistant general superintendent of the American plants of the company.

Edward A. Stockwell has begun the practice of law in Providence, with an office in the Butler Exchange.

Ira M. Cushing is with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y. He is in the switch-board inspection division of the testing department.

John A. Clough, Esq., of Worcester, has entered into partnership with Elmer C. Potter, Esq., for the

general practice of law in Worcester. Their office is in the State Mutual building, rooms 725-726.

George H. Raymond has taken an office in the Union Trust building, Providence, for the practice of law. Since he was graduated at Brown he has been an assistant clerk in the Rhode Island supreme court.

O. W. Sedgwick, captain of the '99 baseball team, is at the University of Vermont Medical School.

1900

W. H. Bacon is teaching at Mitchell's Boys' School in Billerica, Mass.

Howard A. Swallow is a member of the law firm of Swallow, Stephens and Swallow, Danville, Ill.

John F. O'Gara has been appointed private secretary to Congressman Thayer of Worcester, Mass.

William H. Hull of Auburn, R. I., and Miss Ethel Yeav of Knightsville, were married, November 17, 1902, at Boston.

Norman A. Moss has been transferred from the Kansas City office of the Armour Packing Company to the Providence office.

Rev. J. W. Chesbro of Chester, N. H., has accepted a call to become the pastor of the Baptist church at Narragansett Pier, R. I., and is already at work there.

1901

Charles B. Fernald is instructor in Latin in the Alinda School in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Henry W. Mumford has been admitted to the bar and is now practicing law in Honesdale, Penn.

The engagement of Robert Lyons, ex-1900, and Miss Minnie L. Bartlett, 1901, has been announced.

The engagement of Luella D. Fifield, '01, and Lyman N. Darling, both of Pawtucket, has lately been announced.

1902

Arthur Bruce Bennett, '02, and Miss May Leone Nichols were married at Providence, December 22, 1902. Mr. Bennett, who is principal of the Beachmont Grammar School, near Boston, was graduated from Brown last June. A number of 1902 men were present as ushers and the best man was also a Brown man. The best man was William Cornell Blanding, and the ushers were Howard D. Briggs, Albert White, W. Allan Cooke, and G. Edward Buxton, Jr.

Arthur D. Dudley is with the United Gas Improvement Co. of Philadelphia. His address is 151 N. 16th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles A. Powers is in the purchasing department of the Thomas G. Plant Co., Boston, shoe manufacturers. His address is 9 Concord square.

M. J. Abbey is teaching in the academy of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

The engagement of Miss Hope Shepley of Providence, daughter of ex-Lieutenant Governor Shepley of Rhode Island, to William Cornell Blanding, '02, of this city, is announced.

A. G. Chaffee is at the Harvard Law School.

Everett J. Horton is a sugar and coffee broker in Providence.

C. H. Holt is a student in the Harvard Medical School.

A. R. Corbin is a student in the New York Law School. His home address is Metuchen, N. J.

E. P. Corey is a salesman for the Dennison Manufacturing Co., 26 Franklin street, Boston.

Charles A. Reese is a student in the Harvard Medical School.

Arthur Steere is a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

Bradford E. Stephens is with the *Providence Telegram*.

Christopher Astle is a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city. His address is 322 West 55th street.

John P. Barstow is with the Builders' Iron Foundry, Providence.

William Penn Bates is a teacher and graduate student in Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Robert L. Bowen is a student and assistant in the botanical laboratory in the university.

Paul Brown is studying theology in Rochester Theological Seminary, Rochester, N. Y.

J. C. Bullock is a salesman for the Cartwright-Borden Company, Worcester, Mass.

Miss Nellie M. Dauphinee is teaching English in Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Miss A. S. Ghodey is teaching in the Middletown, (Conn.), High School.

Miss A. M. Paul is a clerk in the office of the superintendent of schools, Woonsocket, R. I.

Miss Marguerite McL. Reid has a position in the Providence Public Library.



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The Brown Alumni Magazine Co.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. III

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MARCH, 1903

No. 8

Midwinter Alumni Reunions



THE Brown alumni reunions this year have been fully as pleasant and well attended as those of former seasons. A spirit of good fellowship has pervaded them all and if we can judge from afar the bond of sympathy between graduates and

university is continually strengthening. There never was a time, we believe, when so much interest was taken in Brown by its graduates. This is no merely formal assertion, but the expression of a sincere and growing conviction.

At Boston

The thirtieth annual dinner of the Sons of Brown of Boston was held at Young's Hotel, Wednesday evening, January 28. All of the jollity which naturally results from a good dinner, humorous stories and rollicking college songs, together with a common loyalty "for the old college," and the remembrances of the pleasures of college life, was present at this occasion. The assemblage was unusually large and included as guests President Faunce, Professors Appleton, Randall, Wilson and Bronson, Hon. Augustus S. Miller and Rathbone Gardner, Esq., of Providence, and Congressman-elect Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado.

At 5.30 the alumni began to gather and an hour was spent in the exchange of greetings and in conversation. President Fred H. Williams finally called those assembled to order and the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The following were elected: President, Albert D. Bosson, '75; vice president, James E. Leach, '74; secretary, George F. Bean, '81; treasurer, Fred W. Woodcock, '91; executive committee, Joseph Walker, '87;



JUDGE ALBERT D. BOSSON, '75

Boston

Paul M. White, '95; Ira C. Hersey, '87; Clarence H. Lingham, '97; Samuel W. Duncan, '95. After the election of officers



WILLIAM P. BUFFUM, '79
Newport



SAMUEL H. ORDWAY, '80
New York



ALFRED M. QUICK, '87
Baltimore

the guests went into the banquet hall, where dinner was served. Throughout the dinner the "congregational singing" was conducted by Rev. E. D. Burr, '84, and much impromptu singing was indulged in by the younger members of the company.

At the conclusion of the dinner President Williams arose and after a few remarks read a letter of regret from President Pritchett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was unable to be present, owing to injuries received as a result of a fall from his horse. President Faunce was then introduced and was received with cheers.

In his speech Dr. Faunce told of the material and intellectual advancement of the university. In the course of his remarks he said, "You Bostonians have faith in all things. To talk in the language of the street, Boston always seems to have 'bullish' tendencies. It was George E. Horr of Boston who first suggested that Brown should have an endowment of \$2,000,000 and it was William Vail Kellen of Boston who first started out to get it."

F. E. Brooks, '83, who has recently been elected congressman-at-large from Colorado, was the next speaker. He said that of more importance than the Rhodes scholarships was the problem of bringing the culture and learning of the East within reach of the student of the West. He made a strong plea for the Western student.

Mr. Brooks was followed by Rev. William H. Lyon, D. D., '68, of Brookline. After speaking humorously of the progress

of the faculty, Dr. Lyon quoted President Eliot's remark that only 28 per cent. of the graduates of Harvard forty years ago had been found to have given their sons a college education. This was to be accounted for by the great increase in business which followed the war and for which it was thought that a college education was rather a hindrance than a help. This loss, however, has been more than made up from the classes who then became successful and who believe that a liberal education is an essential element in a gentleman, whether he enters business or not. "Among the graduates of this kind," the speaker went on to say, "we find one of the finest products of the university of today, the young men who, set free by their wealth from the necessity of labor, and exposed to all the temptations which come to the idle, have devoted themselves to the public welfare. Where politics need to be purified, education made more sensible or charity more effective, there these free lances are to be found. They are the reliable antagonists that our American life sets against the bosses and their armies of untrained aliens, and, in a land where the man of business is too absorbed in his work or too exhausted by it to give much time or strength to the public service, these high-minded young men form a standing army for its defence against worse foes than any military attack can bring."

Othere speeches were made by Professor Bronson, Mayor Miller, Rathbone Gardner and John A. Gammons, the athletic coach of the university.

Among those present were :

Fred H. Williams, '77 William L. Phillips, '81
 Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, '80 C. H. S. Weaver, '82
 Prof. W. C. Bronson, '87 Rev. E. D. Burr, '84
 Hon. A. S. Miller, '71 John Daboll, '84
 Prof. J. H. Appleton, '63 Elmer Case, '85
 Prof. E. O. Randall, '84 Dr. C. H. Hare, '85
 Rev. W. H. Lyon, D.D., '68 Arthur P. Sumner, '85
 Rathbone Gardner, '77 Dr. D. H. Fuller, '86
 Thomas G. Rees, '86
 George W. Field, '86
 Prof. G. G. Wilson, '86
 John Knox, '87
 Joseph Walker, '87
 Frederick H. Briggs, '89
 Lyman C. Newell, '90
 Eugene A. Perry, '90
 Dr. Arthur L. Beals, '91
 Martin S. Fanning, '91
 Ernest H. Johnson, '91
 Fred W. Woodcock, '91
 Rev. E. C. Moore, D.D., '91
 C. F. Harper, '92
 E. A. Thurston, '93
 J. Winn Brown, '94
 Dr. F. W. Colburn, '94
 E. F. Gamwell, '94
 Rev. W. W. Bustard, '95
 S. W. Duncan, '95
 Dallas L. Sharpe, '95
 S. T. Packard, '95
 Paul M. White, '95
 I. H. Gamwell, '96
 H. B. Lang, '96
 E. N. Robinson, '96
 Wm. W. Rugg, '96
 R. C. Allen, '97
 C. H. Lingham, '97
 J. S. Allen, Jr., '98
 J. A. Gammons, '98
 F. D. Monahan, '98
 H. C. Barber, '99
 N. F. Bryant, '99
 Geo. S. Beal, '99
 M. E. Henry, '99
 F. W. Murphy, '99
 C. O. Robinson, '99
 C. S. Anderson, '00
 Geo. G. Bass, '00
 J. Bruce Gilman, '00
 M. Cameron, '00
 Fred F. Field, '00
 C. H. Porter, '00
 N. A. Tufts, '00
 M. J. Twomey, '00
 C. C. Eaton, '01
 W. H. Whiting, '01
 A. S. Gaylord, '02
 L. W. Nickerson, '02
 A. W. Pinkham, '02
 C. A. R. Ray, '02
 F. W. Wheeler, '02
 Hon. E. B. Stoddard, '47
 Dr. Justin Allen, '52
 Nathaniel Pool, '54
 Rev. William J. Batt, '55
 Hon. A. O. Bourn, '55
 Henry D. Williams, '55
 Dr. C. H. Allen, '56
 Samuel L. Crocker, '56
 Hon. S. C. Eastman, '57
 Dr. S. W. Abbott, '58
 William A. Mowry, '58
 Solon W. Stevens, '58
 Hon. F. D. Ely, '59
 Dr. S. P. Holbrook, '59
 Dr. Aug. P. Clarke, '61
 James H. Foss, '63
 Oscar B. Mowry, '63
 John D. Edgell, '64
 Dr. Geo. F. Jelly, '64
 Henry B. Miner, '64
 John Tetlow, '64
 H. M. Willard, '64
 N. Newton Glacier, '66
 Rev. E. Thompson, '68
 R. G. Huling, '69
 Rev. W. H. Fish, '70
 A. G. Fisher, '70
 John M. Gould, '71
 R. M. Elliott, '72
 Hon. A. J. Jennings, '72
 William V. Kellen, '72
 Dr. Henry W. Parker, '72
 George Washburn, '72
 Rev. T. S. Barbour, '74
 J. E. Leach, '74
 Hon. A. D. Bosson, '75
 G. O. Burnham, '75
 Rev. C. A. Reese, '75
 Rev. R. J. Adams, D.D., '75
 Charles H. Poor, '76
 Arthur M. Round, '76
 Dr. G. C. Smith, '76
 Dr. George W. Dow, '77
 F. A. Spence, '77
 Rev. C. S. Scott, '77
 W. C. Durfee, '78
 W. M. Stockbridge, '78
 Edward S. Adams, '79
 Dr. A. H. Harrington, '79
 Dr. W. L. Munro, '79
 Charles R. Adams, '80
 Dr. Edgar Perry, '80
 Hon. G. F. Bean, '81

29. After an informal reception a business meeting was held, at which the officers were re-elected, as follows :

President, William P. Buffum, '79 ; vice president, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, '92, and Rev. John B. Diman, '85 ; secretary and treasurer, William Burdick, '93 ; executive committee, the President, ex-officio ; Benjamin F. Thurston, '80 ; Clarence A. Carr, '87 ; Fred M. Hammett, '80.

The members and guests then sat down to an excellent dinner. After dinner President Buffum called the assemblage to order and introduced the speakers of the evening, President Faunce, Professors Bronson and MacDonald, Dr. Oliver W. Huntington of Cloyne School and Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D. Other guests of the association were, Judge John T. Blodgett, '80 ; Rev. Ralph B. Pomeroy ; Lucian Sharpe, '93 ; and Henry E. Hallberg.

The alumni present were Rev. Emery H. Porter, D. D., '66 ; Dr. C. F. Barker, '75 ; Alfred G. Langley, '76 ; William P. Sheffield, Jr., '77 ; William P. Buffum, '79 ; Benjamin F. Thurston, '80 ; Fred M. Hammett, '80 ; Rev. John B. Diman, '85 ; Clarence A. Carr, '87 ; William Burdick, '93 ; Paymaster Frank P. Sackett, U. S. N., '97 ; and A. Powell Hamlin, '97.

The first address was by President Faunce, who spoke of the growth of Brown University, materially and intellectually, the loyalty of the alumni, as shown in the steadily increasing number of alumni associations, the excellent work that is being done by the faculty and the students, and the general prosperity of the university.

Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., Professor Bronson, Dr. Huntington and Professor MacDonald also spoke on educational topics, making the evening one of pleasure and profit to all who were present. After the formal speaking there was a very enjoyable half-hour of informal conversation.

At Washington

The annual meeting of the alumni of Maryland and the District of Columbia in Washington was held at the Hotel Barton, Wednesday evening, February 4. Eight men, including the president of the university, were present. Though it was a small reunion, it was none the less enjoyable. Those present were, Colonel J. Madison Cutts, '56 ; Rev. Robert H.

At Newport

The Newport Brown Alumni Association held its annual meeting and dinner at Muenchinger's, Thursday evening, January

Paine, '65; General Frank Wheaton, '65; John H. Olcott '72; Alfred M. Quick, '87; Herbert E. Day, '93; and Thomas Hope, '00.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Alfred M. Quick, '87; vice president, Herbert E. Day, '93; secretary and treasurer, John H. Olcott, '72; executive committee, Professor Walter G. Chandler, '78; Dr. William H. Hawkes, '87; and William A. Slade, '98.

At Philadelphia

One of the most enthusiastic and well attended meetings ever held by the Brown alumni in and about the City of Brotherly Love took place at the University Club of Philadelphia on the evening of February fifth. The dinner was thor-



FRANK P. HOWE, '72
Philadelphia

oughly enjoyed, from "Long Islands" to "coffee;" the toastmaster kept the company in a continual state of good spirits and merriment by introducing with a fresh burst of felicitous humor every new speaker; those who were honored by a place in the post prandial program were apparently overflowing with the most wholesome enthusiasm and loyalty for the

"Old College on the Hill;" President Faunce delivered an address full of the utmost interest to every graduate present; altogether the thirty-fourth reunion was one of the most successful and most thoroughly enjoyed in the whole history of the Brown University Club of Philadelphia.

At the business meeting, which preceded the dinner, a telegram was prepared by Dr. W. W. Keen and sent to the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman of the class of 1852 who is at Atlantic City and was unable to get up to Philadelphia and attend the reunion. The message expressed to Dr. Boardman the warmest regards and best wishes of the Brown Club. At this time also the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank Perley Howe, '72; first vice-president, Harry M. Trask, '84; second vice-president, Rev. Charles Herbert McLane, '93; secretary, Dr. William Henry Bennett, h. '84; treasurer, Frank Mauran, '85; executive committee, Horace P. Dormon, '96, Pierson T. Fort, '95, and J. Benton Porter, '90.

After demonstrating conclusively that no great thing ever happened without a Brown man at the bottom of it, Frank B. Greene, '72, the president of the club, who presided at the dinner, introduced President Faunce as the first speaker of the evening. Dr. Faunce expressed himself as very much pleased to see such a number of recent graduates present, more he believed than he had met before at any alumni dinner; and as especially happy to find among them some who had graduated during his administration. He said that as far as news was concerned he was afraid that the ALUMNI MONTHLY had furnished his hearers all that was important; had informed them already about the new body which the college was getting for its old spirit, in the shape of six new buildings; had told them about the swimming pool which he stated they would be *in* shortly, the corporation having the first plunge; about the new bell-tower to be erected on the front campus, the social and religious building, ground for which would probably be broken in March, the John Carter Brown Library, the new dormitory and the new engineering building.

Dr. Faunce then spoke of what a grand and beautiful thing a reunion of college men really is,—a drawing together not, as the cynic supposes, because of any

possibility of dividends, but because of the surety of rich investments. Educated men in ages past were wont to meet on the ground of information and discipline; to-day they are bound together by a common method of approaching all problems, by a common view of life. Moreover, the educated men of one institution are united still closer because of the past. Education has come to them, indeed, as the gift of former generations, so that today they ought to be of most generous attitude and prepared to lead a life of sacrifice.

"What we are doing at Brown academically," continued President Faunce, "is intensifying and solidifying; striving, that is, to lay a solid foundation rather than spread out in a number of professional schools. We maintain that our standard is high and we are earnestly endeavoring to do for Brown what the new president of Princeton is striving to do for his Alma Mater,—make it a college where students shall live for horizon, not for bread and butter; and where shall be turned out into the world, noble men, ready to wage the battles of life and come off victorious."

After letters were read from Dr. G. D. Boardman, '52, Henry G. Weston, '40, president of the Crozer Theological Institution, Floyd W. Tomkins, who was a guest of the club at its last dinner, and Theodore C. Search, h. '95; the toastmaster introduced the Rev. T. Edwin Brown, once a pastor of the First Baptist Meeting House in Providence, who, though not a graduate of Brown, had sent three sons to the college, and did not have to be adopted since, as the toastmaster declared, he already bore the family name.

Dr. Brown said that he was delighted to know that Brown stood for culture rather than information and desired that everyone present should renew with him his loyalty to culture. This sentiment was still further dwelt upon by the next speaker, President Emeritus E. H. Magill, '52, of Swarthmore.

Howard A. Coffin, '01, then spoke in behalf of the younger alumni. In introducing the next speaker Mr. Greene showed how great was the dependence of the entire country on Brown men. "Had not graduates of that institution guided safely the Ship of State through three administrations; were not the sons of Brown at the heads of institutions of learning throughout the country; and lately

when the exclusive Four Hundred in New York needed a leader in the most exclusive of all cotillions had they not chosen a Brown man? Therefore, when the public schools of Philadelphia desired some time ago a superintendent worthy of that responsible position, they turned naturally to Brown and elected James MacAlister, '56, now president of the Drexel Institute."

President MacAlister discussed at some length during his address the problems which were confronting the educational world to-day, and pleaded, with the other speakers of the evening, for a maintenance at Brown of the standard period of four years for the college course, declaring that the shortening of the course was after all mostly advocated in institutions where professional schools are numerous.

Edgar S. Nash, '94, then eulogized President Andrews, in a very fitting way, and recalled a saying of his which had always remained deeply rooted in his mind. "I want you not to learn books," the President said, "but to be big men."

Then, after Dr. George L. Porter, '59, of Bridgeport, Conn., had most eloquently toasted the past and Rev. B. L. Whitman, '87, formerly president of Colby and of Columbian University and now pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church in Philadelphia, had expressed his hope that the college should never be overrun by technical courses, and his desire that Brown should always be a college which should emphasize the building of manhood, Dr. W. W. Keen was introduced as the last speaker of the evening. "No meeting of Brown alumni in Philadelphia," said the toastmaster, "would be complete without a few words from Dr. Keen. Lately he has been off searching for that place where his reputation had not preceded him; and his journey took him around the world."

The whole trend of the evening's discussion tended toward the sentiment which Dr. Keen left with his fellow college-mates—that men must make a life as well as a living, and that he hoped Brown would continue to have as its most potent ideal the building of noble manhood.

Those who were present at the meeting included President E. H. Magill, '52; President James MacAlister, '56; Dr. W. W. Keen and Dr. G. L. Porter, '59; Frank B. Greene, '72; Charles R. Peck, '77; Arthur W. Howe and President W. H. P.

Faunce, '80; Dr. W. C. Lott, John S. Greene and Jefferson Shiel, '82; Dr. William H. Bennett, h. '84; H. M. Trask, '84; Rev. B. L. Whitman, '87; Rev. Frank A. Smith, '89; J. Benton Porter, '90; F. D. Stidham, '91; Rev. C. H. McLane, '93; Edgar S. Nash, '94; Pierson S. Fort, '95; H. P. Dormon, A. A. Mulligan, Dr. Daniel M. Hoyt and Allen B. Bicknell, '96; J. R. Potter, Herlwyn R. Green, William E. Winchester and William H. Cady, '98; Rev. R. P. Gebley, '99; Libe Washburn, Percival B. Greene and Howard A. Coffin, '01; Dr. T. Edwin Brown and Mr. F. J. Doolittle.

At New York

The graduates in New York city and vicinity met at the University Club, Fifth avenue and 54th street, Tuesday evening, February 9. It was a notable gathering and included representatives of a large number of classes. Professor Albert Harkness, '42, was the senior alumnus present.

Samuel H. Ordway, '80, the president of the association, congratulated the New York association on its increasing members and enthusiasm. He said he believed that the New York alumni would become the greatest, most important and most valuable pillar of all the Brown alumni bodies in the various cities in support of the university. He then went on to express the hope that the alumni association in New York might have a permanent home of its own.

President Faunce was then presented and spoke of the life and development of the university. In speaking of alumni reunions and alumni loyalty he said: "The cynic looks on these annual gatherings and thinks them mere clannishness and puerility. To me it is a genuine, noble, and ennobling sentiment which leads a man to enroll himself for life with a great company of emancipated minds, to take his place in the endless procession of educated servants of the republic. The centrifugal forces of life are strong enough. To have all over this country little groups of college men, united not by hope of gain but by opportunity for sacrifice, by common intellectual sympathies, aims and toils is a most hopeful sign.

"Here is a great difference between the

state universities of the West and the privately endowed institutions typical of the East. In the western universities, education comes to the student, not as a gift, but as a right. It comes to him as do police protection, or street lamps, or water mains, for which he can hardly feel personal gratitude. But out of institutions in the East, founded by personal sacrifice, have come men ready to sacrifice in turn for their fellows and their country. Those who live a life which the generosity of the past has made possible ought to be of generous mould. Any institution cannot easily be commercialized where every building is a gift, and every dollar above tuition a personal contribution; where the history of the institution is little more than a roll call of the helpers of humanity. Students brought up on the altar of sacrifice should be ready to make sacrifice for their country and their generation. Berlin and Leipzig and Strassburg, with all their equipment and achievement, can never call out a tithe of the affection that has been freely poured at the feet of many an American college. The day of small things has often been the day of illustrious devotion. When Dartmouth was but a little college, there were those who loved her. Colgate University began with thirteen men meeting in a country hotel, and laying thirteen dollars on the table as their total contribution for education in central New York. Yale University began with ten Connecticut ministers who were able to contribute forty books to the endowment of education in their state. When Francis Wayland came to Brown, he found a total endowment of thirty-one thousand dollars. The assets of the university were then two buildings, thirty-one thousand dollars, and Francis Wayland, and the institution was rich indeed! Only as the sacrifice of the old days continues in the new era shall we be able to meet our opportunity."

The other speakers at the dinner were Professor Albert Harkness, Rev. Edward Judson, D. D., Colgate Hoyt, and Captain Barry of the football team, and Captain Gray of the nine. Bishop Burgess of Long Island, '73, and Hon. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey, '83, expected to speak but were unable to be present.

Before the speechmaking began and during the progress of the oratory there was singing of the old Brown songs by the entire gathering. A new song dedicated

to the class of '91 and written to the air of "Mr. Dooley" was rendered by the members of that class with taking effect. The last stanza and the chorus are as follows:

"Oh! Prexy Faunce," say Hadley, Eliot, Wilson,
and the rest,
"With learned men we recognize old Brown is
greatly blest.
Where did you get those bright young men, so
brainy and so wise,
To back you up in all your work?" And Prexy
then replies:

Chorus—

'Tis One-and Ninety (Rah!). Oh! One-and-Ninety
(Rah!).
Oh! Ninety-inety-inety-ninety-one (Rah! Rah!).
Oh! One-and-Ninety (Rah!). Oh! One-and-Ninety
(Rah!).
There never was a class like Ninety-one.

Those who attended were:

S. H. Ordway, '80

President W. H. P. Faunce, '80,
Professor Albert Harkness, '42,
Thomas A. Barry, '03 W. H. Gray, '03
Hammond Lamont, New York Evening Post

Colgate Hoyt
Albert F. Day, '44
B. W. Barrows, '51
Rev. J. B. Simmons, '51
A. I. Ormsbee, '52
C. L. Batch, '55
Gardner M. Wickes, '56
A. B. Judson, '59
Isaac W. Brooks, '62
Edward Judson, '65
L. G. Chaffin, '67
T. L. Waters, '68
Charles Hitchcock, '69
Francis Lawton, '69
F. W. Freeborn, '69
E. D. French, '70
J. B. F. Herreshoff, '70
Arthur Lincoln, '70
R. P. Brown, '71
James May Duane, '72.
John R. Beam, '72
Jerome A. King, '73
W. E. Caldwell, '73
Edward Miller, Jr., '74
James W. Perry, '74
Willard C. Parker, '76
H. C. Suydam, '76
R. H. Tingley, '76
Charles E. Kimball, '77
W. E. Benjamin, '77
George H. Culver, '77

G. W. Hopkins, '78
W. C. Readie, '79
F. E. Partington, '79
H. W. Keigwin, '79
C. H. J. Douglas, '79
George I. Malcom, '79
Henry G. Hardy, '80
Z. L. Leonard, '80
A. B. Corthell, '81
C. F. Adams, '81
Benjamin Barker, '81
Charles E. Hughes, '81
Stewart Chaplin, '82
F. L. Gamage, '82
C. H. Payne, '82
J. I. Chaffee, '83
Richard Lamb, '83
Joel N. Eno, '83
Emory S. Lyon, '83
E. O. Silver, '83
Norman S. Dike, '85
C. P. Seagrave, '85
Prof. G. G. Wilson, '86,
of Brown
Joseph H. Ward, '86
Gardner Colby, '87
Josiah Bartlett, '88
W. S. Simmons, Jr., '89
L. St. Clair Colby, '89
George E. Warren, '89
Walter E. Johnson, '89

T. E. Brown, Jr., '90
Arthur H. Colby, '91
W. B. Perry, Jr., '91
F. L. Hinckley, '91
A. S. Taylor, '91
C. E. Knowles, '91
E. B. Munger, '92
James E. Smith, '92
H. S. Taft, '92
W. R. Dorman, '92
M. S. Brown, '92
C. A. Selden, '93
William E. Chalmers, '93
H. A. Richards, Jr., '93
Lucian Sharpe, '93
T. H. Rothwell, '93
A. E. Thomas, '94
Clayton S. Cooper, '94
W. S. Richardson, '94
William A. Burt, '95
W. C. Wyckoff, '95
G. H. Olney, '95
H. E. Cooper, '95
F. L. C. Keating, '95
H. P. Dormon, '96
Charles S. Stedman, '96
A. B. Meacham, '96
William A. Jones, '96
Frank E. Smith, '96
Everett Colby, '97
A. O. Foster, '97
A. M. Cottrell, '97
George R. Coughlan, '97
M. McA. Clark, '97
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., '97
W. D. Phillips, '97
C. D. Millard, '97
L. M. Dashiell, '97
Frank D. Easterbrooks, '97

H. W. N. Bennett, '97
E. C. Broome, '97
J. W. Comey, '98
S. L. Moulter, '98
A. L. Rodman, '98
Joseph Tucker, '98
H. J. C. Corrigan, '98
George L. Drown, '98
R. R. Hunter, '98
Borden D. Whiting, '98
W. R. Morse, '98
J. A. Dunne, '98
M. F. Church, '98
A. S. Gries, '99
L. T. Jackman, '99
Warren Bigelow, '99
F. S. Johnson, '99
C. B. Dana, '99
J. W. Campbell, '99
A. Mangano, '99
Paul Burns, '99
Roy S. Howe, '99
J. M. Kent, '99
U. C. Brewer, '99
Gordon D. Hale, '99
A. J. Frohock, '00
F. V. Hussey, '00
A. O. Pritchard, '00
C. Astle, '02
A. Steere, '02
F. P. Craig, '02
C. R. Green, '02
A. R. Corbin, '02
Thomas Burgess, '02
L. S. Milner, '02
Fred J. Cox, '03
L. G. Walling, '02
Kirke P. Lincoln, '02
Carleton Hale, '03

At Springfield

The Connecticut Valley Brown Club was organized at Cooley's Hotel, Springfield, Mass., February 27, with these officers: President, Rev. Dr. P. S. Moxom of Springfield; secretary and treasurer, Walter A. Briggs of Hartford, Conn.; executive committee, Rev. Dr. P. S. Moxom, Walter A. Briggs, Dr. M. M. Johnson of Hartford, Conn., R. W. Stoddard and Scott Adams of Springfield.

President Faunce and about forty other Brown men were present.



The Providence Classical High School

And Its Relationship to Brown University

By Frank T. Easton, Brown, '92



THE FIRST HIGH SCHOOL
Now the University School

THE month of issue of this number of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY, March, 1903, is the sixtieth anniversary of an important event in the history of Brown University,—the commencement in the city of Providence of free public classical instruction to meet college requirements. From small beginnings there has been developed in the college city a classical high school which has been described as one of the finest preparatory schools in the United States and which has been the principal tributary of Brown. The male instructors of this school have been with few exceptions Brown men and the women teachers in recent years have been drawn largely from Pembroke Hall. Naturally the closest relations, founded upon community of interest and mutual benefit, have prevailed between the college and the school.

It was not without a long and bitter struggle that the friends of liberal education succeeded in establishing a free public high school in Providence. Down to 1828 the public schools of the town were ungraded. In that year the beginning of a graded system was made by the division of the schools into primary and grammar schools. By 1835 progressive members of the school committee advocated the establishment of a high school to relieve the grammar schools of their advanced pupils. A special committee reported in favor of the

project, but the city council (Providence became a city in 1832) voted that it was "not expedient at this time to establish a high school."

In 1837 a memorial urging the reorganization of the public school system was presented to the city council by the "Providence Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers," representing heads of families. In response to this memorial a plan of reorganization which included the establishment of a high school was brought before the city council. But the common council and the board of aldermen could not agree upon details, or would not do so,—for it is quite possible that the disagreement of the two branches was the method adopted by the opponents of the movement to defeat it—and so no action was taken.

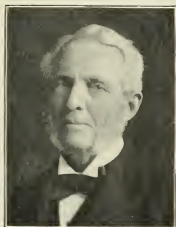
By this time, the public generally had become thoroughly interested in the matter and the school question was one of the leading issues in the election of the city council for the succeeding year. The op-



THE SECOND HIGH SCHOOL
Now the English High School



EDWARD H. MAGILL, '52



ALBERT HARKNESS, '42



EDWARD H. CUTLER, '57

ponents of the high school argued that such a school was aristocratic; that poor children would never be seen in it, and, if they were, it would educate them above working for their support; that it was unconstitutional to tax property for such a purpose and that the city could not afford it—arguments which have continued to echo down to our own time. The school reform party succeeded in electing a majority in both branches of the city council, but the minority was strong and determined and made a persistent fight, resorting to every expedient available to them to block, hinder and defeat the proposed reorganization of the schools. Finally, however, on April 9, 1838, an ordinance was passed which provided for a high school, six grammar schools and ten primary schools. As all the old buildings were found to be unfit for use and beyond repair, a comprehensive plan for the building of seventeen new school houses was adopted. This work of course took time and necessarily delayed the putting of the new ordinance into effect. By 1842 all the new school houses except that proposed for the high school had been built, and the opponents of the high school were already moving for the repeal of the portion of the ordinance which provided for that grade. It was claimed that there had been a change of public opinion on the subject and this possibility so impressed the city council that it determined to ask the voters to express their opinion on the subject before any steps were taken to carry that portion of the ordinance relating to the high school into effect. The campaign of 1837 was fought over again and all the old arguments against the high school were repeated.

The verdict of the people was in favor of the high school and in consequence building operations were begun immediately. The work took about two years and before it was completed the opponents of the high school made a final effort to prevent the building from being used for the purpose for which it was intended. A city hall was needed and the city was too poor to build one. It was suggested that the new high school building be taken for that purpose. The old fight broke out anew. There was much public discussion and many letters and articles on the subject were written for the newspapers; notable among them being a series of articles by Professor William G. Goddard of Brown in favor of systematic instruction and liberal education. The attempt to convert the building into a city hall failed, but it is illustrative of the resourcefulness of the opponents of the high school and of their determined fight to the last ditch.

The high school building, situated on Benefit street opposite the First Baptist Meeting House—the same building known in recent years as the old normal school—was dedicated, and opened for instruction on March 20, 1843. Provision was made for classical studies in two rooms, the northeast rooms on the second and third floors, in charge respectively of Albert Harkness, Brown, '42, afterwards Professor Harkness, whom all Brown men know so well, and Henry Day, Brown, '43, then a senior in Brown. In September, 1843, Mr. Day moved into the northwest room on the third floor and Mr. Harkness moved into the room previously occupied by Mr. Day. At first there was no division of the school into departments and other than

classical students were taught in these two rooms. But the classical students, and afterward the classical department, continued to occupy these two rooms as long as the building was used as a high school. Among the students who entered the school in 1843 and pursued classical studies was James Tillinghast, Brown, '49, for many years a leader of the Rhode Island bar and still in active professional practice.

Mr. Day remained with the school until 1846, afterwards becoming a distinguished teacher, professor and preacher, being professor of natural philosophy and civil engineering at Brown from 1852 to 1854. Mr. Harkness retired in 1853 to go abroad, whence he returned to join the faculty at Brown. He was succeeded in charge of classical studies at the high school by Edward H. Magill, Brown, '52, who taught in the school until 1859. Under him the classical students were organized into a department. Mr. Magill afterwards became professor of French and president of Swarthmore College. John J. Ladd, the

mark as a teacher of English at the Girls' High School in Boston.

With the retirement of Mr. Thurber the school completed twenty-one years of preparatory work for college. It is difficult to tell from the early records just how many classical students went from the school to Brown. From 1857 to 1865, however, the number was seventy-one, or an average of 7.8 each year.

Edward H. Cutler, Brown, '57, succeeded Mr. Thurber in charge of the classical department in 1865. He remained until 1881 and deeply impressed the school and his pupils with his personality. He was himself a pupil of the high school from 1849 to 1853, being the second graduate of the school instructed by Albert Harkness to return as principal teacher of classical studies. In 1878 the high school was removed from the old building on Benefit street to the new one on Pond street, and to Mr. Cutler was given the title of principal of the classical department in recognition of his services and of the importance which the department had assumed. Mr. Cutler developed the classical course to meet the increased demands of the college requirements. When he took charge in 1865 the time of only one and one-half teachers was given to classical studies. When he left school in 1881 the time of three teachers was wholly given to these studies. During his administration 111 boys entered Brown from the school, an average of 7.4 each year.

All of Mr. Cutler's associates during his long term of service in the classical department of the Providence High School were graduates of Brown. They were Thomas B. Stockwell, Brown, '62, who retired in 1875 to become commissioner of schools of Rhode Island, a position which he has occupied ever since; James E. Leach, Brown, '74, now a lawyer in Boston; Benjamin I. Wheeler, Brown, '75, now president of the University of California; William M. Stockbridge, Brown, '78, now a lawyer in Boston; Benjamin Baker, Brown, '75, afterwards superintendent of schools of Newport and now a member of the Rhode Island bar; Walter G. Webster, Brown, '78, who was himself a graduate of the school in '74, and who returned as a teacher just at the close of Mr. Cutler's administration; and William T. Peck, Brown, '70, another graduate of the school in 1866, under Mr. Cutler, who returned as a teacher in 1875.



NEW CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL

only principal teacher of classical studies not a graduate of Brown was in charge of the classical department from 1859 to 1864. During this time graduates of the school began to come back as teachers after graduating from Brown. The first of these was Samuel Thurber, Brown, '58, who entered the school in 1849 as a pupil under Mr. Harkness. He reentered the school as a teacher in 1860 and four years later succeeded Mr. Ladd in charge of the classical department, a position which he occupied for one year. Since then he has made his

William T. Peck, Brown, '70, succeeded Mr. Cutler as principal of the classical department in 1881 and continued to hold that position until 1897, when he became principal of the Providence Classical High School upon the removal of the classical



WILLIAM T. PECK, '70

department from its outgrown quarters in the second high school building to the new classical high school building at the corner of Pond and Summer streets. Mr. Peck undoubtedly has the distinction of having prepared more pupils for Brown than have been prepared by any other one man. Under his principalship 431 graduates of the school have entered Brown, an average of 19.6 per year for twenty-two years. The largest number which he has sent to Brown in any one year is forty-eight. Mr. Peck's labors on behalf of preparatory education have been unceasing and the high standard of scholarship which he has maintained has placed his school in the first rank of such institutions.

The building now occupied by the Classical High School might well cause the old opponents of the \$21,000 high school in the thirties and forties to turn in their graves. It cost about \$300,000, including land, and contains twelve large schoolrooms, twelve recitation rooms, a physical laboratory, a chemical laboratory, a gymnasium for boys and one for girls, a lecture room for the principal capable of seating 200

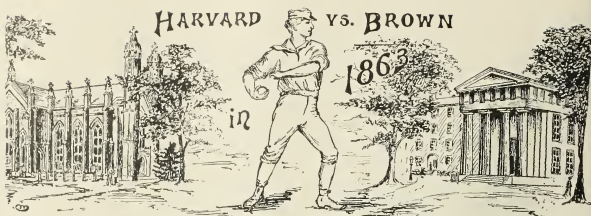
pupils and equipped with a stereopticon for the purpose of illustrating lectures and an assembly hall seating 600, besides offices, locker-rooms and lunch-rooms, and is fitted with a system of ventilation which is well nigh perfect.

The school prepares for any college and its graduates are admitted by certificate to all institutions which admit students by certificate. Naturally special attention is given to the requirements of Brown as by far the greater number of graduates of the school intend to go to the home college. How thorough is the preparation that the school affords may be judged from the fact that since 1881 of the president's premiums, or entrance prizes, in Latin, Greek, French and mathematics, 107 have been taken by graduates of this school as against ninety-three taken by all other competitors. President Andrews once stated publicly that this school furnished to Brown a standard of judgment as to what should be required from preparatory schools.

Mr. Peck's assistants have been mainly Brown men and women. They include Alexander Bevan, '76; Walter G. Webster, '78; Stephen O. Edwards, '79; Walter B. Jacobs, '82; William C. Burwell, '85; William Overton, '87; Charles E. Dennis, '88; Frederick E. Stockwell, '90; Horace E. Jacobs, '93; Frank E. Lakey, '94; Henry H. Waterman, '96; G. Frederick Frost, '96; Florence P. Case, '97; Clara Whitehead, '97; Bertha B. Grant, '97; Elizabeth C. Grant, '98; Mary R. Stark, 1900; and Helen B. Waterman, 1900.

It will be impossible within the limits of this article to attempt to enumerate all the various ways in which the school and the college have touched each other and have acted and reacted upon each other. Mention at least, however, must be made of three, the school debating society which has been the nursery of many of Brown's parliamentarians and debaters; the inter-scholastic athletics which have been fostered by Brown to the enrichment of her own athletic material; and the student teacher training system by which the college has in recent years assisted directly in training teachers for the school.

Since 1857 the school has sent to Brown 613 students, a very large proportion of whom have graduated from the college. Together the school and the college have contributed to the community hundreds of graduates whose usefulness has been incalculable.



How Harvard's Pioneer Baseball Nine Played Its First College Game with the Brown Team

Frank Wright, Harvard, '66, in the Harvard Bulletin

I TAKE pleasure in giving you a bit of ancient history regarding the change in the colors of Harvard from crimson to magenta, the history of which has never been written.

We have all heard that Rome was saved by the cackling of geese, but few, only the very select few who were honored by the ministrations of Dr. Peabody during the middle sixties, know that the Harvard colors were changed from crimson to magenta by an obscure Boston seamstress, and that magenta remained the color of Harvard for eight years.

The change of the Harvard color is interwoven with the origin of baseball at Harvard, and I must account for them both in the same breath.

One afternoon in March of 1863, a classmate of mine, during Professor Lane's Latin recitation, passed a slip of paper to me asking if I would help him in starting a baseball club. We had talked of this before, and I adopted the suggestion and wrote upon a slip of paper and passed it round, asking the fellows to meet in Flagg's room in Stoughton at eight that evening and form a baseball club. After the recitation the hint was given out to men of other divisions, and the result was that the room was well filled at the appointed hour. An organization was effected without much delay, and the question of the kind of baseball was discussed. A majority of the fellows wished to form a club to play Massachusetts baseball, which was then in vogue, a game slightly improved upon town ball, which was an improvement upon the old English game of rounders, but a few of us who hailed from New York state carried the meeting in favor of the

new game, then called the "Brooklyn" game. A committee of two was appointed consisting of George A. Flagg and myself to arrange the preliminaries and to suggest a uniform. Flagg and I went to Boston the following day, and under the guidance of John A. Lowell, the president of the Lowell Baseball Club of Boston, went to Hovey's in Summer street to select the cloth for a uniform. At that time all the baseball clubs wore a fierce fireman-like uniform of red or blue flannel shirts with any kind of trousers, and a gaudy leather belt. We decided to try some quiet color, and selected a gray French flannel, to be trimmed with crimson, with a crimson "H" to be embroidered on the shirt-front. We bought flannel enough for one shirt, and it was decided that I was to "bell the cat" and have the first shirt made for me. Mr. Lowell steered me to a seamstress in Essex street who made uniforms for his club, and she took the order for a shirt to be embroidered with an old English "H" in crimson. When the shirt was sent to me a note came from the seamstress that she had taken the liberty to embroider my "H" in magenta instead of crimson, as magenta was much more fashionable and much prettier than crimson. I was, of course, disgusted, but the shirt was there and the magenta "H" looked fine. I called a meeting of the club and appeared in my outfit.

Everyone liked the shirt and the color, and it was decided to adopt it. The crew could wear crimson if they liked, but the baseball color should be magenta.

A nine was selected, uniforms were made, and we played a game with the old "Trimountain" Club of Boston which

resulted in an easy win for us. We then arranged a match with the Brown University Club and went to Providence for the game and won easily. Our success attracted the attention of the college, our girl friends began to wear our magenta colors, and by the time the boat races were on at Worcester, magenta was talked of as the Harvard color. In those days the crew rowed in the "bluff," but with crimson silk handkerchiefs about their heads. When Horatio Curtis of '65 and his crew appeared on Lake Quinsigamond with magenta handkerchiefs, magenta as Harvard's color was established. The gray flannel was natty and proved very serviceable for uniforms, and other colleges adopted it, and finally outside clubs. It is now universally used. Factories are running on that particular cloth, and it is called "Vale gray," [*Lucus a non lucendo.*]

Our first game away from home was at Providence, R. I., Harvard freshmen against Brown University. We reached Providence about noon and put up at the City Hotel. After luncheon carriages came for us and we were driven to the Parade Ground, where we found a large crowd, the city authorities having requested

merchants and manufacturers to grant their employes a half holiday to enable them to see the game. After the game the teams walked to the hotel by twos, the captains of the two teams leading the procession, preceded by the band. Upon reaching the hotel we were assigned rooms and prepared for dinner provided for the occasion by the college authorities; the band playing in the square in front of the hotel. Flagg and I were the first to reach the parlor and unsuspectingly went to the window to see the crowd and listen to the band. We were recognized, and were cheered; the band stopped short on the selection they were playing and started "See the Conquering Hero Comes." We of course slunk out of sight at once. The dinner was excellent and enjoyable, and our entertainment by the students and faculty was most hearty and generous, and we forgot for the time that we were only freshmen. The hotel was open to us, but no Harvard money could be spent. We tried in vain during my college course to get a return game from Brown so that we might endeavor to reciprocate the unstinted generosity and good fellowship on that occasion.

A Life of President Sears

THE bibliography of Brown University has received an important addition by the publication of a biography of Barnas Sears, the fifth president of the university, written by Rev. Alvah Hovey, D.D., LL.D., the senior member of the present board of fellows. The volume is an appreciation by a friend rather than a book of reference for dates and facts. Within the compass of less than two hundred pages Dr. Hovey has clearly portrayed the character of the man and the quality of his mind, and has set forth the achievements in his career. Comparatively few men have occupied such varied important educational positions and executed such a diversity of trusts with the uniform success of Barnas Sears. The insight which the author gives us into the work Dr. Sears did, in theological education at Hamilton and Newton, in popular

education, first in Massachusetts and later in the South, and in collegiate education at Brown, constitutes one of the most valuable features of this volume. The title, "Barnas Sears, a Christian Educator, His Life and Work," was selected with great propriety. The book will be welcome to the former pupils of President Sears, and, as Dr. Hovey expresses the hope, welcome also "to not a few readers who find incentives to strenuous labor for the good of mankind in the lives of past toilers in the same field."

The volume is as attractive in appearance as it is interesting in contents. The illustrations are many and well chosen. They include, as a unique feature, pictures of the houses in Hamilton, Newton, Providence, and Staunton occupied by Dr. Sears during the period of his labors in these places.

The publication of the correspondence, addresses and miscellaneous writings of Dr. Sears would make a very valuable companion volume to this appreciation of his character and achievements.

Barnas Sears: A Christian Educator, His Life and Work. Alvah Hovey, D.D., LL.D. Boston: Silver, Burdett and Company.

Opening of the Hoyt Swimming Pool

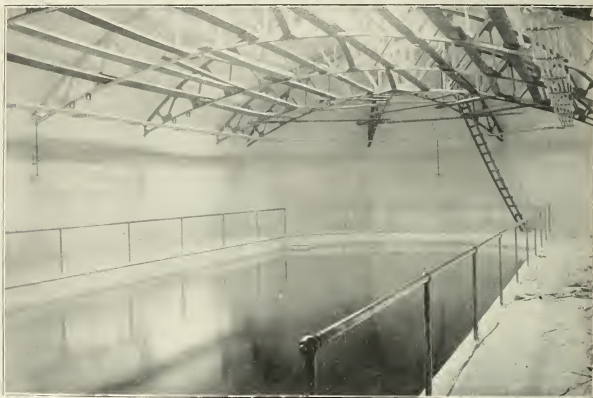


MARCH 2 was the date set for the opening of the new Colgate Hoyt Swimming Pool, which adjoins the Lyman Gymnasium. Unfortunately the pictures accompanying this article were taken too early to show the interior completed, but a good idea can be

at the eastern end to $7\frac{1}{2}$ at the western. The water is supplied from the city's pipes, fifteen hundred dollars having been spent in a vain attempt to obtain a sufficient artesian flow. A sand filter purifies the water and a boiler heats it to a temperature of 75 degrees. The pool contains nearly eighty thousand gallons of water, and if an emergency should arise this could be supplied through the filter in ten hours.

There are shower baths attached, and everyone who uses the pool will of course be required to take a bath before so doing. Adjacent to the pool are a locker and a drying room.

The bottom of the pool is of white tiling and the walls are lined with white marble. The railing on either side of the pool is of nickle finish and the metal arches overhead are in harmony with this. The Hoyt Swimming Pool adds a most attractive fea-



obtained of the pool as it now appears, since the workmen have removed the boards from the iron arches above and laid a mosaic floor around the pool.

The pool is 75 feet long by 25 broad, and the depth of water ranges from $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet

to the undergraduate life at Brown, and if it is true, as stated, that only forty per cent. of the students know how to swim at the present time, it is safe to say that the proportion will be much larger in the next few months.

The Library of Pembroke Hall

WHEN Pembroke Hall was built, five years ago, its interior was left very plain, and was almost wholly without adornment. At that time it was enough that the Women's College had obtained adequate accommodations for its work. The new build-

the books needed by students in pursuing their different courses and the more important books for general reading. At present the number of volumes in the library is about sixteen hundred. Above the shelves is a plaster frieze with figures representing the arts, sciences and crafts.

This imparts a quiet dignity, which is most appropriate.

The upper picture shows, besides a part of the library, the reading room which adjoins it, and which may be separated from it by folding doors. This room is in the front of the building, and is smaller than the library room. Its furnishings are quite different from



ing was delightfully ample in comparison with the congested quarters on Benefit street. Since Pembroke Hall was opened its interior has been beautified: walls have been tinted, pictures hung and handsome furnishings added.

The library, on the second floor, has come to be one of the most attractive and useful rooms owned by the university. Its dimensions are thirty by twenty-six feet. A large fireplace in one corner, not seen in the accompanying views, takes away any school-like squareness, which such a large room might have, and gives to the library a comfortable and graceful appearance. The furnishings consist of study tables and chairs of dark oak. The shelves are fast becoming filled with



those of the library. It has chairs of dark green wicker work, upholstered settles, a large centre table and a writing desk. Its walls are adorned with large photographic reproductions of famous paintings, some of which are in memorial gifts. Several casts of classical subjects well disposed about the room add to its charm and beauty.



THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



Published for the graduates of Brown University

BY THE

Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

ROBERT P. BROWN, Treasurer, Providence, R. I.
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MARCH, 1903

STUDENTS FROM NEWPORT

Last month the statement was made in these columns that there are fourteen young men from Newport at Harvard and "only a solitary Newporter can be found at Brown." Hardly was the magazine containing this statement issued before we received the following self-explanatory note from Dr. Clarence A. Carr, '87, of Newport:

The last issue of the ALUMNI MONTHLY states in an editorial that there are fourteen Newporters at Harvard and but a solitary one at Brown. When the writer was looking over the catalogue for his facts he must have had his spy glass to his blind

eye as is said of Lord Nelson at some great naval engagement. I have just looked over the catalogue and find that practically there are nine (9) Newporters at present at Brown (I include in this number Peabody of the senior class, who hails from Middletown, but was, I believe, a graduate of the Rogers High School of Newport). There are two in the graduate department, one senior, two sophomores, two freshmen, and two in the women's college.

There has been in the past a considerable Harvard influence at the Rogers High School, but not so great as the statement to which I refer in the editorial would indicate. However that is not a matter for discussion at the present time.

Very sincerely,

CLARENCE A. CARR

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 5, 1903

The MONTHLY's statement was equally innocent and unjustified. A too hasty glance through the Brown catalogue led us into an error that we are very glad to correct. It seemed unfortunate that Newport should be represented by only one undergraduate and every friend of Brown will rejoice in the fact that Dr. Carr points out.

PRINCETON AND BROWN

The presence at Brown this year of two distinguished representatives of Princeton, Professor Henry Van Dyke, as preacher at one of the vesper services last month, and President Woodrow Wilson, as the Phi Beta Kappa orator next June, renews a notable relationship. The first president of Rhode Island College, Rev. James Manning, D. D., and his first teaching associate, Professor David Howell, LL. D., were both graduates of the College of New Jersey. And in return for these founders of Brown's intellectual life, our university gave to Princeton the late Professor James Ormsbee Murray, D. D., LL. D., of the class of 1850, who served with distinction as professor of English literature, and dean of the university from 1875 until the time of his death four years ago. Soon after Dr. Murray's death a memorial professorship in English literature was created and en-

dowed at Princeton, and in 1900 Dr. Van Dyke became its first incumbent.

It is an interesting fact that Brown and Princeton each possess memorials to a son of the other. Brown has, as a memorial to a Princetonian, its Manning Hall, and Princeton, as a memorial to a Brownian, its Murray professorship of English literature.

To the individual delinquent, the tardy payment of his subscription seems a little thing, but when there are many other delinquents it becomes a serious matter to the MONTHLY. Mr. Clark, the business manager, finds that there are more than 300 subscribers whose accounts are now due or overdue, and to some of these persons bills are being mailed a second time. A dollar greenback can be sent, with practical certainty of its safe arrival at its destination, if it is folded in a sheet of paper within an ordinary envelope. It takes only a minute or two to attend to so simple a matter of business, and the MONTHLY hopes that every delinquent to whom this notice comes will heed it without further delay. The printer has to be paid every month.

On account of ill health, Mr. Harry W. Rockwell of the senior class has felt obliged to resign from the office of editor-in-chief of the *Brown Daily Herald* and Mr. George Waterhouse has been elected in his place. The editor of the ALUMNI MONTHLY has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Rockwell, but he wishes to put on record at this time his appreciation of the high tone of the editorial columns of the *Herald* during the present year. As a very general rule the editorial utterance of the paper has been sensible and discreet, and, what is much to the purpose, of exceptional literary excellence. This is especially gratifying at a moment when the rhetorical output of the college has been called into criticism.

It is gratifying to see twenty-five former Brown singers and instrumental musicians come back to the college and participate, as they did on the seventeenth of last month, in a joint alumni and undergraduate concert on the campus. A willingness to coöperate in this way speaks well for the loyalty and interest of these men, and they may be certain that the trouble they took to come back and the pains they were at to get into practice are appreciated to the full and will have a wholesome influence on the undergraduate musical bodies.

So great has been the pressure for space this month that we have been obliged to add four pages to the MONTHLY, making the present issue the largest yet printed. The first copy, appearing in June, 1900, consisted of eight pages and a cover; this number consists of twenty-six pages of reading matter in addition to the cover and ten advertising pages, a total of forty.

Mr. Sharpe's generous gift of an organ to the university supplies a conspicuous deficiency and will make possible the enrichment and greater usefulness of the chapel services and incidental exercises at Sayles Hall. The educational and refining influence of such an instrument as Mr. Sharpe designs to present to the university will be incalculable.

Our debt to the Providence Classical High School is one we can never forget. Nor do we wish to forget it. Mr. Easton's excellent paper in this issue will be read with pleasure by many loyal graduates of the school and of Brown.

General interest will be aroused by the departure of the baseball team on the twenty-seventh of March for the South. The practice gained on this trip should show in the later games of the schedule.

Topics of the Month

THE secretaries of the classes from 1857 to 1902 at a meeting held at the University Club, in November, appointed a committee to take charge of a Brown midwinter dinner. The committee consists of the following members: Robert P. Brown, '71; Zechariah Chafee, '80; Frank L. Hinckley, '91; James C. Collins, Jr., '92; Robert W. Taft, '91; Lucian Sharpe, '93, and Clarence S. Brigham, secretary, '99.

They announce that the dinner will occur on Wednesday evening, March 11, at the Trocadero, Mathewson street, Providence.

The speakers who have accepted are President Tucker of Dartmouth who will respond to the query: "Is the American college fulfilling its part in modern education?" Hon. Oscar Strauss, ex-minister to Turkey, who will speak on "The value of a public service course at the university;" Dr. William W. Keen of Philadelphia, whose subject is: "What Brown needs;" Professor Walter C. Bronson, who will answer the question, "What is Brown University?" Sam Walter Foss, who will speak on the topic: "What are the characteristics of Brown men?" and President Faunce, who will talk of "The future of Brown."

Invitations will be sent to the alumni of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut and to several hundred of the prominent men of Providence and vicinity.

The committee hereby extend an invitation through the ALUMNI MONTHLY to alumni outside of Southern New England and will welcome their acceptance of this invitation, addressed to the secretary of the committee. Members of the same class will be seated together so far as possible.

Mount Hermon and Brown

It is a pleasure to Brown men to mark the closer relationship of the university with Mount Hermon School. Mount Hermon students are coming to Brown in increasing numbers and the university welcomes them heartily to its fellowship. The president of the Mount Hermon Alumni Association is Jeremiah Holmes, Brown, '03, and the secretary is L. Lorimer Drury, Brown, '02.

Recently the *Mount Hermon Alumni Quarterly*, a handsome and creditable magazine, has made its appearance. Mr. Drury, the editor, sends us a copy of the first issue, together with this self-explanatory note:

"You may be interested to know that this paper is edited by a Brown alumnus, and also the chairman of the publication committee is a Brown alumnus, (Henry Natsch, Brown, '02), and the organization under whose auspices it is printed has for its president Mr. Jeremiah Holmes, who is at the present time general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Brown University. We sent our printer a copy of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY and told him that we wanted our *Quarterly* to be the same style, consequently the similarity in appearance. * * * So far as we know this is the only distinctly alumni publication among the preparatory schools of our country."

Mr. Drury is teaching in the history department at Mount Hermon. Mr. Natsch, Mount Hermon, '98, Brown, '02, is studying at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and Morris E. Alling, of the same class at each institution, is in charge of the mission work at Yale Hall, New Haven, and studying at the Yale Divinity School.

Lectures by Sidney Lee, Litt. D.

Dr. Sidney Lee of London delivered two lectures in Sayles Hall on the afternoons of February nineteenth and twenty-sixth. The subject of the first lecture was "William Shakespeare;" of the second "National Biography." Dr. Lee is eminent in the literary world as editor of the "Dictionary of National Biography," a work of great and permanent value. He is known to a wide circle of readers as the author of a "Life of William Shakespeare," the best of our biographies of the poet, a book distinguished by accurate scholarship, sharp discriminations of facts from inferences and sound common-sense.

After the completion of the course of lectures he is delivering before the Lowell Institute in Boston, Dr. Lee will visit a number of our larger universities throughout the country. Brown is indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Marsden J. Perry for the privilege of hearing this distinguished English scholar.

Conference of Teachers The program for the teachers' conference, to be held on Friday and Saturday, March 6 and 7, is as follows:

FRIDAY, MARCH 6

- 2.30 P. M. Address of Welcome,
President W. H. P. Faunce
- 2.45 P. M. What should be the preparation in English for admission to college?
1. From the point of view of the college:
The preparation in composition,
Professor L. T. Damon
The preparation in literature,
Professor W. C. Bronson
 2. From the point of view of the school:
The preparation in composition,
Miss R. Adelaide Witham,
Classical High School, Providence
The preparation in literature,
Mr. Harry S. Ross,
Worcester Academy
- Discussion.

5.30-6.00 P. M. Sayles Hall, the Library, Art Museum and other buildings will be open to visitors.

8.00 P. M. Address—The Root of the Matter,
Professor J. Irving Manatt

8.30 P. M. Reception to the teachers by President Faunce.

SATURDAY, MARCH 7

9.45 A. M. Formation of the Brown Teachers Association and election of officers.

10.15 A. M. What should the college admission certificate stand for?

1. The college view:
Professor Winslow Upton
Dean Ellen F. Pendleton,
Wellesley College
 2. The school view:
Principal Edward H. Smiley,
Hartford High School
Principal Charles E. Dennis,
Hope Street High School, Providence
- Discussion.

The exercises on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning are to be held in Manning Hall. The address on Friday evening will be given in Manning Hall and the reception following it will be held in the Administration Building.

All graduates of Brown who are teachers and all teachers preparing students for Brown University are invited to be present.

Social and Religious Building Plans are now well under way for the new social and religious building that is to be given to Brown University by Mr. John D. Rockefeller. McKim, Mead & White of New York are the architects. Bids have already been submitted for the construction, and they

are being considered by the committee, which comprises Stephen O. Metcalf and Theodore F. Green of this city, and Gardner Colby and William R. Dorman of New York.

There was a variation from the ordinary procedure in inviting the submission of plans, when the committee appointed the architects with no competition. Plans submitted to the contractors are, therefore, tentative. If the cost is too great there will be a reduction to meet the requirements. For that reason the committee is not yet ready to announce details of the plans now under consideration.

The building will stand at the north end of the middle campus. It will be three stories in height, built of brick and sandstone, and the style of architecture will be consonant with that of Hope College. It is expected that the first floor will be given to social quarters, with reading and lounging rooms; the second floor will contain offices, and the third will be a large hall. In the basement there will be a restaurant, barber shop and similar conveniences. A prominent feature of the building will be a broad piazza, with ample facilities for comfort.



Alumni Reunions in March The seventh annual meeting of the alumni of Woonsocket will be held Monday evening, March 9, at the St. James Hotel.

The reunion of the Sons of Brown in Fall River has been postponed from February 20 to March 13.



A Successful Concert The graduate-undergraduate midwinter concert on

February 17 was a decided success. A large number of graduates responded to the invitation to join with the undergraduates in this concert, and the singing of the combined clubs was excellent. Under the direction of Ben S. Webb, '92, they sang five or six of the more familiar Brown songs with exceptional beauty of tone and expression. John Young, ex-'95, who came from New York to participate in the concert, sang two solos, much to the delight of the audience. A banjo club, under the direction of Edward W. Corliss, ex-'95, also added to the pleasure of the evening.

Those who assisted the present glee club in this concert were:

First tenors: Albert E. Ham, '64; Ward B. Chase, '85; William A. Dyer, '86; Ben S. Webb, '92; John Young, '95;

Second tenors: Herbert H. Rice, '92; John L. Casey, '93; Lucian Sharpe, '93; George C. Hinckley, '96; William S. Learned, '97; William R. Lawton, '03.

First basses: Livingston Ham, '04; John A. Tillinghast, '95; Charles S. Lloyd, '00; Alexander H. Abbott, '03.

Second basses: Jeffrey Davis, '70; William P. Otis, '96; George L. Parker, '96; Howard C. Barber, '99; Harry J. Williams, '99; William L. Clark, '01; Fred A. Otis, '03.

A Memorial Organ As the MONTHLY for Sayles Hall goes to press announcement is made of the gift of a large organ for Sayles Hall. The organ is the gift of Mr. Lucian Sharpe, '93, of Providence, and is to be a memorial to his parents. His letter to President Faunce is as follows:

WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE, President of Brown University, Providence:

Dear Sir.—In loving memory of my father, Lucian Sharpe, and of my mother, Louisa D. Sharpe, you will, I trust, grant me the privilege of giving an organ to the university to be placed in Sayles Memorial Hall. Such a gift should be useful, and is what you want, and have often in your addresses expressed a desire to possess for the university.

One stipulation alone is made, and that is that in the selection of the instrument Professor Joseph N. Ashton, the head of the department of music, and Dr. Jules Jordan of this city, recipient of the degree of doctor of music from the university, have full charge.

Yours truly,

LUCIAN SHARPE

FEBRUARY 28, 1903

The new organ will be one of the best obtainable and will be of great service and value to the university. The need of such an instrument has long been obvious to the student body. It will give a proper dignity and elevation to the religious services and the many academic functions which are held in the university's largest hall.

Work on New Buildings Portions of the walls of the new engineering building, which is now

in process of erection on Lincoln Field, have reached the third story. The building is of red brick with limestone trimmings. It has an ornamental entrance at the north and is of very solid construction, owing to the heavy machinery it is to contain.

If a line east and west were drawn along the north side of Slater Hall on the front campus, it would run approximately across the north end of Wilson Hall on the middle campus, Maxcy Hall just east, and the new engineering building yet farther east.

The new dormitory, which is to stand on Thayer street, just east of the engineering building, will project farther to the north. The dormitory foundation is complete but no work has yet been done on the walls.

Within the next few weeks the John Carter Brown Memorial Library will begin to rise. The foundation was put in last fall and workmen are already engaged on the site, preparing for the superstructure.

President Wilson at Brown President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University is to deliver

the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Brown next June. President Wilson is a speaker of great force and his recent accession to the presidency of Princeton adds to the interest with which he will be heard.

M. Mabileau's Lectures M. Mabileau has delivered four interesting lectures in French at Manning Hall under the auspices of the Alliance Francaise. He has delighted his audiences with his intimate knowledge of the subjects treated, his animated manner and his ready wit.

Generous Gift From Mr. Porter Hon. Henry Kirke Porter, '60, of Pittsburgh, has given \$3,000 to the university for the purchase of machinery for the new engineering building.

Chronicle of the Campus

Baseball Prospects

The prospects of Brown's baseball team this year are very bright. With thirteen old men who have won their baseball "B's," and much new material of a promising character, Coach Gammons expects to turn out a good team. The old men are Hatch, Lynch and Leland, pitchers; Abbott, catcher; Belding, Gray, Foulder, Penley and Woodsum, infielders, and Barry, Clifford, Mackinney and Metcalf, outfielders.

Among the promising new men are Roy S. Clarke, catcher of Rindge Manual Training School, Cambridge, Mass.; B. C. Baker, catcher of Hope High, Providence, R. I.; H. E. Pattee, shortstop of Colby Academy; S. Whiting, pitcher, of Detroit, Mich.

At the first call for practice in the cage forty men turned out. The season will open about the last of March with a southern trip, during which Brown will play several strong teams.

Manager Cox has cancelled both games scheduled to be played with Holy Cross and will fill the dates with other teams not yet decided upon. Brown's athletic relations with Holy Cross are now completely severed.

The captain of the team, William H. Gray of the class of 1904, came to Brown from Malone, N. Y. He played second base on the Malone High School team for four years, being captain the last two. Belding, Brown's first baseman, came from the same school. Gray made the Brown team in his freshman year, and played second base. Last year he played at second for the greater part of the season, and at short for awhile. He was acting captain during the illness of Captain Paine. Gray is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity and one of the most popular men in college.

Beta Delta Phi

A new secret society has been formed at Pembroke, and is to be known as the Alpha chapter of Beta Delta Phi. There are thirteen charter members: Alice S. Carroll, 1903; Nora L. Maguire, Lottie M. Devlin, Agnes A. Cawley, Theresa R. McKenna, Mary E. Oslin, and Annie L. Conley, 1904; Bessie M. Leahy, Mary E.

Bannan, and Bessie W. Henahan, 1905; Mary A. D. Brennan, Henrietta C. Brazeau, and Emma E. McKenna, 1906.

Basketball Games

In spite of all sorts of mishaps and handicap-accidents, scholarship disqualifications, illness and the like—the basketball team has played a creditable series of games. Following is the record up to date:

| | | | |
|--------|----|----------------------|----|
| Brown, | 56 | Boston College, | 10 |
| Brown, | 14 | Lafayette, | 12 |
| Brown, | 8 | Williams, | 18 |
| Brown, | 49 | Trinity, | 6 |
| Brown, | 12 | Wesleyan, | 10 |
| Brown, | 18 | Bristol V. M. C. A., | 18 |
| Brown, | 46 | Mass. Ag. College, | 12 |
| Brown, | 8 | Bristol V. M. C. A., | 23 |
| Brown, | 7 | Harvard, | 42 |
| Brown, | 9 | Dartmouth, | 28 |
| Brown, | 15 | Amherst, | 16 |
| Brown, | 12 | Dartmouth, | 15 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> | |
| 254 | | 210 | |

Whist Team Chosen

The following four pairs were chosen, February 16, to play Yale at whist, February 28: Matthews and Esterbrooks, Kettner and Atwell, Westcott and Hastings, Hawkins and Woodbury, Mr. Manchester of the Providence Whist Club and Mr. W. H. Barney, Brown, '76, ex-president of the National Whist Association have kindly coached the players. The match was played too late to be reported in this issue of the MONTHLY.

Sophomore Ball

The annual sophomore ball was held in Sayles Hall, Thursday evening, February 19. The hall was handsomely decorated and the ball was a marked success. Reeves's American Band orchestra furnished the music and Lyman served the supper at midnight. The chairman of the committee in charge of the ball was Colgate Hoyt, Jr., '03.

To Play Chess with Yale

As a result of the chess tournament at the college, the following men have been chosen to meet Yale in May: Stephen H. Easton, Leslie R. Hicks, Harrison B. Hill, and Irving F. Price. This is the team that represented Brown last year. Mr. Hill is the manager.

Hockey Team's Work

Brown's hockey team has not made a successful record in competition with the other teams of the international league. After Princeton had beaten our men, 7 to 1, Brown gave Yale a hard game, which resulted 2 to 1 in favor of the New Haveners. In the game with Columbia, Brown was beaten 5 to 1, and in the Harvard contest was again defeated, 6 to 0.

Brown Wins at Debate

The sixth annual debate between Brown and Dartmouth at Sayles Hall, February 26, was won by Brown, which had the affirmative of the question of the compulsory incorporation of labor unions. Lack of space forbids an extended notice at this time. Apropos of the event the *Boston Herald* says editorially:

"It is something altogether encouraging to read of the ringing of bells and the burning of bonfires down in Providence on the occasion of the victory of Brown over Dartmouth in their joint debate. Usually these sonorous demonstrations are confined to the celebration of athletic triumphs. Brains are gradually getting their due."

Various Items

The University of Wisconsin has decided not to have any outside coaches this year, so Messrs. Fultz and Murphy, the former Brown captains who were said to have been selected, will not assist the Madison eleven next fall.

Professor William MacDonald, of the department of history, is to lecture at the Cornell Summer School this year.

At the national convention of Theta Delta Chi, held at Boston, February 21-24, the delegates from Brown were A. V. Blackstone and W. H. Fish, '03.

In place of H. W. Rockwell, who resigned upon his physician's orders, George Waterhouse has been elected editor-in-chief of the *Brown Daily Herald*. A. L. Briggs, news editor, succeeds Mr. Waterhouse as managing editor.

The annual midwinter dance of Kappa chapter of Beta Theta Pi was given February 14, at Carpenter's Academy. A fairly large number of undergraduates and alumni were present with guests, and a varied program of dances was enjoyed. During the intermission refreshments were served.

The following advertisement appears in the *Brown Herald*: "Lost: A large Angora cat, white, marked with yellow, and when last seen it wore a small collar marked 'H. B. Grose, 17 Slater Hall.' A suitable reward will be paid to the finder on returning same to 17 Slater."

The musical clubs gave a successful concert at Boston, February 12. Other engagements, past and present, are: February 18 and 19, Infantry Hall; February 20, Edgewood; February 24, Wickford; February 25, Middleboro, Mass.; March 5, Fall River; March 6, Y. M. C. A., Providence; March 20, Elmwood.

Two Washington Birthday dances took place at Brown, that of Phi Kappa at Sayles Hall and the Kappa Alpha Theta dance at Pembroke. Both were very enjoyable affairs.

"Sock and Buskin," the university dramatic society, gave a successful presentation of "The Cool Collegians" at the Lyman Gymnasium, February 23. An informal dance followed.



Brunonians Far and Near

1840

Word has just been received at the university of the death of Elon C. Galusha, which occurred January 3, 1902. He was in the eighty-second year of his age.

1842

Rev. Dr. George M. Bartol has been pastor of the First Congregational Society at Lancaster, Mass., since his ordination to the ministry in 1847. There are not many clergymen with a record of a continuous pastorate of more than fifty-five years. Mr. Bartol continues in excellent health and attends regularly to the duties of the pastorate.

Rev. Isaac J. Burgess died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Stanley, in Hyde Park, Mass., February 26, 1903.

1847

In response to a request from the university for his present address Rev. J. H. Luther, D. D., writes from South America:

"I do not want to be forgotten at dear old Brown.

"I left Temple, Texas, in October, and may never return. If I could obtain any United States stamps I would send them to you, but if you will have the kindness to forward me any of the publications of the university I will in some way indemnify you."

Dr. Luther has resided in the South since 1850, engaging in pastoral, editorial and educational work. He has had pastorates in South Carolina and Missouri. From 1876 to 1890 he was president of Baylor Female College, Texas, and more recently he has been professor of homiletics in Baylor University. In 1874 William Jewell College conferred the doctorate in divinity upon him. His present address is São Paulo, Estados São Paulo, Brazil, S. A.

1849

Rev. Horatio Gray died in Boston, February 12, 1903. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., and entered Brown in 1845. In 1852 he was ordained to the diaconate by Bishop Eastburn and the following year Bishop A. Potter advanced him to the priesthood. He was assistant minister of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, for ten years, and rector of Grace Church, Waverly, N. Y., for four years. In 1867 he became rector of St. Thomas's Church, Mamoroneck, N. Y., holding the office four years. Since 1871 he has been in retirement though he preached occasionally. Mr. Gray was a writer of note. His best known work is the Memoirs of Rev. B. C. Cutler, D. D.

1852

Rev. Andrew Reade, for two years a member of the class of 1852, is a Baptist clergyman in North Hanover, Mass. He has held pastorates in Pembroke, Maine; and Sturbridge, and Bolton, Mass.

1855

Hon. Horatio Rogers has resigned from the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, upon the advice of his physician. In retiring he presents his extensive law library to the state. It is thought that

his successor will be either Hon. Clarke H. Johnson, '77, or Hon. William H. Sweetland, '78. Both are now district judges in Rhode Island.

1858

Arnold Green, one of the best-known lawyers of Providence, died after a short illness from pneumonia, at his home in this city, February 17, 1903. He was born in New York city, February 27, 1838, his father being Timothy F. Green, a lawyer.

The men of the family have been lawyers for generations, including his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. His mother was Cornelia Arnold, a



ARNOLD GREEN, '58

sister of Gov. Samuel G. Arnold of Rhode Island, who was descended from General Nathanael Greene. Arnold Green had one sister, who is the widow of Dr. Heman Lincoln Wayland, '49, of Philadelphia, a son of Francis Wayland. Andrew H. Green of Worcester, who drafted the constitution of the Greater New York, was a cousin of Timothy F. Green, the father of Arnold Green.

Timothy F. Green died during the early childhood of his son and daughter, and their mother returned to Rhode Island and occupied the old mansion at 14 John street, which had been the home of Arnold Green ever since.

Arnold Green grew up in this city. He attended the public schools here and graduated from Brown in the class of 1858. He studied abroad in Germany and Greece and was later a law student at Harvard University. He received the degree of LL. D. from Brown in 1894, and was an authority in many branches of learning. Greek was his special favorite, but he was a student of both

ancient and modern tongues. He is the author of "Greek and What Next?" and an address, "Solomos' Hymn to Liberty," a poem read before the alumni of Brown, in this city, June 17, 1884. In college he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity. Botany and conchology were studies of special interest to him, and he was widely known as a naturalist.

In 1861 he enlisted with the First Rhode Island Volunteers and served three months. He was a member of the veteran association of this regiment and its president for two years. After the war he settled down to the practice of law in this city, and for many years he was counsel for the old Boston and Providence Railroad, becoming a recognized authority on difficult points of law.

His literary tastes were manifested in a number of notable addresses. He delivered the address at the opening of the new public library in this city, and spoke on other occasions of similar importance. He was president of the board of trustees of the public library and a trustee of Brown University and the Rhode Island Hospital.

On January 14, 1865, he married Miss Cornelia Burges, a daughter of Judge Walter S. Burges of the Rhode Island supreme court and Eleanor Burrill, the daughter of Hon. James Burrill, United States Senator from Rhode Island. Mrs. Green died three years ago. The children are a daughter, Miss Eleanor B. Green, now in Paris, and four sons, the latter all graduates of Brown: Theodore Francis Green, an attorney in business with his father; Ronald C. Green, a business man of Chicago; Erik H. Green, now a student at Heidelberg, Germany, and Herlwyn R. Green, who is studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

1861

Chief Justice John H. Stiness delivered an address at the Cranston Street Church, before the Men's Club on Tuesday evening, February 17. His subject was "Social Tendencies." He spoke of the consolidations of corporations as a tendency inconsistent with the nature, traditions and safety of a free people. It has created a new order of princes of capital and a new order of serfs is the natural result if the growth of trusts is not curbed.

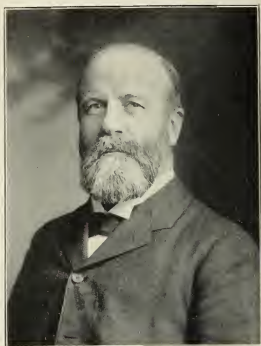
1863

Thomas W. Bicknell of Barrington, R. I., has begun the publication of *The Leader*, a monthly magazine devoted to educational topics.

1864

The observance of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Girls' Latin School at Boston on February 4 resolved itself into a personal and loving tribute to John Tetlow, Sc. D., Brown, '64, who was the founder of the school and has been its principal throughout the quarter century of its history. Addresses were delivered in praise of the school and the principal by President Seelye of Smith, Dean Irwin of Radcliffe and President Warren of Boston University, to all of which colleges Mr. Tetlow has sent many girls; and a cut-glass loving cup, silver-trimmed, was presented to Mr. Tetlow by the class of 1903. In this cup were 25 ten-dollar gold pieces, the gift of the alumnae association of the school. On the same day occurred the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Providence Public Library, of the career of which under

the uninterrupted librarianship of Mr. William E. Foster, Brown, '73, extended mention was made in this magazine last month.



JOHN TETLOW, '64

1866

Oliver Chase Wiggan, M. D., for many years a physician in Providence, died at St. Augustine, Florida, Tuesday, February 3. He was staying in Florida in hope that its climate might restore his health. He was born in Meredith, N. H., May 3, 1839. His early education was received in the schools and academies of New Hampshire. He fitted for college at the Providence High School. In 1862 he entered Brown as a special student. After one year of study at Brown he began the study of medicine at the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1866. He practiced medicine in Providence for twenty years and became prominent in medical circles. He was president of the Providence Medical Association from 1880 to 1882, and president of the Rhode Island Medical Society from 1884 to 1886. He was also a member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Wiggan was one of the incorporators of the Providence Lying-In Hospital, and its president from the time of its founding until 1891. He always took much interest in natural history and rural life and contributed many articles on those subjects to agricultural periodicals.

1868

Professor William Carey Poland lectured on "Pompeii" before the Middlesex Women's Club of Lowell, Mass., Monday afternoon, February 9.

1869

Rev. Daniel M. Fisk, who since January, 1902, has been professor of sociology in Washburn College, Topeka, Kan., is also field secretary for that college, and as such makes a canvass of the state in the interests of the school, speaking before high

schools, normal institutes, churches and lecture audiences at large. He has addressed in this way about 50,000 people in behalf of higher Christian education in the last year.

1871

All university men will fully appreciate the tribute paid to the university influence in public affairs by Governor Garvin's decision that he must have a university man on his personal staff.

When Governor Garvin selected, as representative of the university element in politics, Robert P. Brown, '71, and appointed him aide-de-camp on his personal staff with rank of colonel, it appeared to the friends of Colonel Brown without regard to politics that some fitting recognition of the fact should be made.

Accordingly twenty-five friends of Colonel Brown, all university men, but the major portion of them Republicans and many of them alumni of other universities than Brown, combined to procure a sabre and have the same appropriately inscribed, to present to Colonel Brown as a mark of their esteem.

The programme was successfully carried out, and on the evening of January 24, 1903, at the University Club in Providence, Colonel Brown was corralled and the plot brought to a successful culmination.

Hon. Henry J. Spooner, Brown, '61, made the presentation speech in his usual felicitous manner. Colonel Brown was taken completely by surprise, but rallied and expressed in fitting terms his appreciation both of the gift and of the spirit in which it was made.

Henry Marsh, Jr., '71

1873

Rev. Edwin P. Farnham has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Salem, Mass., after a pastorate of nearly fifteen years. He discontinues his pastoral work in Salem in order that he may accept the newly created position of superintendent of Baptist missions in Brooklyn and Long Island. This new undertaking is a movement of much promise and importance and is to be carried on by the united effort of the Brooklyn Baptist Church Extension Society, the Long Island Association and the American Baptist Home Mission Society.

Mr. Farnham was born at Morris, Litchfield county, Conn., in 1849. He taught school in that state and prepared for college at Suffield Academy. At graduation from Brown in 1873 he was the class orator and was admitted to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. The following year he entered Rochester Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1877. In October of that year, Mr. Farnham began work in his first pastorate with the Friendship Street, now the Calvary Baptist Church of Providence. Receiving a unanimous call to the Warburton Avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, N. Y., he accepted the call in January, 1883, remaining for a little over three years, when, on account of sickness in the family, he removed to Minneapolis. Here he remained two years, leaving to accept a call to the First Baptist Church in Salem.

Faithful and efficient in his pastoral duties, Mr. Farnham has also been actively interested in various religious and educational movements. He has not limited his efforts to his own parish or even to his own city. With a full appreciation of the importance of religious activity among the young, he has

entered this field with notable vigor. For several years he served as a vice president of the state society of Christian Endeavor and upon the board of directors. Although previously declining the presidency, Mr. Farnham yielded to the pressure brought upon him in 1896 and accepted the honor, serving one term and refusing a re-election. For the past year he has been president of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention. For a number of years he has also served as a member of the executive committee of the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Mr. Farnham is well known in Salem and its vicinity for his successful work in behalf of education for the young. He was the president of the Kindergarten Association of Salem, under whose



REV. E. P. FARNHAM, '73

auspices kindergarten instruction was offered the children of that city until the growing sentiment caused the acceptance of the idea by the public school authorities.

Mr. Farnham's large interest in promoting the social and religious well-being, of the young, especially, and his generous regard for the poor and the sick have marked him out as a man eminently fitted for undertaking the important new work in Brooklyn.

1878

H. C. Childs of Swampscott, Mass., has been elected president of the Congregational Sunday School Superintendents' Association of Boston and vicinity for the present year.

1880

Dr. Faunce spoke on "The Training of Women as Teachers" at Philadelphia, February 6, and later in the month addressed the Yale alumni of Boston at their annual dinner. He is to be one of the university preachers at Yale this year.

1884

Charles R. Upton's address is *Hanska Herald*, Hanska, Minn.

1885

E. E. Silver is a member of the house and entertainment committee of the Vermont Association of Boston, which has opened a well-appointed suite of rooms in that city.

Ex-Mayor Joseph W. Freeman of Central Falls, R. I., has been elected chairman of the school committee of that city.

1886

Stephen Waterman of Providence has been appointed advertising manager of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY. Correspondence regarding advertising in this magazine should be addressed to Mr. Waterman at 517 Angell street.

Dr. William H. Bennett is president of the common council of Fitchburg, Mass.

1887

Rev. Richard Mitchell Sherman, curate of St. Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York city, has been elected to the chaplaincy of the Ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York.

Rev. William Walter Wakeman is pastor of the Baptist Church at Reading, Mass. He is a joint author of the "History of the Baptists of New Hampshire," published in 1902.

Bowdoin College has conferred the honorary degree of doctor of divinity upon Rev. Charles L. White, president of Colby College.

1888

Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., of Rochester, N. Y., is prominently mentioned as a successor of Dr. Lorimer at the Tremont Temple, Boston.

1891

The latest number of *The Pedagogical Seminary* contains an article entitled, "Invention Versus Form in English Composition, an Inductive Study," by Stephen Sheldon Colvin, professor in the University of Illinois.

1892

H. L. Gardner is an attorney at law and member of the law firm of Lowman and Gardner in Elmira, N. Y. Last June he was married to Miss Edith S. Hughes.

Governor Garvin of Rhode Island has appointed Dr. John C. Pegram, Jr., of Providence, medical examiner for this city.

1893

Carl Vernon Tower, Ph. D., is professor *pro tempore* of intellectual and moral philosophy in the University of Vermont.

1894

A collection of nearly fifty water color paintings by Colonel H. Anthony Dyer of this city has been on exhibition at the Providence Art Club and has attracted much favorable attention. Mr. Dyer excels in woodland scenes and pictures of quiet pools in which the varied colors of the foliage of wood and field are reflected. The coloring of his pictures is warm and bright and his later work shows a decided technical advance on that of earlier years.

Rev. Clayton S. Cooper is student secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Associations with an office in New York city at 3 West 29th street.

Dr. Clifford H. Griffin and Miss Celia Eldridge Blackinton were married in Providence, Wednesday, February the 11th.

Rev. John Gayton Freyer is pastor of the First Baptist Church, Berwyn, Pa.

1895

Rev. William E. Gardiner, rector of the Church of the Holy Name, Swampscott, Mass., since 1898, has removed to Quincy, to become the rector of the Episcopal church there, one of the oldest in the country.

Edward N. Robinson, who is now a lawyer in Boston, has been selected as football coach for the Phillips Exeter team next fall. Mr. Robinson has hitherto coached at Brown and the University of Maine.

Rev. William W. Bustard addressed the students in chapel, Tuesday morning, February 10.

1896

G. Frederick Frost has resigned his position in the Providence Classical High School and about March 15 will become an assistant to the clerk in the Providence county court and begin the study of law. Mr. Frost has been a teacher of Latin and history in the Classical High School since 1897. The first year after his graduation was spent in graduate study at Brown, and at its close he received the master's degree.

Gardner K. Hudson, Esq., is a member of the common council of Fitchburg, Mass. He is a member of the committees on finance, education and claims.

Lester Holmberg, M. D., is to practice medicine in Brockton.

1898

Charles E. Paine has been elected a third assistant in the Classical High School. Mr. Paine comes to Providence from Wilbraham, where he has been teacher of Latin and history in Wesleyan Academy.

Andrew S. Thomson is superintendent of schools at Ipswich, Mass.

1898 and 1900

The engagement of Miss Phoebe Rushmore Gifford, 1898, to Charles Pickett Roundy, 1900, was announced on Saint Valentine's Day.

1899

Rev. Howard H. Brown, '99, and Miss Hilda B. Rocab of Bridgeton, N. J., were married at Bridgeton, June 25. Mr. Brown is pastor of the Calvary and Memorial Baptist churches at Seaville and South Dennis, Cape May County, N. J. Their home is at South Seaville, where there is a parsonage connected with the church.

1899

Charles D. Atkins, who resigned his position at Belmont, Cal., in July to enter the brokerage business in New York, has opened an office at 44 Broadway in that city.

1899 and 1901

The engagement of George Albert Goulding, 1899, and Miss Ruth Appleton, 1901, has been announced.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



VOL. II

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1902

No. 9

BY commencement time the new Van Wickle administration building at the corner of Prospect and College streets will be completed, though it will not be occupied by the administrative officers of the university until some time afterward. It is built of red brick with

for faculty and other meetings. The building will fill a "long-felt want" and somewhat relieve the pressure for space on University Hall, where for so many years the administrative offices have been situated.

In the accompanying picture, the new



THE VAN WICKLE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

sandstone trimmings and a metal cornice. The cupola and the railing around the roof are of wood.

On the first floor will be offices for the president, dean and registrar. These open upon an interior hallway but are also independently connected with each other. On the second floor is a large assembly room

building is shown at a rather later stage of construction than is warranted by the facts. The builders' scaffolding has not yet been entirely removed, but, in order to exhibit the building as it will appear when completed, this scaffolding has been painted out. The photograph shows how near to one another the two Van Wickle memorials

are — the administration building and the gates. To complete the architectural symmetry of the neighborhood a new building should be erected directly opposite Van Wickle Hall, on the site of the refectory (the former presidential residence). It need not follow the Van Wickle building and gates very closely in design, but it should be within architectural hailing distance of these two memorials.

President Faunce at Chicago

President Faunce left Providence on Friday, March 7th, for a trip through the West. He lectured four times at the University of Chicago and preached on two successive Sundays in Kent Theatre at the university, the second time delivering the convocation sermon, which corresponds to our baccalaureate. Dr. Faunce attended the annual reunion of the Brown Alumni Association of Chicago, which was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday evening, March 13th. Twenty-four sons of Brown were present, and the occasion was very enjoyable. Noble B. Judah, Esq., '72, president of the association, presided at the dinner, at which addresses were made by President Faunce; A. H. Nelson, Esq., '58; E. O. Brown, Esq., '67; Rev. J. B. Thomas, '76, and J. A. Johnson, '82. For the ensuing year Donald L. Morrill, '80, was elected president of the association, George A. Bacon, '67, vice-president, and Frank L. Morse, '86, secretary and treasurer.

Brown Alumni of Central New York

A new alumni organization has been formed at Syracuse, to be known as the Brown University Alumni Association of Central New York. On his return trip from Chicago, President Faunce stopped over in Syracuse at the invitation of Frederick R. Hazard, '81, at whose home he was a guest during his visit in the city. Mr. Hazard was personally the host of the company of Brown men who assembled at the Century Club, Tuesday evening, March 11th, to meet the president of the university and form a permanent organization. Besides Dr. Faunce there were present: Professor Robert H. Thurston, '59, of Cornell University; Rev. C. S. Savage, '78, of Oswego; F. R. Hazard, '81, of Syracuse; Rev. R. R. Martin, '89, of Utica; Pro-

fessor W. G. Bullard, '92, of Syracuse University; J. S. Fox, '94, of Phoenix; George B. Van Doren, '96; Rev. Joseph C. Van Doren, '96; A. O. Foster, '97, of Utica, and C. B. Dakin, 1900, of Syracuse. Professor Thurston travelled five hours (each way) to be present.

The dinner was one of the most sumptuous ever seen at a Brown reunion. The menus were daintily printed in white ink on a brown background, and on the cover was the familiar invitation: "Here's to good old Brown, Drink her down!" Officers of the new association were elected as follows: President, F. R. Hazard, '81; vice-president, J. S. Fox, '94; secretary and treasurer, Professor W. G. Bullard, '92. These three officers constitute the executive committee of the association. Annual meetings are to be held, probably in Syracuse, with the object of promoting the interests of Brown.

Graduates Organize at Sioux City

A Brown Alumni Association has been formed in Sioux City, Iowa. An informal lunch was served at the home of Rev. J. F. Watts, '95, in that city, the other day, and an organization was formed with the following officers: President, E. H. Bucknam, '65; vice-president, Rev. J. F. Watts, '95; secretary, H. W. N. Bennett, '97; treasurer, F. W. Mears, '95. Mr. Bennett writes: "We are in hopes of forming an association of the Northwest with at least fifty members. We have also one or two men in view for the university. Would it not be possible for some of our graduates to come out here this year? There is a chance for two or three men in business if they are true Brown men; also a place or two in the schools. The more men we have out here the more men we can send back to Providence."

Professor Poland at Boston

Professor Poland began, March 21st, a second series of lectures on art at Boston University. Two lectures a week are given, and they will be continued through the term. Last year Professor Poland conducted a similar course at Boston University, with a regular class of 120 students. Examinations are held on the work covered and the course counts toward a degree. The lectures are made possible by an alumni fund.

Fine Photographs in Manning Hall

The university corporation has purchased from A. W. Elson & Co. of Boston a large number of permanent carbon photographs, handsomely framed, illustrative of Greek, Roman and Egyptian architecture. With one exception these photographs were taken by an artist sent specially from Boston to the old world; the exception is a picture purchased in Rome.

Under the direction of Professor Poland of the department of the fine arts these photographs, which are on the average about 3 x 2 feet in size, have been hung upon the walls of Manning Hall, which is now used by Professor Poland as a recitation and lecture room. They add greatly to the appearance of the hall, which students of a dozen years or more ago will remember as a chill and barren place, with its rows of uncomfortable benches and its pulpit at the east end, covered with faded green cloth and adorned with decrepit green fringe.

The photographs illustrate: the Temple of Poseidon at Paestum, Southern Italy, the only place where Greek antiquities are found in the Italian peninsula; the Acropolis at Athens, from the southwest; the Propylaea at Athens; the Parthenon at Athens; the Erechtheum at Athens (three views); the Temple of the Wingless Victory at Athens, so-called, though there is no trace or record of a wingless figure anywhere about; the The-seum at Athens; the pyramids and sphinx at Gizeh; the rock-cut tombs of Abu Simbel, where the names of Greek mercenaries, scratched on some of the monuments, may still be seen; the temple at Edfou, which shows Greek influence; the Temple at Karnak; the Colosseum and Arch of Constantine at Rome; the Roman Forum; and the "Maison Carrée" at Nimes, the most complete specimen of Roman architecture.

In addition to these photographs are five more, for which a permanent place has not yet been found. They are copies of Trumbull's Alexander Hamilton and Stuart's George and Martha Washington, (the latter the Athenaeum portraits); the Hermes and Dionysius of Praxiteles, and the Victory of Samothrace.

On the lower floor of Manning Hall is the large painting of "Moses Smiting the Rock" by Domenico Tintoretto, which hung in the university library for some years. It was originally loaned by the late Hon. C. S. Bradley, '38, and recently has

been given to the university by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Charles Bradley of Providence and his son, Mr. George Bradley of New York.



Brown Graduates Recently Deceased

The address book lately issued records the death of the following thirty-seven graduates of Brown together with the dates of their death:

- 1826. John A. Fayerweather. Jan. 27, 1901.
- 1838. Alexander Burgess. Oct. 8, 1901.
- 1839. Ebenezer L. L. Sheppard. June 12, 1901.
- 1839. Peleg Spencer Whitman. May 22, 1900.
- 1840. John Eddy. Oct. 2, 1901.
- 1843. Benjamin Gardiner. Nov. 2, 1901.
- 1843. Charles Sexton James. June 8, 1901.
- 1843. Daniel F. Morrill. Sept. 10, 1900.
- 1844. Thomas Sproat Peirce. Sept. 16, 1901.
- 1844. Jonathan Edwin Whitaker. Sept.
- 1846. Thomas Durfee. June 6, 1901.
- 1846. James Cooley Fletcher. April 23, 1901.
- 1846. Augustine Shurtleff. Jan. 27, 1901.
- 1847. Frederic Denison. Aug. 16, 1901.
- 1848. Jonathan Mabbett. March 8, 1901.
- 1848. Thomas Jones Montague.
- 1856. Francis Wayland White. Sept. 13, 1901.
- 1858. Merrick Goldthwait. May 26, 1901.
- 1858. Samuel Turner Harris.
- 1862. Atwood Bond Meservey. Feb. 22, 1901.
- 1865. Mark Dee Shea. September, 1900.
- 1865. William H. Williams. March 11, 1901.
- 1869. George Allen Buffum. Oct. 11, 1901.
- 1870. John Coggeshall Macy. July 23, 1901.
- 1870. Alonzo Williams. March 16, 1901.
- 1873. Stephen Greene. Nov. 7, 1901.
- 1874. Daniel Richardson Blood. June 28, 1900.
- 1877. Edwin D. McGuinness. April 21, 1901.
- 1877. Walter Asa Peck. May 31, 1901.
- 1883. Clifford A. Harrington. June 8, 1901.
- 1885. Frank Locke Titcomb. Jan. 19, 1901.
- 1888. John Powell Hunter. March 27, 1901.
- 1890. Joseph Mary Killelea. Dec. 25, 1899.
- 1894. Foster Williams Taft. May 7, 1901.
- 1895. Lewis George Janes. Sept. 4, 1901.
- 1898. Ida Evelyn Waite. Jan. 7, 1901.
- 1899. William F. Koopman. April 25, 1901.



Junior Week

The junior class has arranged for a series of social festivities similar to that conducted last spring by the class of 1902 and named by them "Junior Week." The celebration is set for the twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third of April. The program will follow the general plan of last year's celebration. Instead of a theatre party at Keith's, however, a play will be presented by the students at the Providence Opera House. It is to be given Tuesday afternoon, the twenty-second. This change will impart to the program of Junior week a more distinctly collegiate character.



THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



Published for the graduates of Brown University

BY THE

Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

ROBERT P. BROWN, Treasurer, Providence, R. I.

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APRIL, 1902

LET US HAVE A PRESS DINNER

The annual dinner of the Yale Daily *News*, held at New Haven a few evenings ago, suggests the desirability of establishing a similar function here at Brown. The Yale dinner brought together 120 men, most of them editors, past or present, of the *News*. There were several helpful after-dinner speeches, including toasts by members of the editorial boards of the Harvard *Crimson* and the Daily *Princetonian*. The retiring chairman of the board of editors of the *News* told what he and his associates had tried to accomplish, and the chairman-elect outlined his own plans and ideals. The gathering brought the younger men and their predecessors into sympathetic touch with each other, and furnished one more opportunity for good fellowship and the demonstration of college loyalty.

Perhaps the best plan for such a dinner at Brown would be to invite to it all editors, past and present, of the *Brunonian*, *Brown Magazine* and *Daily Herald*. Of these three publications, the *Brunonian* has the longest list of ex-editors, for it has been published continuously for the last thirty-four years. It would be a task of some magnitude to collect the names of all its former editors and send them invitations, but the work could be done by a committee without excessive trouble, and the results, we feel sure, would be worth while. Invitations should be sent sufficiently in advance to enable men from out of town to arrange to be present on the date set, though there are enough ex-editors in Providence or its immediate vicinity to guarantee a large attendance.

A committee to arrange the dinner might voluntarily assume the task, on the understanding that, if its success warranted another next year, a more formal invitation would then be issued by a regularly appointed committee, composed in part of alumni and in part of undergraduates. At Yale the custom of an annual *News* dinner is so popular that it has been maintained for twenty-five years, and the *Alumni Weekly* refers to the reunion as the most representative of all such events at the college.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the possible benefits from a press dinner here. The editor of the MONTHLY remembers with pleasure the dinner twelve years ago at the Narragansett Hotel, at which representatives of the New England Intercollegiate Press Association were present in large numbers. The dinner was arranged by the editorial boards of the *Brunonian* and the *Brown Magazine* and was successful and felicitous in every way. One of the features was the good speaking. If a press dinner should be arranged now, it would be highly desirable that a group of capable speakers should be invited to address the company. There might be representatives from other colleges but one cannot study

the list of former Brown editors without the conviction that we ourselves have many alumni to whom it would be a pleasure to listen. If we were to single out a name from the long list of *Brunonian* editors, we might mention that of President Faunce.

If the suggestion is well thought of, let the MONTHLY hear from it. There is time for a press dinner before the close of the present academic year.

COLLEGE VANDALISM

College "spirit" sometimes degenerates into college vandalism, as is shown by two recent events at New England universities. At one of these — happily neither offence occurred at Brown — some heedless student, presumably, unfastened the metal gnomon of a handsome sun-dial presented to the university by an alumnus of many years' standing, and carried it away. Stealing is a harsh word for the act, but what milder phrase is justified? The perpetrator of the theft thought only of the brilliant "haul" he had made; the donor of the sun-dial thought of many other things and was not slow to express his opinion in the public prints. No wonder he had some sarcastic things to say about the undergraduate of the present day and generation, though it may be that only one individual participated in the offence for which the entire student body suffered.

At the other university a party of students cut the portrait of the dean of the women's college from its frame and strung the mutilated picture high in air between two college buildings. The act was essentially like that committed in the first instance, though it was even more serious in character. Expulsion is none too severe a punishment for young men who perpetrate outrages like this. If a third instance of undergraduate "spirit" run wild were needed, it might be found in the raid of a party of middle states underclassmen upon a nearby city and the daubing of their class numerals in bright-hued paint wherever a blank wall presented itself.

To consign the sophomore class to a warmer region is a favorite freshman device, but when the consignment is made in brilliant paint and private property is used for the purpose there is something more serious than mere undergraduate frivolity to be taken into consideration.

By all means let us have college spirit, but not of this ridiculous and offensive kind. It is neither manly nor funny to destroy private property and commit acts that are punishable by fine or imprisonment in courts of law. A certain liberty is granted college students. A large degree of freedom has been allowed to them from time immemorial. But their liberty must not become license, or if it does they must not expect to be treated otherwise than non-collegiate offenders are.

MR. LITTLEFIELD'S BENEFACTION

One of the most important bequests ever made to a New England college is that of the late Hon. George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket to Brown. The gift will not be available for the purposes of the university during Mrs. Littlefield's lifetime, but, as the will directs, nearly the entire estate will eventually come to it. No definite statement has been printed regarding the amount of the property, but it is estimated at from \$400,000 upward. One hundred thousand dollars is to go to the endowment of a chair of American history, and the remainder to a general university fund.

Coming so soon after the transference of the John Carter Brown Library to the university, and the generous gifts of many Rhode Islanders in connection with the two-million-dollar endowment and otherwise, Mr. Littlefield's gift reveals a growing spirit in this state of loyalty to Rhode Island's chief educational institution. May the city and the state be inspired with the desire to develop on College Hill as sterling and beautiful a university as there is in any American commonwealth!

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Johns Hopkins University

Professor Francis G. Allinson,

Delegate from Brown University

IN February occurred the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Johns Hopkins University. At its foundation the 22nd of February was selected as commemoration day and even since the inevitable addition of a June "commencement," when the candidates for the bachelor's and the other degrees are generally presented, Washington's birthday has been celebrated as the chief day in the university calendar.

The celebration this year was emphasized both as marking the completion of a quarter of a century and as the occasion of the formal inauguration of the second president, Dr. Remsen, who has been professor of chemistry in the university from the beginning and who enters upon his executive duties with the confidence, affection and hearty support of the community, the alumni and the student body. Dr. Gilman, who hands over the administration to his former colleague, retains at least a nominal connection with the university as "president emeritus" while assuming the new burden of president of the Carnegie Institution.

The importance of this occasion to scholars other than the graduates of the John Hopkins may be briefly pointed out by way of explanation of this article. Naturally it is not respect to years. A quarter of a century is the life of a minor compared, for example, with the 266 years

of Harvard or the 138 of Brown. But many eminent men, presidents of universities from Canada, New England, the West and the South, united in ascribing to the young institution unique merit for naturalizing in American universities true

graduate work and original research. From none came more cordial or more unqualified endorsement than from President Angell and President Eliot. To their addresses we shall recur later.

Another fact that raises this occasion above the level of merely local interest has not been so often pointed out. All other older colleges and universities have long been surrounded by a loyal body of alumni ever ready, when comparisons are made, to cry out: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians"! And it is well, within reasonable limits, that this should



PROFESSOR ALLINSON

be the case. The Johns Hopkins University, on the other hand, in its initial stages at least, was the product of many other institutions — a composite photograph, so to speak — president, professors, fellows and other graduate students bringing from the North, the South, the middle states and the far West their contributions to the policy and conduct or to the spirit of the new university. This circumstance, while precluding any excuse for provincial self-laudation, has also secured an unusual amount of hearty sympathy and coöperation in the experiment begun in Baltimore

in 1876. This does not diminish but rather enhances the praise due Mr. Gilman for his conception and realization of a true graduate school in the face of much local clamoring for the conventional college of the old type.

The celebration was notable for a pervasive optimism. This was due in part to the re-union of hundreds of alumni and in part to the recent gift by several Baltimore gentlemen of a beautiful tract of land some 180 acres in extent, within the northern limits of the city and bounded on one side by North Charles street. This will secure in the near future a permanent home for the university hardly equalled elsewhere in our eastern states for extent, natural beauty and close proximity to the heart of a great city. The feeling of optimism was not even to be dampened by the rather depressing hint of President Harper that in the not distant future a university with five million dollars annual income might perhaps set the pace for the rest. At the thought of "high living" and "high thinking" thus unequally yoked together men, young twenty-five years ago, rubbed their eyes. Would this be better, they wondered, than the simple but stimulating poverty of their student days?

The celebration lasted in reality from Thursday evening, the 20th, till Saturday night.

On Thursday evening there were special meetings of the students of history and economics and of the students of oriental and classical languages. The latter took the form of a dinner to Professor Gildersleeve as an occasion to present to him a volume of monographs written by his former or present pupils and colleagues in honor of his seventieth birthday and to commemorate his great services to sound linguistic scholarship. For the smaller number of men who participated in this gathering there was struck clearly the same note of eager interest in constructive scholarship that sounded through the whole celebration.

On Friday was held the first of the two public meetings. A great throng of spectators was present each day. In the procession of invited guests were about 140 official delegates, the presidents and professors of some 90 other universities and institutions of learning. These were arranged according to the chronological order of the founding of the respective in-

stitutions: Harvard; Yale; Pennsylvania; Princeton; Washington and Lee; Columbia; Brown; Rutgers, and so on through the list.

Dr. Gilman occupied the main place on this day with his able résumé of the inception, projection and administration of the university. The history of this is too well known to educators generally to need a mere synopsis. For anything more it is better to refer to his printed speech.

An address, signed by more than one thousand alumni, rehearsing their debts to Dr. Gilman, was presented and read by one of their number, Dr. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton. That this address should be couched in strong terms seemed to those who signed it to be demanded by the facts, and it is worth mentioning here, perhaps, as embodying in general the spirit of the working creed of the many students who have been influenced by Mr. Gilman and sent out to scores of other educational institutions.

On Saturday morning, the 22nd, took place the formal inauguration of President Remsen. The opening address by the governor of Maryland was remarkable at once for its manner and its matter. In really eloquent words he urged that a community should support its crowning educational institution, whether a state or a private foundation, no less than its public schools, by definite subsidies, independent of all political interference.

President Remsen in his address mapped out his policy. In brief it is to uphold the established policy of the university, in promoting the same spirit of free inquiry and research, while developing, on the new site offered, the undergraduate work to still larger proportions and to an extent hitherto impossible.

Dr. Remsen's definition of research and the emphasis laid upon it were entirely in accord with the former history of the university. Investigation, he said in effect, of great problems yielding startling results, — like discoveries, for example, in electricity — naturally appeals to all, but university research may also be justly concerned with some minute point that may, or may not, be used by subsequent investigators. It is the pursuit of truth without immediate reference to its practical application. Many years ago, on a much less public occasion, in a talk on his own specialty, he intimated that chemistry to the scholar

is not a search for new baking-powders.

Next followed the conferring of honorary degrees. First on the list came three men who, twenty-six years ago, stood sponsors to the infant university — Presidents Angell and Eliot and Hon. Andrew D. White, then president of Cornell. Other distinguished men were honored and among them none more appropriately, as it seemed to their fellow alumni, than four of the early "doctors" of the John Hopkins. Among these four was Professor Jameson, recently of Brown. Contrary to the custom usual in the United States, President Remsen simply conferred the degrees, the address both of presentation and of characterization of the candidates being made by Dr. Gilman on behalf of the board of trustees.

The congratulatory address by President Eliot was short but very welcome to the audience. His praise of the work of the university was sweeping and generous. Although Harvard had begun her graduate school several years before the Johns Hopkins opened, yet she was unable, Dr. Eliot affirmed, to make much headway until the stimulus and reaction came from Baltimore. The Johns Hopkins, in short, led and inspired the great movement for graduate work of the last quarter of a century.

When appreciative words like these are spoken it will not be supposed that there is a disposition to ignore the previous work of great scholars and investigators, — like W. D. Whitney,* for instance, at Yale to take but a single name in a single subject. But the Johns Hopkins was from the first free to address itself to this task of making graduate work with research the primary object. Other older institutions were for a time hampered in their efforts by the traditions and mechanism of their great collegiate equipment.

The concluding event was the alumni banquet in the evening. The galleries were crowded with attentive listeners until long after midnight. Some 700 of the alumni and their guests sat down to dinner and listened to speeches by Dr. Royce the toastmaster, Presidents Remsen, Gilman, Eliot, Angell, Patton, Alderman and Hadley. None of them could have been spared.

President Angell was impressive both in

his manner and in his words. He emphasized with vigor the great contributions of the Johns Hopkins in the line of original research, and, in reinforcing the words of the governor of Maryland, contrasted the worth of men as compared with bricks and mortar. The collection of unsightly buildings in which the university has been housed does the greatest honor, he declared, to Mr. Gilman and to the management of the university, standing, as these buildings do, for the forced choice between material show and the successful realization of a university of a type then understood by only a few.

President Hadley's witty but earnest words cannot be repeated here nor even the substance of the forceful and eloquent address of President Alderman.

Dr. Gilman's reference to the administering of the Carnegie fund, was of great interest to the audience as confirming officially the general policy of using this great foundation strictly for original research.

What, then, in conclusion, are the net results claimed for these twenty-five years of this university with its comparatively few students and teachers? Scholars already great received a chance to grow greater; young men of promise were discovered; many other patient workers were stimulated to hard and persistent effort in pushing forward, if even by a very little, the boundaries of the known into the unknown. In its laboratories new things, great and small, were discovered. In its Journals, launched in one department after another, were published the monographs, now brilliant, now dry as dust, but always honest, written by teachers and scholars working side by side.

One minor note of sadness was inevitable in this celebration. The university has already lost by death, abnormally early in more than one instance, some of her most distinguished or most promising teachers. They had "scorned delights and lived laborious days," but no one shall dare to add that they did not "win the fair guerdon" of enriching their fellow-men, before the "accursed shears" came and "slit the thin-spun life."

Schiller's oft-quoted lines on "Science" may have come to the minds of many in those great audiences while reflecting upon the ideal of pure research — of the scientific, as contrasted with the utilitarian spirit — this ideal that the university has

* Two of Whitney's pupils, previously inspired by the great philologist, went to the Johns Hopkins in those early days to become, one after the other, professors of Sanskrit there and to win the highest fame for the institution by their brilliant work.

ever striven, and not without success, to give to every man, young or old, who has crossed her threshold:

“Einem ist sie die hohe, die himmlische Göttin, dem
Andern
Eine tüchtige Kuh, die ihm mit Butter versorgt.”

May Dame Fortune send that in those

pastures new — the five-million-dollar-a-year universities of the future — the practical butter-givers may be tethered tenderly in some succulent paddock — some university extension — and not be set up in the inner sanctuary usurping, like a molten calf, the throne of the heavenly goddess!

The Holley Memorial Again

LAST fall attention was called in these pages to the neglected condition of the monument to Alexander Lyman Holley of the class of '53 in Washington Square, New York, and the suggestion was made that the beautiful memorial erected by members of the engineering profession in this country and Great Britain might be placed on the campus of the university. This, it appears, cannot be done, but it is understood that steps have been taken to care adequately for the memorial in the future.

There has been sent to us a copy of the address delivered just twenty years ago at a Holley memorial meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in Philadelphia by another eminent Brown graduate, Professor Robert H. Thurston, '59, of Cornell University, from which we quote. Professor Thurston said:

“Intellectually great, with a noble soul, and possessing the next essential, a powerful and vigorous yet graceful body, Mr. Holley was in all the days of his middle working life one of the finest illustrations of the type of man that Agassiz is said to have been. It was the soul of a sage in the body of an athlete.

* * * The time must come, and that we hope very soon, when a pressing want of this great country shall be supplied by the establishment of a complete system of thor-

oughly scientific practical education of the people for their work, a congeries of trade schools and of technical colleges, united into a thoroughly organized and well-administered whole. Such a system it seems now certain must be the work of private hands, and must be built up by the intelligent liberality of comparatively few wealthy and patriotic citizens. We have not yet

statesmen in numbers, intelligence and influence equal to the task of securing a governmental system of education such as has done so much for Germany and France. But the work is begun, and when it has so far progressed that the grand central, crowning and directing member of the organization, a great university of the arts and sciences, shall have been founded and endowed by some noble modern Vaucanson, or Worcester, or citizen more kingly than Ptolemy of Alexandria, — some one, perhaps of the beneficiaries of the comrade whom we mourn, — let us hope

that its most important department may be known as the Holley Memorial School of the Arts and Sciences of Engineering.”

Why should there not be some such memorial to Holley at Brown? His name is one of the most eminent in the annals of American engineering; his memory is cherished most deeply by those who are best acquainted with his life and work.



MEMORIAL TO A. L. HOLLEY, '53

Mr. Littlefield's Munificent Bequest

HON. George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket, who died in that city, March 19th, made munificent provision in his will for Brown University. In that document he directed that after the decease of his widow, to whom he gave a life interest in his estate, and the payment of several legacies amounting to about \$25,000 and the provision for an annuity of \$500 to his sister, his entire estate, estimated variously at between \$400,000 and \$600,000, shall go to Brown University; \$100,000 for the establishment of a professorship of American history and the residue for a general fund.

In the original will, dated October 18, 1893, he bequeathed "all the residue of said trust estate, real and personal for my said trustees upon the death of my said wife, to stand seized of the same however then invested, to the use of the corporation known as Brown University, in said Providence, the same to be known as 'The George L. Littlefield Fund,' and to be held and applied by said university for the promotion of its objects and purposes as an educational institution, as its government for the time being shall deem best."

In a codicil, added May 24, 1900, he made the following stipulation: "I direct that of the sum which shall, under the provisions of my said will in that behalf, be eventually paid over to Brown University, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, if the sum so paid over shall amount to that sum, otherwise, such less sum as shall be so paid over, shall be invested and kept invested by said university as a perpetual trust fund for the establishment and maintenance of a professorship in said university to be called 'The George L. Littlefield Professorship of History,' and the income derived from such trust fund shall be devoted to the payment of the salary of the professor holding such professorship, or to the other special uses of the department of history, in said university, as its managing officers for any time being shall deem best; and the residue of said sum so paid over in excess of one hundred thousand dollars, if any, to be called 'The George L. Littlefield General Fund,' shall be held and applied as in my said will provided."

In a second codicil, made June 19, 1901, he directed "that the professorship provided for in the first codicil to my said will bearing date on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1900, be changed so as to be called 'The George L. Littlefield Professorship of American History.'"

Hon. George Leander Littlefield was one of the best known citizens of Pawtucket and Rhode Island. He was a brother of the late Alfred H. Littlefield, Governor of Rhode Island from 1880 to 1883, and of the late Daniel G. Littlefield, Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1889. He was born in North Kingstown, R. I., December 20, 1824, and was for fifty years prominent in the business and financial life of Pawtucket.

In 1852 he formed a copartnership with David Ryder, under the firm name of David Ryder & Co., manufacturers of threads and yarns, in which he continued until 1857, when Mr. Ryder sold his interest to Mr. Littlefield's brother, Alfred H., and the business was continued under the name of Littlefield Brothers until 1889, when he sold his interest to A. H. Littlefield.

Upon the organization of the Cumberland Mills Company in 1866, George L. Littlefield was elected president and manager, which posts he held for twenty-one years. He was also for years one of the guiding spirits in the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Company.

As a banker his interest began January 11, 1881, upon his election to a seat in the board of directors of the First National Bank of Providence. On August 25, 1885, he was chosen vice-president, and in 1891 he succeeded to the office of president, which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Littlefield was also a director in the Industrial Trust Company, and a stockholder in many of the leading manufacturing industries of Rhode Island.

In August, 1846, Mr. Littlefield married Miss Ann Frances Cobb, now deceased. Of this union was born Mary Frances, also deceased. He married July 24, 1859, Harriet Messenger, who survives him. Mr. Littlefield was a member of the First Baptist Church of Pawtucket and a generous contributor to many good works.

In Favor of the Athletic Rules

THE recent editorials in this magazine dealing with the rules governing athletics at Brown should claim the attention of every alumnus and invite the most open and frank expression of opinion. So vital do I consider the question, and of such moment to the welfare and reputation of the college, that I wish to enter my individual protest, as well as that of the great majority of the New York alumni, against any movement which would tend to lower the present high standard at Brown and make possible a revival of the humiliating conditions of years ago. The rule of the athletic committee which seems to meet with the opposition of Alumni '71 and '95 is found in Article 9, which says that "no student shall be allowed to represent the university in any public contest, either individually or as a member of any team . . . who shall at any time have received for taking part in any athletic sport or contest any pecuniary gain or emolument whatever, direct or indirect. . . . The qualification worked by this rule shall be held to include those students who receive or have received any emolument direct or indirect by reason of their connection with so-called summer nines."

This rule is undoubtedly severe and strict, working an occasional hardship, but it was not framed in haste, but after the most careful consideration and thought. It was in accord with the general sentiment prevailing in other colleges at the time, although Brown I believe was the first to put it into effect, and it seemed the only way to crush professionalism altogether out of college life. With a few exceptions, the actual working of the rule has been to a very large degree successful, and in the long run has done more for the reputation of Brown than any other move in the last ten years, and it would be suicidal for us to take any step backward, without the co-operation of all the colleges.

The argument advanced by Alumni '71 and '95 in support of their contention is that the present rule, being impossible of enforcement, leads to deceptions with a consequent lowering of the moral tone of the college. Alumnus '95 writes: "Is it

not subversive of the respect due to a college as an upholder of manly ideals to pretend to enforce a rule which is *well known* to those on the inside of college athletics to be everywhere evaded?" Would this statement, if true, not indicate that it is not the rule which is creating a bad moral tone, but rather a very feeble moral tone that would allow the rule to be thus infringed? Is it possible that it is "well known" that men are "everywhere" breaking their pledges and living a lie? I cannot believe it, but if it is so, then surely the rule is not incapable of enforcement, because of the difficulties in ascertaining a man's amateur standing, for what is "well known" to those on the inside can be known to a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating, and while there may be an occasional mistake the general result will be far better than if we relax the rules and open the way to the abuses which have existed for so many years in almost every college in the country.

Although many students may feel that at times the severe rule works hardships, all must admit that up to the present time it has proved the only way to prevent "professionalism" in its various phases from destroying college spirit. So long as men can receive pay in any form for their abilities as athletes, it is impossible to prevent the management from securing their services in college by means of some subtle inducement, impossible to detect, and we throw the whole field open again for questionable operations. Semi-professionals will not come to college if they must give up emoluments, and that class of men we wish to keep out of college athletics.

The argument that a man can be a gentleman and yet receive pay for summer ball playing has nothing to do with the case. It is not the man the rule attacks, but his standing; not his character, or the fact that he has received money, but the resulting condition which makes possible evils which have been proved to be absolutely incompatible with the best interests of college and university life.

Everett Colby, '97

New York City.

Where Brown Graduates Live

A COMPILATION of the residences of Brown alumni shows that there are, naturally, more graduates of the university in Providence than in any other city. The total number in Providence is 691. Next to this city come: New York city, (Manhattan borough), 168; Boston, 138; Pawtucket, 63; Cambridge, 52; Philadelphia, 43; Chicago, 42, and Fall River, 42. These figures do not, however, give an adequate idea of the extent of the Brown influence at the several points mentioned, because there are many graduates in the immediate suburbs. To get a proper conception of Brown's numerical forces in New York, we must add the 18 alumni in Brooklyn, and many of the 62 in New Jersey. The annual Brown dinners in New York draw from the farther banks of the Hudson and East rivers, and many of the Brown men in Brooklyn and New Jersey have their business headquarters in New York.

The following list is only approximate, but some interesting facts may be gathered from it. It shows all the states and countries in which any Brown alumni are resident, and also the cities and towns in which they number seven or more. It is surprising to find so few in northern New England, especially Vermont. The explanation probably is that on graduating from college comparatively few young men return permanently to their homes in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Yet there are only nine students registered at Brown from Vermont at the present time. Maine is better represented, with 24, and New Hampshire with 28. Brown has, by the way, only 107 graduates in the three states of northern New England, while in the three states of southern New England she has 1697. Turning to the undergraduate body we find that against 61 students from the three northern states of New England there are 722 from the three southern.

The figures that follow suggest the possibility of forming alumni associations, if only for an annual reunion and dinner, in many localities where such organizations do not now exist. In the Connecticut valley, it will be noticed, there are nine graduates at Springfield and 12 at Hartford. In the towns nearby these cities there are many

more, while at New Haven there are nine and at Bridgeport eight. Eastern Connecticut Brown men should "get together" at Norwich or New London at least once a year, and why should not the seven hundred alumni of Providence have an annual dinner? The organization of a Central New York association is a step in the right direction.

The list is worth a little study:

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 37 Maine | 7 Mississippi |
| 8 Portland | 3 Louisiana |
| 50 New Hampshire | 5 Texas |
| 20 Vermont | 6 Arkansas |
| 658 Massachusetts | 6 Tennessee |
| 138 Boston | 9 Kentucky |
| 52 Cambridge | 18 Missouri |
| 42 Fall River | 40 Ohio |
| 34 Worcester | 11 Cleveland |
| 16 Newton Centre | 6 Cincinnati |
| 14 Taunton | 4 Indiana |
| 13 Attleboro | 74 Illinois |
| 12 New Bedford | 42 Chicago |
| 9 Springfield | 26 Michigan |
| 8 Brockton | 8 Detroit |
| 8 Fitchburg | 16 Wisconsin |
| 8 Lawrence | 19 Minnesota |
| 7 Brookline | 7 Minneapolis |
| 7 Hyde Park | 13 Iowa |
| 7 Lowell | 1 North Dakota |
| 7 North Attleboro | 3 South Dakota |
| 7 Salem | 11 Kansas |
| 942 Rhode Island | 10 Nebraska |
| 691 Providence | 1 Oklahoma |
| 63 Pawtucket | 2 Montana |
| 23 Newport | 1 Idaho |
| 14 Central Falls | 17 Colorado |
| 14 Woonsocket | 7 Denver |
| 13 Bristol | 7 Colorado Springs |
| 10 East Greenwich | 2 Utah |
| 10 East Providence | 1 Nevada |
| 7 Valley Falls | 34 California |
| 97 Connecticut | 7 San Francisco |
| 12 Hartford | 7 Los Angeles |
| 9 New Haven | 3 Oregon |
| 8 Bridgeport | 5 Washington |
| 7 Norwich | 1 Porto Rico |
| 293 New York | 7 Philippine Islands |
| 168 New York City | 9 Canada |
| 18 Brooklyn | 1 West Indies |
| 7 Ithaca | 1 Argentina |
| 62 New Jersey | 1 Peru |
| 87 Pennsylvania | 10 England |
| 43 Philadelphia | 8 London |
| 13 Maryland | 2 France |
| 11 Baltimore | 1 Germany |
| 35 Washington, D. C. | 1 Holland |
| 8 Virginia | 1 Italy |
| 1 West Virginia | 1 Persia |
| 3 North Carolina | 3 China |
| 3 South Carolina | 6 Japan |
| 8 Georgia | 11 India |
| 6 Florida | 6 Burma |
| 4 Alabama | 1 Zanzibar |

A Delightful College Class Dinner

(Rev. Dr. James B. Simmons, '51, of New York, sends the MONTHLY the subjoined account of the half-century reunion of his class last June, and adds: "Possibly if you print my half-serious, half-humorous account of our dinner and send a copy to each survivor of 1852 it may help to call *them* together. Of course, they and we are well acquainted. I only suggest. Already one of the class of 1852 has written me about our class meeting and of the interest he had in hearing of it, and of his purpose to be at Brown next June." The dinner referred to in Dr. Simmons' account was tendered to the class by Hon. John S. Brayton of Fall River.—Ed.)

MY class in Brown University celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in June, 1901. Only eight of us survive out of a class of thirty-two. Not once had we met since we graduated in 1851, as we were widely scattered in this and other lands, and all too busy with life's great duties.

Of the eight survivors, one is an able business man in Colorado; one a skillful doctor of medicine in Rhode Island; one a distinguished judge and ex-college president of Iowa; one a learned clergyman in Brooklyn; one a celebrated Egyptian archæologist recently removed from New York to Boston; one is state historian of Pennsylvania and the author of huge volumes; one a wealthy manufacturer and legislator of Massachusetts, and one, viz.: this scribe, has lived in New York thirty-four years and escaped the almshouse!

Among the eight there are two doctors of divinity, one doctor of medicine and two doctors of law. Two are members of the corporation of Brown University and help to manage its great affairs. How can it otherwise be accounted for, that in two recent years the funds of the university have been increased full two millions of dollars?!

All of the eight were invited to address the assembled alumni. Several responded wisely and eloquently. Others were absent; but all of the eight were present at the delightful class dinner given at the Narragansett Hotel by one of our number, viz.: the Massachusetts man aforesaid. That occasion was just royal. It was the crown jewel of that commencement day. The bill of fare was sumptuous; the printed menu was ornate, each man's name appearing in elegant type; and our popular host presided

gracefully and genially. We took our seats at table about 5 P. M. and rose at 11 P. M. College stories, and life's wondrous story since we graduated, occupied the time. It was a golden six hours to us all. The names of our twenty-four beloved classmates who had died were all reverently and lovingly mentioned and their virtues rehearsed. Taking the occasion all in all no feast of reason or flow of soul ever surpassed that in the experience of any of us. No wine was served, for we are all temperance men, and there was not a whiff of tobacco that I remember.

Now, it is well known that college students, like young horses at breaking time, are high steppers. They are endowed with a surplus of will, are strong on the bit, brim full of ambition, and every one "feels his oats" keenly. Growing wiser and wiser every day very fast, they soon seem to themselves to be in power. If they choose as a class to set up for themselves and rebel, the faculty tremble and they know it. If they choose to behave, it is a condescending favor to the college authorities.

Well, the class of 1851 behaved! It was during our four years' undergraduate administration of the college and its affairs that we gave our distinguished president, Dr. Francis Wayland, not only our consent, but ample leisure as well, to devise his famous elective system and we also helped him to inaugurate it.

By means of that system dull students can choose their own branches of study and so graduate with credit. Dr. Wayland discovered that the classes which had *preceded* ours had stood in need of such an arrangement to help the dullards along, and he foresaw that all the classes *after* ours would be likely to require the same aid. By means of the elective system, the college faculty at Brown has increased in fifty years from six to seventy-six, and the student body has had a corresponding increase. Whether both faculty and students are as distinguished for sound learning and scholarship as were the men of fifty years ago, the class of 1851 are too modest to decide. At any rate all colleges now employ Dr. Wayland's plan. But what in the world could the great man have done with his discovery had it not been for such a class as ours to help him inaugurate the system?!

I have neglected to say that one of the eight survivors of this famous class has a wife who is the mother of a member of congress. And I suppose that one of our number would have been wanted for presi-

dent of the United States, had not such men as Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley monopolized that niche of fame so successfully.

James B. Simmons, '51

New York City.

New Books by Brown Authors

AN attractive volume with the title, "Our Risen King's Forty Days" has been published by the Lipincotts. The author is the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D., of the class of 1852. His subject is the life of Christ between His resurrection and His ascension, a period concerning which the details are scanty and often apparently contradictory. Yet, as Dr. Boardman points out, it is possible to obtain a tolerably intelligent account of what really happened, despite the intense excitement among the Disciples; and he adds with equal truth that the very diversity of the narratives is a sign of their authenticity.

In this book he gives a running commentary upon each event in its probable order. His spirit is thoroughly reverent and devotional, and he does not leave the solid ground of fact for the bogs which have engulfed some higher critics. He holds that the body of the risen Lord was at once real and supernatural. Upon any other theory, indeed, the belief of the Primitive Church would be inexplicable. Dr. Boardman's book is not controversial in tone, but he believes thoroughly in the ancient creeds and he states his reasons for belief with conviction. It is a book well worth attention both for its manner and for its matter.

"Briers of Wild-Rose" is a little book of verses by Rev. Preston Gurney of the class of 1866, published by Charles E. Goodspeed, Boston, 1902. Mr. Gurney has the poetic temperament and a lively and artistic imagination. He sees an infinite variety of beautiful objects in the world about him and describes them with much delicacy and sentiment. His natural facility of expression, however, leads him into occasional hastiness and sometimes in what seems to be impatience of his theme he mars an attractive poem with a line or a couplet of commonplace. The following is a dainty bit:

HALF PAST THREE

I see a little maid at play far on the hill.
'Tis Tuesday, — half past three, — about thy age,
I ween.
Pretty little maid afar on the hill, on the grasses
green,
Playing in the sunbeams, bright and blithe as they,
Would thy life might be glad some as thy play,
When 'tis half past three in life's afternoon.
(Little maid, little maid, 't will come full soon.)
Do not be afraid. Play, little maid;
Time will play with thee; play with time away;
As now, at half past three.

In some of his poems Mr. Gurney describes historic places he has seen in his travels. In some he praises his literary favorites. Thus he analyzes the subtle qualities of Charles Lamb:

"Quince-like flavor, all thine own;
Caprice and sense together sown.
Mind whose whimsies curl like smoke." . . .

It is in his nature-pictures, however, that Mr. Gurney appears to us to be at his best. The last four lines of the following poem are true and lovely:

SHADOWS

Shadows of trees on the grass;
Shadows of rustling green,
Cool in the noontide glare,
Spangles of light between;
Cool to the eye that beholds
As ices to tongue.
Shadows, what are you so fair,
Rustling in grasses there,
Clovers and daisies among?

Nothing they tell me you are —
Than something more rare.
One tree up in the air
Where the bird sings;
One below on the lawn
Where the bird's shadow has wings.

Colonel Dike Appointed Sheriff

COLONEL Norman S. Dike of Brooklyn, N. Y., (Brown, '85), was appointed sheriff of Kings County early in March by Governor Odell, to take the place of Charles Guden, removed. Colonel Dike did not assume complete control of his office for several days, as Mr. Guden declined to abdicate and his successor wished to avoid all legal difficulties. Finally, on the advice of the governor to take the deposed officer by the scruff of the neck and fling him forth, the new sheriff advanced on the apartment occupied by Guden and ordered him out. The strenuous incident is thus reported in the *Evening Post*:

"At 9.05 o'clock Colonel Dike, with about twenty deputies, came from the equity department, of which he has been in undisturbed possession since his appointment, and marched ten feet up the corridor to the main sheriff's office, and walked in. Except at the wire screen enclosing the inner office, no 'smashing' was done. Guden, who was behind the screen in his shirt-sleeves, watched the proceedings in a calm but interested way, yet would not open the gate.

When one of his friends made a move as though to hold the gate tight shut, Guden shouted, 'Don't do that, don't do that.' Colonel Dike finally kicked the door open, which was not hard to do. The deputies were ordered to clear Guden, his friends and his personal effects out of the office. Guden said that he could not find his coat, and one of the deputies had to find it for him. The contents of the private wardrobe were made into bundles, wrapped in newspapers, and carried away. Acting under the advice of his lawyers, Mr. Guden notified Colonel Dike that he

relinquished the office under protest, and that he would hold his successor responsible for everything that happened in the office. The new sheriff, as was to be expected, was perfectly willing to assume this responsibility."

Colonel Norman S. Dike is a son of the late Camden C. Dike. He is a graduate of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Brown University and has been practising law for the past fourteen years. In college he was a member of Psi Upsilon. He served two terms in the board of supervisors in Brooklyn while it was under Republican control, during Mayor Schieren's administration, and was president of the board in his second term. He served as assistant judge advocate general on the staff of Governor Morton, for seven years was president of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, and a few months ago was appointed by Governor Odell a member of the board of managers of the state tuberculosis hospital.

Although active in politics and for some time a member of the Republican county committee, he has kept free from factional entangle-

ments. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, the Crescent Club, the University Club, the New England Society and several other social organizations. He is prominent in social circles and is an enthusiast for golf and other outdoor sports.

Sheriff Dike and ex-sheriff Guden will settle in the courts the controversy that exists between them. Justice Gaynor of New York declares that Mr. Guden was illegally removed by the governor and that Colonel Dike is not sheriff *de jure*. From this decision an appeal will be taken to the highest courts if necessary.



COLONEL NORMAN S. DIKE, '85

American College Campuses

SECOND ARTICLE.

FEW American universities have so stately a site as Cornell, which is built on a lofty hill, overlooking Cayuga Lake. The University of California indeed is the only one that occurs to mind at the moment, at least among the larger universities, with a more impressive location. Cornell has almost limitless possibilities in the way of growth,

in its third of a century of existence has made great progress. It has 366 instructors and 2,980 students. Among the Brown graduates who have been connected with it are Dr. Andrews, Professor Thurston and President Wheeler, not to mention other instructors and many students who have gone from Brown to Cornell for post-graduate work.



CORNELL CAMPUS, LOOKING NORTH

and if any criticism should be passed upon its general aspect by the graduate of a New England college it is likely to concern its appearance of extreme youth. For its "newness," however, Cornell is hardly to blame, and there are certainly some advantages in new buildings over those that bear the marks and illustrate the discomforts of age.

Cornell is only thirty-four years old and

Ithaca is a city of thirteen or fourteen thousand people. The town lies largely in a valley, on the eastern slope of which the university is built. One feature of Cornell that interests all visitors is the large number of handsome fraternity chapter houses. These add greatly to the beauty of the broad campus, which comprises 270 acres at a height above Cayuga Lake of about 450 feet.



PRINCETON CAMPUS
NASSAU HALL, "OLD NORTH," IN THE BACKGROUND

Princeton University is situated on level ground in the midst of an ideal "college town." The town is so small that it is dominated by the university, though its growth has recently been rapid and it has drawn to itself many people of culture and means who are directly or indirectly affiliated with the university and add to instead of detracting from the atmosphere of refinement and academic dignity so desirable in a college community.

As the visitor leaves his train at the Princeton station, the handsome white stone gateway of Blair Hall rises before him. On either side stretch new dormitories of the same material, with other buildings in course of construction near at hand. Beyond the gateway are the older buildings, including Nassau Hall, the original "college," from which our own University Hall was designed. Princeton unites the dignity of age with the progress of youth. Its broad acres are shaded by noble elms (many of which were badly damaged by ice a few weeks ago) and its

sons have given most generously to its architectural beautification.

The newer buildings are the most imposing structures on the campus, but "Old North" transcends its neighbors in historical interest and holds chief place in the affections of the graduate body. On its front steps, flanked by its ancient lions, the senior class assembles for the final picture of the four years' course. It is a typical college building of the earlier style, adorned with ivy and venerable with age.

Whig and Clio Halls are two white marble buildings of pure design. Their snowy architecture fits most agreeably into the frame of nature's greenery. They are the homes of the two debating societies which are supposed to take the place of Greek letter fraternities at Princeton. At the right of the picture in which these buildings are shown may be dimly seen the old cannon, planted in the centre of a circle of earth, around which innumerable class festivities have been held and many bonfires lighted in honor of athletic victories.



PRINCETON CAMPUS
WITH WHIG AND CLIIO HALLS AT THE LEFT

Brunonians Far and Near

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly,

DEAR SIR: Your editorial in the January number of the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY on class secretaries informed me of a duty of which I had previously been ignorant. The suggestions you offer are well worth careful thought, and if the alumni are to get the most good from the MONTHLY it will be necessary for the class secretaries to lend their hearty coöperation to the success of the enterprise. But this evident disregard of such a duty does not rest entirely with the class secretary. If the members of each class will inform their secretary of any change in their residence, or business, or their social life, of any promotions, or other successes that come into their lives, they would enable him to make reports to the MONTHLY and lend their assistance to its success. Let the class secretary be a source of information as to the whereabouts of his classmates, let him keep posted so that he may give information in regard to his class when it is needed, and then the responsibility for the success of the ALUMNI MONTHLY will rest largely with him. I suggest that it might be a good plan for the editor of the ALUMNI MONTHLY to publish a list of the class secretaries with their addresses. This will enable all readers of the MONTHLY to put themselves in touch with their secretary.

Very sincerely yours,

Ernest P. Carr,

Secretary Class 1901.

33 Fairview street, Fitchburg, Mass.

1856

The Philadelphia *Record* says: "The country is in debt to ex-Secretary Olney for a clear and timely statement of an important fact. In his brief speech at the Boston banquet to Prince Henry he exposed the fallacy of the popular belief that America has captured the markets of the world. Mr. Olney was exact when he explained that what we have done and all we have done is to challenge other countries to the conflict—an announcement that we have entered into what Professor Huxley and Mr. Olney justly describe as the most immense and arduous struggle the world has ever seen. 'Fortunate, indeed,' exclaimed Mr. Olney, 'if this contest does not, like so many others, degenerate into "grim-visaged" war, with all its unutterable brutalities and horrors.' It will be a struggle for existence, and it is absurd to suppose that our competitors will succumb at the mere appearance of America in the list."

1858

"Jim Bludsoe," a melodrama founded on Secretary Hay's poem of that name and some other of his "Pike County Ballads," has been put on the stage in Chicago.

The March number of the *Educational Review*, (Dr. N. B. Butler, editor), contained an article "The Little Red School House," by A. H. Nelson, '58.

1862

Rev. Henry F. Colby, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Dayton, O., which he has held since 1868. His resignation is to take effect January 19, 1903, at which time he will have been pastor of the church for thirty-five years.

President Chase of Bates College writes as follows in the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*:

"The retirement of Professor Thomas L. Angell from service at Bates College, after a connection with that institution of thirty-three years, is an event of no slight interest to our community. The period of Professor Angell's service is nearly coeval with the life of the college. Bates was founded in 1863, but did not receive its charter till March, 1864. Professor Angell entered upon his work in the college in January, 1869. He brought to it the reputation of an experienced and successful teacher. Graduating from Brown in the class of '62, he began his work as an educator the same year—four decades ago. During the four years immediately preceding his coming to Bates, he was the efficient principal of Lapham Institute at North Scituate, Rhode Island.

"After a short term of service at Bates, Professor Angell was granted leave of absence for one year. He spent this time abroad, dividing it about equally between France and Germany, while he devoted himself to a study of the languages and literature of those countries. On his return he became the professor of modern languages, succeeding Professor Hayes in the care of this department. Bates was then in her infancy, and her meagre resources did not permit her to make that desirable subdivision of work which has become possible during more recent years. Professor Angell shared with his associates the difficulties inevitable in pioneer work; and the list of studies taught by him at various times included mathematics and Latin as well as German and French. For many years also he had the care of work properly belonging to the department of rhetoric and English literature.

"The increase in the membership of the faculty at length permitted Professor Angell to devote himself entirely to his own department, and during the last few years he had taught only the German.

"Professor Angell long ago formed the purpose of retiring from his college work on the attainment of a certain age. He had tendered his resignation to take effect at the last commencement. But as his wife's serious illness made it impossible for him to leave Lewiston, he was employed by the committee upon instruction to teach classes in French

during the first term of the present year. The death of his wife on the 23d of December last has deprived him of the sad privilege of personally ministering to her needs, and he now closes his connection with the college to seek the rest and change so imperative after years of confinement and solicitude.

"Whether he shall hereafter make his residence in Washington with his daughter, Mrs. C. H. Lincoln, or shall remain in Lewiston, he will have the best wishes and the affectionate regard not only of his associates in the college and his former students, but of hundreds of our citizens."

1864

Seth Jones Axtell, professor of Greek at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., died in that city, March 23d, aged 60 years. Professor Axtell was graduated at Brown in 1864, and at Newton Theological Institution in 1867. He was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1868, and filled pastorates at Monroe, Mich., 1868-70, and West Medway, Mass., 1870-78. He was president of Leland University, New Orleans, 1878-81, a pastor at Weymouth, Mass., 1883-88; president of Central University, Pella, Iowa, 1888-90, and professor of Greek at Kalamazoo College from 1890 to the time of his death. A few years ago Brown bestowed the degree of A. M. upon him. When in college he was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

1865

Rev. William Dennis Upham Shearman died at Los Angeles, Cal., February 9th, after an illness of several weeks. He had not been in good health for some time and was therefore prevented from performing any large amount of work. He went to the Pacific Coast about ten years ago. He was in charge of the Church of the Ascension, Sierra Madre, and of the missions of Monrovia and Duarte for several years. For a time he was in charge of the Church of the Advent, Prescott, Arizona. Before going West Mr. Shearman served in several parishes in New England and New York. He was the first rector of St. James' Church of Providence, over which parish he was settled from 1868 to 1879. He was then rector of Christ Church, Pittsford, N. Y., for four years, from 1880 to 1884, and of St. John's Church, Champlain, and Christ Church, Rouse's Point, N. Y., from 1884 to 1891.

Mr. Shearman was born in Wickford, R. I., February 6, 1843, the son of Sylvester Gardner and Mary E. Upham Shearman. His father was an associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island from 1855 to 1867. In the year of his appointment to the bench Brown conferred the honorary degree of master of arts upon him. The late Mr. Shearman's only brother was Rev. Sumner Upham Shearman, D. D., of Jamaica Plain, Brown, '61, the observance of whose twenty-fifth anniversary as rector of St. John's Church was related in the January number of the MONTHLY. The late Mr. Shearman was a man of fine education and ability, a pleasing speaker and of an exceedingly amiable disposition. He leaves a widow, one son and a daughter. The funeral service was held at St. John's Church, Los Angeles, February 13th, and was attended by a large number of the clergy. His remains will be brought to Rhode Island and be interred in the family lot at Wickford.

1870

A large collection of newspaper clippings given to Columbia University by W. C. Hamm of the

editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Press* is now ready for consultation. It includes more than 200,000 articles, covering particularly the political events of the past twenty years. This gift, coupled with the Townsend collection, puts Columbia in an exceptional position in respect to newspaper material.

1874

John M. Potter died at his home on Lafayette street, Salem, Mass., Thursday, February 14th. He had been in poor health for some time, but had been confined to the house but a few weeks. He was born in Rowley, Mass., and was in his 52d year. After graduating at Brown he taught and later turned his attention to journalism. He was teacher in the high school at Warren, R. I., 1874-75, and in the Friends' School, Providence, 1875-85.

With his brother, Isaac J. Potter, he founded the Ipswich [Mass.] *Chronicle*, and subsequently was one of the publishers of the *True Flag*, the *Yankee Blade* and the *Lynn Bee*. In 1893, in company with Abel G. Curtis, he purchased the *Salem Gazette*, and he continued its publication until about three years ago. He was also proprietor at the same time of the *Amesbury Daily News*, and continued to publish that paper until the time of his death. He leaves a widow, a son, Myron P. Potter, and a young daughter, Catherine Potter.

1880

The wife of Benjamin F. Thurston of Newport died in New York, January 23. Mrs. Thurston before her marriage was Miss Mary Banning.

Arthur W. Howe has withdrawn from the firm of Howe & Johnson, iron brokers, Philadelphia, and has joined the firm of Henderson, Hindley & Co., 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and 100 Broadway, New York City, bankers and stock brokers.

1883

At the exercises held in the state capitol at Trenton, N. J., March 24th, in memory of the late United States Senator Sewall, the address of the occasion was delivered by Hon. E. C. Stokes of Millville, ex-state senator, and recently a prominent candidate for the succession to the national senate. Both houses of the legislature attended the memorial exercises.

1886

William Henry Frost, a member of the *New York Tribune* staff, died at his home, No. 121 Fifth avenue, Friday afternoon, March 21st, after an acute illness of less than three days. Mr. Frost had been in impaired health for some time, but no fears were entertained for him by his friends or himself till Tuesday evening, when he suddenly collapsed, and reached home only with difficulty. Continued failure of the heart, with other complications, was the cause of his death.

Mr. Frost had occupied the position of dramatic news reporter for the *Tribune* since August, 1880, a position that had brought him into close relations with a wide circle of theatrical people, actors and managers. He joined the *Tribune's* staff in June, 1887, as a general reporter, and a year later was made assistant night city editor. He was born on March 18, 1863, in North Providence, R. I., a part of the town that has since been incorporated with the city of Providence. His father was John Dudley Frost. Mr. Frost, the son, was educated in the public schools of Providence and in Brown University, from which he was graduated in the class of '86.

Mr. Frost had a peculiarly rich and charming vein of humor that his friends enjoyed in personal intercourse no less than his readers. He delighted to treat in a playful or humorous vein matters of daily news that struck his sense of the ludicrous or the incongruous, or to pierce sham and pretence with the kindly shafts of his wit; and in writing thus the scope of his work on the *Tribune* extended far beyond that of the theatrical reporting that was properly his. The same genial and human qualities were in evidence in various articles and sketches that he wrote for other publications, and in the four books of which he was the author: "The Wagner Story Book" (1894); "The Court of King Arthur" (1896); "The Knights of the Round Table" (1897), and "Fairies and Folk of Ireland." These were books for young people, a retelling of the stories that showed knowledge of their sources as well as unusual sympathy with and appreciation of the youthful point of view. Gentleness and kindness of spirit chiefly marked his character, and were never failing in his intercourse with friends and strangers alike. A wide circle of friends, including many in the theatrical and newspaper professions, will feel a deep sense of loss in Mr. Frost's death. He was a member of the Lotos Club.

Mr. Frost's father died about a year ago. His nearest surviving relative is a brother, Edwin C. Frost (Brown, '90), of Providence. The funeral services were held in All Souls' Church (Unitarian) March 24th, and conducted by Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, formerly of Providence.

1890

H. R. Palmer, editor of the MONTHLY, sails for England, April 5, and expects to be absent a month.

1891

Edwin A. Barrows has been appointed United States bank examiner for the state of Rhode Island. Mr. Barrows has been for several years in the employ of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. His new appointment is an unusual honor for so young a man.

1894

George W. Gardner, M. D., has begun the practice of medicine in Providence with an office at 138 North Main street. He received his degree in medicine from the Harvard Medical School in 1900, since which time he has been serving as intern in Boston hospitals. He has the diplomas of the Carney Hospital and the Boston Lying-in Hospital.

1895

Arthur L. Eno is spending his second year as student of English at the Harvard Graduate School.

1896

Frank E. Smith has been admitted to the bar of the state of New York and has entered practice as counsellor and attorney in New York city.

Ambrose A. Mulligan is general superintendent of the Central Accident Insurance Company of Pittsburg. His duties carry him on periodical journeys through most of the middle and New England states.

1898

Earl C. Pierce, second lieutenant Artillery Corps, is quartermaster at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Luke J. Kavanaugh is now a news editor on the *Philadelphia Press*. Since graduation he has had extensive experience in newspaper work. Previous to going to Philadelphia he was connected with the *Springfield Republican* and the *Worcester Telegram*.

1899

Nathaniel L. Niles is teaching at Wakefield, R. I.

1900

M. S. Brennan is at Laclede, Ill., in the office of the engineer of bridges and buildings of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Horace Mason Hovey has recently become a member of the staff of instruction of the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn.

1901

Clarence Albert Coates died Saturday evening, March 8th, at the home of his parents, Albert O. and Martha R. Coates, in this city, after an exhausting illness of eight weeks, the result of overwork. Mr. Coates was a young man of much promise and had won for himself a large circle of devoted friends. He was born in East Providence, September 12, 1877, but spent most of his early years in Manton, removing three years ago to Mount Pleasant. He graduated from the Manton Grammar School in 1893, from the Providence High School in 1897 and from Brown University in 1901. After completing the course at Brown he became a law student with Van Slyck & Mumford, and also pursued some special studies at the university. He was a member of the Chi Phi fraternity of Brown and had been elected a member of Roger Williams Lodge, A. F. and A. M., shortly before his illness. He was also a vestryman in St. Andrew's Church, and president of its parish club of young men. While a resident of Manton he was senior warden of St. Peter's Church.

William Larcher, ex-1901, has during the past winter acted as leader of the Trinity College Banjo Club.

1902

Arthur H. Whittemore, ex-1902, is assistant baseball coach at Georgetown University.

Professor Kent on Hazing

Professor Charles Foster Kent, until recently a member of the faculty at Brown and now head of the department of Biblical literature in the Yale Divinity School, is reported as having defended, in a lecture before the senior class, the practice of hazing. The story of Joseph and his brothers had engaged the professor's attention, and, according to the report, he took occasion to say that Joseph was a "fresh" young man, and that his brothers had hazed him effectually. He said Joseph's hazing was a good thing for the youth, who needed taking down. He added: "We all look back on the hazing incidents of our college days as a pleasant memory. Hazing has done many a young man good and has brought out his best qualities. I believe in it when practiced moderately, as it usually is in this country. It rarely does a boy harm, and in most instances does him good."

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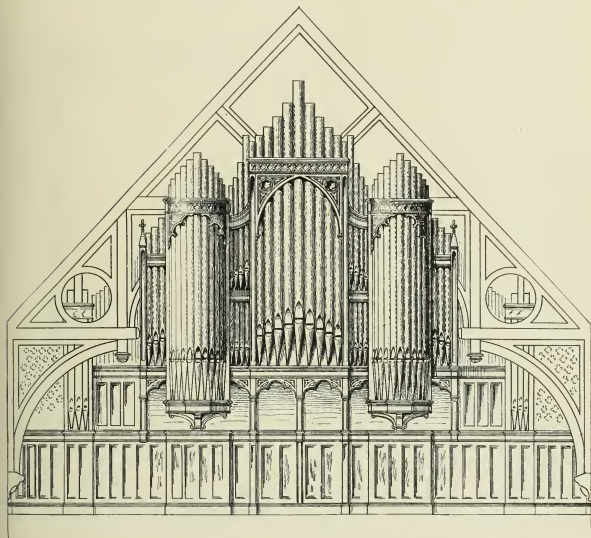
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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Vol. III

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No. 10



THE NEW ORGAN FOR SAYLES HALL

THE organ which Lucian Sharpe of the class of 1893 has given to the university in memory of his parents will be fully constructed and in position by commencement. The sketch above shows the case and pipes in elevation. The organ will be a magnificent instrument, the largest in the state, and will be a potent medium of culture in the university.

As was stated last month, the contract for the construction of the organ was made

with the Hutchings-Votey Organ Company of Boston, builders of the new organs for Yale and Vassar and of the organ in Symphony Hall, Boston. It will be a large three-manual instrument with fifty-one speaking stops, twelve in the great organ, sixteen in the swell organ, eleven in the choir organ, and twelve in the pedal organ. The swell and choir organs will be enclosed in separate swell boxes. Besides the fifty-one speaking stops there will be forty-four mechanical accessories.

An analysis of the scheme for pitch shows

| Pitch | No. of stops | No. of pipes. |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 32' | 1 | 32 |
| 16' | 11 | 497 |
| 8' | 27 | 1,531 |
| 4' | 6 | 337 |
| 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' | 1 | 61 |
| 2' | 3 | 183 |
| mixtures | 2 | 488 (8 ranks) |
| Speaking stops, | 51 | Pipes, 3,129 |

A grouping of the stops according to tone families shows

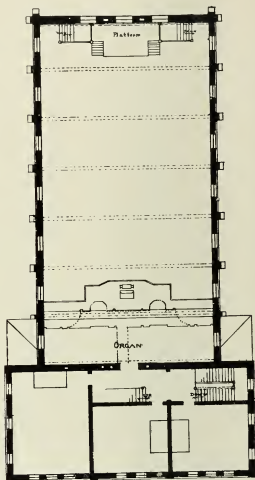
| | |
|----------------|----------|
| Diapasons..... | 17 stops |
| Flutes..... | 15 " |
| Strings..... | 10 " |
| Reeds..... | 9 " |
| Total..... | 51 " |

The action of the instrument is of the type known as electro-pneumatic, which not only insures an instantaneous response, but allows greater freedom in the location of the mechanical parts of the organ than any other method of construction. The current is supplied by two sets of storage batteries charged by the electric light circuit through a series of lamps and so arranged that either set may be used at will. The cells have a capacity of 10 amperes at 8 volts for 8 hours. The organ uses only about 3 or 4 amperes at about 6 volts.

The wind chests are of the individual valve type, i. e., there is a valve and complete wind supply for each pipe and so delicate is the adjustment they admit of and so prompt their action that any pipe will speak many times faster than any organist can manipulate the keys. The wind is supplied by a bellows 14 x 6'9" with three square feeders and operated by a two-horse power slow-speed motor, which is governed automatically by a large fire-proof rheostat. From this bellows the wind is conducted into smaller reservoirs, one for each division of the organ, and from these small reservoirs to the chests. This arrangement makes the wind absolutely steady and permits different pressures to be used on different stops.

During the past month a new gallery has been built in Sayles Hall in order to afford adequate space and support for the new organ. These alterations have been made under the direction of Stone, Carpenter & Willson, the well-known architectural firm of Providence. The new gallery is erected

at a level of more than two feet below the former one and extends six and a half feet farther into the hall. Unlike the old gallery, the new one will have a projecting centre. This will consist of a square projection of four feet and in the centre of the front a further octagonal projection of two and a half feet. The new gallery will have in front of the organ about the same seat-



PLAN OF SAYLES HALL
Showing Balcony and Second Floor

ing room as the balcony had. There will be room for three rows of seats for the choir and space for the key desk in front of the central part of the organ.

The case of the organ is of antique oak, somewhat darker than the oak in the hall.

As the weight of the organ is to be not less than twenty-five tons, a frame work of two fifteen-inch and twelve nine-inch rolled steel beams resting upon the brick walls of hall and on two cast iron columns, was erected for the support of the gallery. In taking down the gallery-front great care was exercised not to injure it in order that

it may be reset as the front of the new gallery.

The accompanying plan of the second floor of Sayles Hall shows by dotted lines the position of the trusses. It will be observed in the plan, and in the elevation, that the centre of the first outstanding

truss will be included within the organ while the hammer beams on either side will be exposed to view. Access to the gallery will be had through the organ from the doorway in the second story hall and by doors in the panel work of the organ-front.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS WAYLAND, LL. D.

By Theodore Salisbury Woolsey

Professor of International Law in Yale University

THE double debt of Yale to Brown, for two Brunonians who have adorned and conspicuously served for many years the former's departments of theology and law, has been often noticed. The ready transfer of allegiance from one collegiate mother to another, so common amongst all our institutions of learning, should be a useful commentary upon much of the petty academic rivalry which is rife. We are all, in a large sense, members one of another. Phillips Brooks once said of church denominations, including his own, that each was entitled to the family name, but not to the exclusion of the others. So it is with our universities; their objects are alike noble; their training entitles their sons all alike to the family name of alumnus; where they learn and where they teach is really only a question of how they can best serve their day and generation. And so we see the methods and ideals and traditions of one university mingled with those of another to their common benefit; each rises up and calls the others blessed.

A year ago Dr. Walker printed in these pages a brief review of the life and services of Professor Fisher, who had but lately laid down the active duties of his office. To-day it falls to my lot to attempt the same characterization of Professor Wayland, whose resignation, after thirty years of service, is near at hand.

Francis Wayland is in a peculiar sense a son of Brown, for although born in Boston, August 23, 1826, the very next year saw him in Providence, and here he grew to youth and manhood under the double influence of Brown and of Brown's great president, graduating in 1846, when Presi-

dent Wayland had still nine years of office.

The son of a college president in a college community has rather a curious position. His behavior and his scholarship must both be above suspicion. In fact I think it is generally assumed that the latter is an inheritable quality. With certain unquestioned advantages from the father's walk and conversation, his friends, his table talk, his knowledge of men and things, the son has yet the sense of never meeting expectations, of hopeless inferiority from his earliest years.

That Francis Wayland, the son, should leave his father's roof, and turn his back on the academic life which surely had an opening for him, was then a not unnatural severance of the social bonds referred to, a wish to make unshadowed his own career.

The profession which he chose was the law. The training for it he got, first in a Providence office, then in the Harvard Law School, where he spent a year, finally with Ashmun and Chapman in Springfield. After these four years of study he was admitted to the bar in Boston and established himself for practice in Worcester in the autumn of 1850, with a clear appreciation of Worcester's promise amongst the New England cities. There he lived and worked for nearly eight years, and built up a good practice. He did something better still, for October 6, 1857, at the age of thirty-one, he married Miss Martha Reed of New Haven. Incidentally this act was the cause of a change of residence. For Mrs. Wayland was an only child and at the instance of her parents the move to New Haven was made. Before settling down for permanent work, however, there ensued a residence of two years in Europe,

beginning in 1859. Both in Worcester and in New Haven Mr. Wayland was active in church affairs, as well as in politics. His first office after his return was that of Judge of Probate, in which he served two years, from 1864. Then came an interval of a year and more in 1866 and 1867, spent with his mother in Providence, and employed in writing a life of President Wayland in collaboration with his brother.

Soon after his return to New Haven he was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut, but after presiding over the senate with tact and success in the spring of 1869, Mr. and Mrs. Wayland again went abroad, spending that winter in Rome and the next in the south of England. By midsummer of 1871, they were again in New Haven and, with the exception of a single winter in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Wayland's subsequent life, somewhat varied and broken in upon hitherto, has been spent in charitable and philanthropic work, both scientific and practical, and in the service of the law department of Yale. The latter has been his life work.

The connection with the law school came about at the suggestion of President Woolsey, one of his last official acts. This school had been in a deplorable state. Its revival had been entrusted to three young lawyers, to whom Wayland was now added as professor of jurisprudence, 1872: he was made dean of the department the next year. But although the school had begun to feel the new life infused into it, in every material aspect it was sadly lacking. Its quarters were a pair of shabby rooms in the Leffingwell building. It had no library to speak of. An endowment was totally wanting. It had few students, small reputation, no assets in fact but the courage and faith and devotion of its professors. To build it up on the material side was the task to which the new dean set himself.

Hitherto, in a bald and statistical way, I have set forth the main facts of Professor Wayland's earlier life. But since 1876, as law student, instructor and professor, I have been in close association with him, and I claim the privilege of speaking of him as he impressed me.

This is the more permissible, for really his striking personality had much to do with his effectiveness. He was formed for dignified office by nature. Tall, rather portly, with fine features, a flowing beard, the art of address, tact, knowledge

of men and wide acquaintance with the conspicuous figures of the period since the Civil War, he was altogether a man not to be withstood, a man who had his way. Add to this a ready pen, the gift of speech and of humor, uncommon sense, and a clear insight, and you have the dean as we younger men knew him. The great horse he rode, the delightful old-fashioned house he lived in, his whole environment suited and enhanced this personality.

The upbuilding of the department to which he gave himself was slow. It is only by a retrospect at considerable intervals that one sees how great it was. The first move of the school was to the spacious third story of the County Court House by grace of the commissioners. Then came the creation of a library and its endowment through the liberality of Governor English.

New professors were called, and the students grew, in numbers and in reputation. By gift of Mr. Morgan, the banker, of London, an endowment was begun and his son, Mr. J. P. Morgan, doubled it. Finally, in 1890, came the struggle to secure a permanent school building, which has given us Hendrie Hall, Mr. J. W. Hendrie having contributed \$65,000, the lot being furnished by the corporation.

In each of these advances Dean Wayland was the effective agent. As a beggar he was irresistible. You felt that it was more blessed to give than to decline. Meanwhile Professor Baldwin was carrying forward the school's standard of scholarship, *pari passu*, and owing to him a graduate department was added. The two men supplemented one another.

As an administrative officer, Professor Wayland is a master of detail. Discipline, correspondence, the purchase of furnishings, the decoration of the rooms, the hundred things which go to make an orderly academic life, for long all these fell to him alone. A system was created and we see the fruits of it.

Prizes for thesis writing and examination, encouragement of debate, lectures and lecture courses on topics germane but outside of the curriculum, the occasional hospitality shown by the school to students and friends, the relations of the school to the bar of the state; all these and many other matters, now almost a matter of course, bear the stamp of the dean's thought and effort in their origin.

Of course, in this laborious process of upbuilding, Professor Wayland had loyal and efficient aid from his colleagues. Equally of course there were often differences of opinion amongst them. But the one impression which these years of faculty discussion have made upon me is that of unity, of harmonious effort after a common end. Perhaps the ability to give and take, to differ without show of temper, is a characteristic of the legal profession. But I think in our own case we owed much to our presiding officer. His appreciation of our concord is well shown in a passage from a letter to the governing board of the school in reply to its resolutions upon his resignation, which I am permitted to quote.

"At this time, I recall with peculiar gratification the fact that during my entire intercourse with my associates — covering a period of more than thirty years — there has never been a single jarring note nor the faintest trace of friction, although there has been of course frequent difference of opinion."

In actual instruction Professor Wayland never took as active a part as some others, nor has he published extensively except in a fugitive way. I asked him why he had never gathered numerous scattered addresses and papers into book form now and then, and he said, "Oh, I have been too lazy." When I enumerate presently the offices in charitable and other organizations which he has held, and the movements he has aided, his "laziness" will be still more apparent. But it is true that his life has been on somewhat different lines from that of his fellow Brunonian, Professor Fisher. The latter was first of all a scholar, a student of history, an original thinker in the domain of theology and Biblical criticism, and a voluminous writer on these varied subjects. Secondarily only did he turn to the work of administration. Wayland, on the other hand, as I have tried to show, was first of all an administrative officer and a man of affairs; in all his multifarious activities in and out of the Law School, one felt how strong he was on that side.

Of some of these activities I shall speak in a moment. But here to complete the account of his professional life, I should add that his first chair was that of Mercantile Law and Evidence; later he was made Professor of English Constitutional Law and in that capacity he has lectured on

the history and scope of the English Constitution.

Towards his students he has ever shown himself a sympathetic friend, a just chief of department, an appreciative and appreciated teacher. Into his retirement the affection of all follows him.

This is a meagre record of Francis Wayland's professional career, but after all this has been only half his life. Let me place



PROFESSOR FRANCIS WAYLAND

together the impressive list of his offices and activities outside of his profession:

President of the Board of Connecticut State Prison Directors for fourteen years.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Prison Congress for many years.

President of the Connecticut Prison Aid Association from 1875 until the present time.

President of the Organized Charities of New Haven for twenty-five years.

President of the American Social Science Association for three years, and

Chairman of its Department of Jurisprudence from 1876 to 1900.

On the Board of the Connecticut General Hospital; of the American Baptist Education Society; Vice-President American Baptist Missionary Union; President Board of Visitors at the U. S. Military Academy, 1874; Vice-President Board of

Visitors at the U. S. Naval Academy, 1880; Trustee Brown University, 1872-1888; Fellow Brown University, 1888 —; a member of the New York University Club; of the New Haven Graduate Club; of the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars; an LL. D. of Rochester, 1879, and of Brown, 1881; and doubtless other honors and offices have escaped notice.

On this other side of Mr. Wayland's life, the humanitarian side, the qualities which impress one are perseverance and common sense. He knew what he was after, knew that it was good and had the knack of putting it through.

The wood yard for the tramp evil, for instance, and the abolition of indiscriminate out-door relief, add much to his vigorous advocacy. Into the reformation of prisoners' movement and the indeterminate sentence he went deeply, deeper than some of his friends could follow him.

In all these lines of charitable and sociological effort, he wrote and talked and worked. It was as hard to refuse him a paper as to refuse him money, and the consequence was that his causes prospered; he was a powerful friend.

A time of illness came in the midst of this most useful and active life, when shut in for many months he has borne confinement, pain and serious disease with a pluck and hopefulness which would not be denied. Yet always still the school and his other interests were on his mind and for them he has worked and planned. Now the clouds have lifted. Once more he bids fair to be equal to the round of daily duties. Not old in years, and younger still in heart, he may look confidently forward to the serenity and the usefulness of the years that are to come.

New Haven, April 16, 1903

BROWN MEN ON THE SUPREME BENCH



THE connection between the Rhode Island supreme court and Brown University has for many years been intimate. It is doubtful if any other state has drawn so freely for its highest judges from any one college, and now that another Brown alumnus has been chosen to the bench, it seems an excellent time to put on record a statement of

the close relationship of the college and the court.

Hon. Clarke H. Johnson of the class of 1877 has recently been elected associate justice of the supreme court of Rhode Island, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Horatio Rogers of the class of 1855.

Of the seven members at the present time four are graduates of Brown: Chief Justice John H. Stiness of the class of 1861, Associate Justices William W. Douglas of the class of 1861, John T. Blodgett of the

class of 1880, and Clarke H. Johnson of the class of 1877.

Ever since the year 1827 the chief justiceship of Rhode Island has been held by a Brown graduate:

Hon. Samuel Eddy of the class of 1787 served from 1827 to 1835.

Hon. Job Durfee of the class of 1813 served from 1835 to 1847, in which year he died.

Hon. Richard W. Greene of the class of 1812 served from 1848 to 1854.

Hon. William R. Staples of the class of 1817 served from 1854 to 1856.

Hon. Samuel Ames of the class of 1823 served from 1856 to 1865, in which year he died.

Hon. Charles S. Bradley of the class of 1838 served from 1866 to 1868.

Hon. George A. Brayton of the class of 1824 served from 1868 to 1875.

Hon. Thomas Durfee of the class of 1846 served from 1875 to 1891.

Hon. Charles Matteson of the class of 1861 served from 1891 to 1900.

Hon. John H. Stiness of the class of 1861, the present chief justice, was appointed in 1900.

In the course of these seventy-five years a large number of Brown graduates have been members of the court. Levi Haile of the class of 1821 was an associate justice from 1835 to 1854; Alfred Bosworth of the class of 1835, was an associate justice from 1854 to 1862; J. Rus-

sell Bullock of the class of 1834 was a member of the court from 1862 to 1865; Walter S. Burges of the class of 1831 served from 1868 to 1881; George M. Carpenter of the class of 1864 was appointed in 1882 and served until 1885; Horatio Rogers of the class of 1855, who has recently retired, became a member of the court in 1891.

Prior to the appointment of Samuel Eddy to the chief justiceship in 1827, graduates of the college as follows, had occupied places on the bench: Samuel Randall of the class of 1804 was an associate justice from 1824 to 1833; Luke Drury of the class of 1813 was an associate justice from 1822 to 1824; Tristram Burges of the class 1796 was chief justice from 1817 to 1818; James Burrill of the class of 1788 was chief justice from 1816 to 1817; and Thomas Arnold of the class of 1771 was chief justice from 1809 to 1810.

The founders of the college were men of public spirit, and in several instances, of marked legal ability as well. The first named trustee and first chancellor of the college, Hon. Stephen Hopkins, signer of the declaration of independence, first recipient of the honorary degree of doctor of laws from the college (the degree was given in 1784), was chief justice of Rhode Island in colonial days, from 1751 to 1756, and again from 1770 to 1774. The second chancellor of the college, Jabez Bowen, LL. D. (Dartmouth College, 1800), recipient of the honorary degree of master of arts at the first commencement in 1769, was an associate justice from 1776 to 1778, and was chief justice in 1781. David Howell, the first professor in the college, recipient of the honorary degree of master of arts in 1769 (he was a graduate of the College of New Jersey in the class of 1766), and of the degree of doctor of laws in 1793, was an associate justice from 1781 to 1782, and again from 1786 to 1787; Job Bennet of the original board of trustees was an associate justice from 1773 to 1776.

It should be noted that two professors in the college, Professor David Howell,

LL. D., and Professor Tristram Burges, LL. D., have served on the supreme bench. Rev. Asa Messer, D. D., LL. D., of the class of 1790, president of the college from 1804 to 1826, was elected chief justice in June, 1818, but declined to serve. This is probably the only instance of a doctor of divinity having been elected to a post of administrative justice.

Sons of Brown have occupied places on the supreme benches of commonwealths other than Rhode Island. In Massachusetts the list includes:

Marcus Morton of the class of 1804, associate justice, 1825-1840.

Theron Metcalf of the class of 1805, associate justice, 1848-1865.

Charles Edward Forbes of the class of 1815, associate justice, 1848-49.

Benjamin F. Thomas of the class of 1830, associate justice, 1853-1859.

Marcus Morton of the class of 1838, associate justice, 1869-1882; chief justice, 1882-1890.

In New Hampshire, Reuben E. Walker of the class of 1875 was chosen associate justice in 1901.

In Vermont, Asa Aldis of the class of 1796 was chief justice in 1815.

In Maine, Ezekiel Whitman of the class of 1795 was chief justice, 1841-1848.

In Connecticut, Lafayette S. Foster of the class of 1828 was associate justice, 1870-1876.

In New York, William L. Marcy of the class of 1808 was associate justice, 1829-1831.

In Ohio, Franklin J. Dickman of the class of 1846 was associate justice, 1886-1894, and chief justice, 1894-1895.

In Michigan, Solomon Sibley of the class of 1794 was associate justice, 1824-1836.

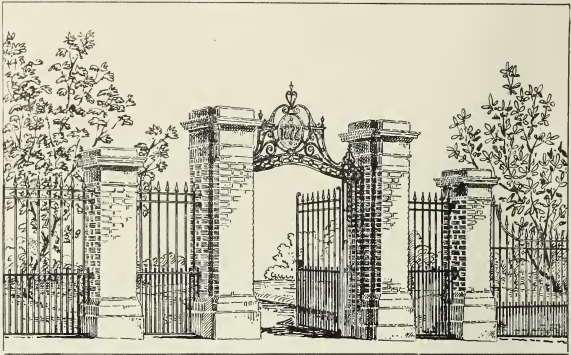
In Georgia, John G. Polhill of the class of 1815 was associate justice.

In Kansas, Thomas Ewing of the class of 1856 was chief justice, 1861-62.

If there are any additions that should be made to this list the MONTHLY would be glad to hear of them and to record them as a matter of history.



THREE NEW COLLEGE GATES



THE CLASS OF 1872 GATE

WITHIN the near future there will be three new college gates at the university, one, near the corner of Prospect and Waterman streets, erected by the class of 1872; a second, built by the class of 1884 on Waterman street, adjoining Hope College, on the front campus, and the third, a memorial to John Nicholas Brown, '85, erected by Mrs. Brown and located on George street near the John Carter Brown Memorial Library.

The first of the side gates in the new college fence, given by the class of 1872, is nearly completed. It is situated on Prospect street, near the corner of Waterman street, and takes the place of the ancient passage through the old fence at the junction of the paths leading diagonally from Manning Hall and directly from Hope College. It was always, as now, the favorite passage-way to and from the boarding houses upon Waterman street. Nearly every surviving member of the class contributed to the cost of this gate. In the base of the north pier there has been placed a copper box hermetically sealed, which contains memorabilia of the class, illustrating its history while in college and

the careers of its members since graduation. The list of the contents of this box may be interesting to other classes and is here inserted:

1. A list of the Class as matriculated in 1868.
2. An invitation to the Junior Exhibition, April 29, 1871.
3. A Mock Programme of the Junior Exhibition.
4. A Typical Programme, Brown Glee Club, R. M. Elliott, '72, Conductor.
5. A Programme, "Class of '72 Dramatic Entertainment."
6. An invitation to the "Exercises of Class Day," June 21, 1872.
7. A Programme of the "Class Day Exercises."
8. The Class Day "Oration and Poem."
9. The "Bill of Fare," "Class Supper," City Hotel.
10. The 104th Annual Commencement "Order of Exercises."
11. The Decennial Celebration, June 21, 1882, "Menu."
12. The Fifteenth Anniversary, June 15, 1887, "Menu."
13. Secretary's Circulars to Class, 1881, 1887, 1892, 1902.
14. Record of Class, 1872-1887.
15. Record of Class, 1872-1897, illustrated.
16. "Lays of Ancient Brown," resung at reunion, June 18, 1902.
17. Programme, Commencement Week, 1902.
18. General Circular of Fence Committee of Corporation, Feb., 1902.
19. Circular to Class Secretaries concerning Fence, March, 1902.

20. "Address Book" of Graduates of Brown University, December, 1901.
 21. Brown Alumni Monthly, July, 1902.

The matriculation list containing fifty-eight names marks the earliest gathering of the members of the class on that June morning of 1868 when, with anxious parents, they presented themselves for examination for college. The list shows the full name, the age, the father's name if living, otherwise the mother's, the degree sought, A. B. or B. P., and the residence of each candidate.

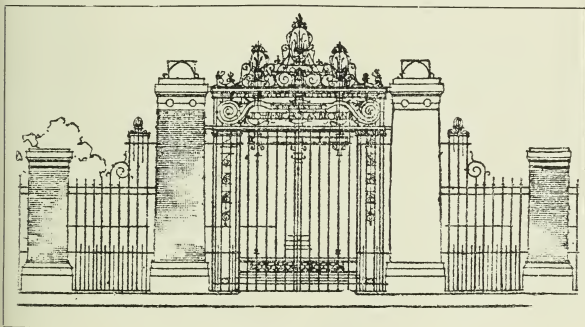
The class did not come before the public until the invitations were sent out to its junior exhibition of April 29, 1871, which was travestied by that mixture of miscalled wit and asininity in the usual "mock programme." The impartial class historian, Frank Bartlett Greene, veraciously said of this class function: "'72 may well be proud of her junior exhibition, as it is the best that has taken place for many a year. The music of the college glee club was encoored and deserves our notice as the singers owe their success in a great measure to the energetic efforts of their painstaking leader, Mr. Elliot, whose name will ever reflect honor on the class of '72. Moreover no other class furnishes so large a number of singers." On the strength of the last sentence a "typical programme" of the glee club was put in the box. At the concert in question, James May Duane, '72, assisted as cornet virtuoso. The programme of the "class of '72 dramatic



PRESIDENT ROBINSON

For Whom the Class of 1884 Will Name a Gate

entertainment," the first of a two nights' stand, which took place on the evening of the 26th of April, 1871, deserves preservation, for the show was given by certain "stagestruck juniors," animated by a desire to fill the treasury of the Brown nine. The class historian again avers that "the house was comparatively well filled," and



JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN GATE

that a most successful performance was "closed by a brilliant red light tableau of the university nine in their new uniforms. Thus an appropriate termination was given to the first night's performance;" and let us hope a substantial addition to the funds of the nine resulted. The happy final week of the class in college is outlined by the class day invitation programme of the "Exercises," the "oration and poem," the "bill of fare" of the class supper, and the order of exercises of the 104th annual commencement.

Succeeding items of the list have to do with successive reunions of the class, and with its thirty years of honorable and fairly successful struggle out in the world. Among other things the final items in the list give an outline of the fence movement in the circulars sent out for the information of graduates by the fence committee and its painstaking secretary. The last item, THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY of July last, besides much interesting matter relating to commencement, contains the account of the last reunion of the class at the hospitable home on Benefit street of Robert Ives Gammell, where late on commencement evening the class gate became through generous and unanimous subscription an assured fact. Surely men of '72 at successive reunions may well sing with pride, as they gathers before this gate, in the words

of the final stanza of that best of college hymns, as changed by the class historian above quoted :

"Oh! then as in memory backward we wander,
And roam the long vista of past years adown,
On the scenes of our student life often we'll ponder,
And smile, as we think of our class and Old Brown."

The contract for the 1884 gate has been awarded to Hoppin & Ely, who erected the Van Wickle gates and have in charge the construction of the sections of the new fence. They will begin work immediately and it is hoped that the gate will be completed by commencement time. The gate will be known as the Robinson gate, in memory of President Robinson. Though it is to be erected before next commencement, it will not be dedicated until June, 1904, when the class of 1884 will celebrate its twentieth anniversary. There is, furthermore, peculiar propriety in waiting until June, 1904, for the dedication of the gate in that it will then be exactly ten years since the death of President Robinson. He died on June 13, 1894, five years after retiring from the presidency. A committee consisting of Professor Henry B. Gardner, Frank H. Andrews, and M. J. Harson—the officers of the class—have charge of the erection of the gate.

A picture of the 1884 gate will probably appear in the next issue of the MONTHLY. Pictures of the other two are here given.

WOMEN SECRETARIES ORGANIZE

A MEETING that gives promise of producing important results took place, Wednesday afternoon, April 22, at the University Club, when the class secretaries of the Women's College gathered to talk over the formation of an association and to lunch as guests of the Brown Alumni Magazine Company.

As several of the class secretaries were too far from Providence to permit them to be present, other members of their classes were asked to attend and act for them *pro tempore*.

The meeting emphasized the desirability of having both the men's and women's classes elect secretaries whose homes are in Providence or not far distant.

Colonel Robert P. Brown, '71, treasurer

of the magazine company, sat at the head of the luncheon table, which was beautifully decorated with roses and ferns. On his right was Dean Emery, on his left President Faunce. The secretaries and secretaries *pro tem.* present were: Mrs. Murdock, '95; Mrs. Frazee, '96; Mrs. Hood, '97; Miss Grant, '98; Miss Wilbur, '99; Miss Stark, 1900; Miss Burton, 1901; Miss Milliken, 1902; Miss Calef, 1903. In addition to these there were present Miss Stanton, registrar of the Women's College, and the editor, associate editor and business manager of the MONTHLY.

After the luncheon, Colonel Brown outlined the proposition for an association of class secretaries, reminding those present that a similar association of the secretaries

of the men's classes had already been formed. He believed that a great work for Pembroke could be accomplished by such an organization and hoped that the young women present would decide to form one.

Miss Emery heartily approved the plan and so did President Faunce who followed her. Everybody present spoke briefly, and all were in favor of the suggestion. It was thereupon voted that an association be formed, and Dean Emery and Mrs. Murdock were appointed a committee to nominate officers. They reported as follows,

and the report was unanimously accepted:

President, Mrs. Hood, '97. Secretary, Miss Stanton, '96. Executive Committee, The president, the secretary and Miss Burton, 1901.

The spirit of the meeting was one of great loyalty and enthusiasm. The general feeling was that a new era of usefulness for the class secretaries had opened, and that the Women's College would profit by the closer union of these graduate officials and the resulting closer contact of all the alumnae.

RECENT DEBATING AT BROWN

FOR the last three or four years Brown has attained eminent success in the field of intercollegiate debating. In the three years previous to 1902-3 two victories were scored over Dartmouth, two over Boston University Law School, and one over Syracuse, while a single defeat by Dartmouth last year was registered against Brown. It was therefore a proud record which Brown set out to maintain this year, and well has she done so up to the time of writing.

The regular work of the year began with the annual sophomore-freshman debate on December 4, on the question "Resolved, That the system of direct primary nominations should be adopted in Rhode Island." The freshmen won after a spirited contest, in which both sides did themselves great credit.

The meeting with Dartmouth is always the chief event of the year in the debating line, and upon this year's event in particular depended to a great extent Brown's standing. Of the five debates which had occurred previous to this year Dartmouth had won three and Brown two; a victory was therefore necessary to place Brown on an equal footing with her rival. The question was "Resolved, That Trades Unions should be compelled to incorporate," Brown taking the affirmative. The contest was held in Sayles Hall on February 26, and the Brown team—P. W. Gardner, '03, captain, E. L. McIntyre, '04, and A. B. West, '04—won a brilliant victory. At the close of the arguments proper the advantage seemed to lie with the men from Hanover,

but in the rebuttals the Brown men completely turned the tables on their opponents, and the judges' decision met with universal approval.

The other varsity debate of the year is to be held at Syracuse on the second of May, over the question "Resolved, That the present tendencies of Labor Unions are inimical to the industrial welfare of the United States." The Brown team is made up of P. R. Bakeman, '03, captain, G. B. Francis, Jr., '04, and W. E. Prince, '04, with C. H. Hull, '05, as alternate. The team has been training faithfully for three months, and with the excellent coaching it has received should bring back the hoped for victory.

Brown has always made a thorough knowledge of the question and a clear and logical development of the argument the chief aims in the training of her debating teams, and it is upon this solid foundation that she has always won, despite the fact that her opponents have usually been superior from an oratorical point of view. In real understanding of the fundamental points at issue and in ability to handle the arguments of their opponents the Brown men have been unsurpassed by any teams they have met.

The men comprising the second teams have labored as earnestly as the 'varsity debaters, and their efforts are thoroughly unselfish. No small share of credit for victories won is due to them; and the training which they have received will be of inestimable value in future debating work.

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the graduates of Brown University

BY THE

Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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MAY, 1903

THE ROBINSON GATE

It was surely a happy thought that led the class of 1884 to perpetuate in the gate it is about to erect at the university the name of Ezekiel Gilman Robinson. President Robinson was at the head of the college during all of Eighty-four's undergraduate course, and it is safe to say that there is not a member of the class who does not look back to that time with a feeling of respect and reverence for the serious and dignified gentleman whose personality impressed itself on students from their freshman days as a quality wholly in keeping with the best traditions of the college presidential office.

If any Brown alumnus retains among his undergraduate memories the recollection of an encounter with Dr. Robinson,

either intellectual or personal, he cherishes it now as a valuable asset in his sum total of agreeable personal experiences. It may not have seemed funny, twenty years ago, to be interrupted in the building of an innocuous bonfire on the campus at midnight by the sudden appearance of a tall figure clad in sombre black and surmounted by the familiar presidential silk hat; and caught by the collar maybe, or commanded in sonorous tones, "*Young man, go to your room!*" But the memory is highly prized after the lapse of years. It lends a reflected glory to the humblest Brunonian to have been associated, even in this temporarily unpleasant way, with President Robinson.

Brown men of a later day find it a common experience to hear Dr. Robinson praised by those who sat under him — praised as a distinguished executive and a strong preacher. He may not have been so well fitted by nature for the exercise of the multiform activities of the modern head of a great university, but he was the perfect type of the old-time college president. Upon that there will be substantial agreement. He had the gift of clear and pitiless logic, he was a profound student, he was the embodiment of scholastic dignity and propriety. Who can fail to remember now the sturdy straightening of his tall form in chapel, the proud attitude of lofty head and well-poised shoulders, the delicious mingling of austere words with the twinkle of appreciative wit beneath the snowy eyebrows! We may not all have loved him then, but we respected him. He was genuine, all through, except so far as some of his austerity may have been assumed in self-defence against an inconvenient kindness of heart. But it is not too much to say that we all love his memory — our memory of him as he comes back to us, erect behind the faded green fringe of the chapel pulpit, or leaning far forward in an earnest sermon, or pursuing his unbending way across the campus, seal and symbol of everything worth knowing

or being in the realm of the intellectual life.

So it is that we are all glad — we older graduates — to have the class of 1884 erect its handsome new gate as a memorial to President Robinson and to realize that it will be "the Robinson gate" so long as it swings on its metal hinges and so long as its posts of brick and stone endure.

STONE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Brick is an excellent material for college buildings, but stone has a dignity that no other material possesses. Oxford and Cambridge would lose a great deal in ponderous charm if High and Trumpington streets were lined with cloistered colleges of red or yellow brick, however old and dingy. One longs, indeed, when he sees these ancient stone quadrangles, flaked and grim, for something of the tidiness and convenience of the modern American college hall (unless he is a hopeless sentimentalist), but the ensemble is certainly finer than it would be if brick and brick alone had been used.

Here at Brown we have our "old brick row" — at least one of the stuccoed buildings is brick — but on the farther side of the middle campus a new stone row is in process of evolution. First Sayles Hall was built, a little more than twenty years ago, of a fine red granite with brownstone trimmings. Next Wilson Hall was erected, in 1890, immediately south of Sayles, the material being an olive sandstone which, in the fine architectural lines of the building, is peculiarly attractive to the eye. Now the John Carter Brown library is fast rising next south of Wilson, and in a few weeks its white marble will present an effective contrast to the color scheme of its two stone neighbors.

ADVANTAGES OF BROWN

Every college has its own peculiar advantages, as well as its disadvantages. At this season, when the academic year is drawing to a close and many young men

in preparatory schools are undecided as to which college they will choose, it may be well to put forward modestly a few of the advantages of Brown.

1. It is a city college, affording students who have to work their way through, in whole or in part, infinitely greater opportunities than they would enjoy in a small town.

2. This same fact of Brown's city location inures to the great advantage of those other students who are not dependent on their own resources to carry them through and who desire the social opportunities that life in a small town will not bring.

3. At the same time, Providence, a city of less than 200,000 people, is not large enough to obscure the university, as Columbia University, the College of the City of New York and New York University are obscured by their location in the metropolis. Brown is set on a hill two hundred feet above the centre of the city, with a large and pleasant campus, and only a mile away is the Seekonk river, wooded on either shore and affording the best of opportunities for aquatic sports. A little farther on is the beautiful Ten Mile river, than which there is no more charming sylvan stream in New England. Tennis, golf, baseball — all the outdoor sports that increase the attractiveness of country life — are found at Brown, and in addition every desirable intellectual element of city life like Kneisel concerts, lectures by men of national reputation and the best dramatic performances.

4. Brown is a growing university. It is only beginning its expansion, material and intellectual. At the present time there are in course of erection upon the campus the Bajnotti clock tower, the John Carter Brown Memorial Library, the mechanical engineering building, Rockefeller Hall for social and religious purposes, and a new dormitory. A new administration building was built a few months ago and the Hoyt swimming pool has been open only a few weeks.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

ROCKEFELLER HALL has not yet begun to rise above the surface of the middle campus, but the excavation for the basement is nearly completed. The John Carter Brown Library shows its white walls for ten or twelve feet above ground and gives promise of being a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The exterior of the engineering building on Lincoln Field is finished and a wooden railing around the roof gives it an improved appearance. The interior walls of the new dormitory on Thayer street are rapidly rising, but the exterior walls are not as yet begun. The foundation for the Bajnotti clock tower is ready and the beautiful structure will be well on toward completion in another month or so. The campus is a busy place, these spring days, with the workmen on the several new structures scattered about and the students, as usual when the first warm days come, grouped around in large numbers. There are worse ways to spend a leisure hour than to sit on a pile of lumber on the campus some bright May morning and watch the workmen at their labors. There is plenty of life and bustle in the scene, and the imaginative Brown man can ponder pleasantly on what all this material growth means and what the future expansion of the university is destined to be.

Dr. Parker Leaves Brown Dr. Fred E. Parker has resigned the directorship of physical culture in the university, which he has held for the past twelve years, to take charge of a newly established health institute at Warwick, R. I. Dr. Parker was the first director of physical culture at Brown, and his services have been eminently successful. Under his direction compulsory gymnasium work has been regularly and profitably carried on by all four classes. Several New England colleges require gymnasium work, but Brown alone requires it for the entire undergraduate period. Despite this and the fact that the student body outgrew the accommodations of the gymnasium several years ago, he has prosecuted the work with uniform success. He has, furthermore,

always taken a lively interest in athletics at Brown and has devoted much time and effort to promote them.

Dr. Parker was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1891. Throughout his college course he held the championship in heavy-weight boxing and wrestling, and during his junior and senior years was captain and stroke of the eight-oared crew. In the summers of 1891, 1892 and 1893 he was a student of physical culture in the Harvard Summer School. In the summers of 1896, 1897 and 1898, and during the academic year of 1898-99, he studied medicine at the Dartmouth Medical School, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine in March, 1899.

Last year he was elected vice-president of the National College Gymnasium Directors' Society.



Absence Granted for the Year 1903-4 Three members of the Brown faculty, Professor Everett of the department of philosophy, Professor Greene of the department of Latin, and Mr. Morse of the department of Romance languages, will spend the next academic year in study abroad.

Professor Everett will take his sabbatical year, "as a matter of principle," to use his own words. He believes that it is highly desirable for the university that its professors should occasionally escape the ruts of academic routine, and, more especially, that they should have periods in which to devote themselves to study and writing with a degree of concentration altogether impossible during the pressure of active work. Like many other Brown professors he has had not a few demands upon his time for services outside of the university lecture room, and is looking forward to next year with the hope of devoting himself exclusively to his chosen studies. Professor Everett has already spent a year in study at two of the leading German universities, Berlin and Strassburg, and is therefore familiar with German university methods. It is not his purpose to attend lectures during his year of absence, but to devote himself chiefly to writing. His itinerary is not definitely fixed. After

spending the summer in Switzerland he will probably go to Germany and locate in some university town which offers good library facilities. In the spring he hopes to go to Italy.

Professor Greene will sail for Marseilles in July and will spend the month of August in Provence visiting the Roman ruins there. He will spend September at Siena and in October will visit the cities of Etruria and the Italian towns in the vicinity of Rome. By the end of October he will take up his residence in Rome for the winter. During the spring he will visit Greece, and possibly Northern Africa.

Mr. Morse will divide his period of residence abroad between Italy and France. He will spend the summer in Italy and the winter in Paris. In Italy he will study at Siena and at Paris will pursue courses in Old French and Provençal at the university. On his way to Paris he will visit parts of Northern Italy, Provence and Dauphiny. At Easter time he will make a trip to Italy, returning to Paris to complete the academic year at the university there. The following summer will be spent in Southern France.

Faculty Appointments for 1903-04

In the department of comparative anatomy Michael X. Sullivan, A. M., will be an instructor in physiology, and will conduct the courses of Professor Tower, who has resigned his position at Brown to accept a position in the American Museum of Natural History in New York. Mr. Sullivan received the degree of bachelor of arts in Harvard University in 1899 and the degree of master of arts in Brown University in 1902. He is at present a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy at Brown.

During Professor Everett's absence abroad his courses in philosophy will be conducted by Stephen S. Colvin, Ph. D., assistant professor of philosophy in the University of Illinois. Dr. Colvin was graduated at Brown in 1891. For three years subsequent to his graduation he remained at the university as an instructor in English. He then studied abroad and obtained the doctorate in philosophy in the University of Strassburg in 1897. From 1897 to 1901, when he was appointed to his present position in the University of Illinois, he was teacher of English in the Worcester High School.

In the department of Latin Mr. Ernest T. Paine of the class of 1901 will have charge of Professor Greene's courses. Mr. Paine has been giving several of these courses this year while Professor Greene has been conducting the courses ordinarily given by Professor A. G. Harkness, who is on leave of absence and is serving as the director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for the present academic year.

The Dickerman Collection

The university library has received from the estate of the Rev. Ly-sander Dickerman, D. D., of the class of 1851, the library of that distinguished Egyptologist, which comprises about 1,200 volumes. The collection represents the general library of a scholar, but is particularly strong in books pertaining to Egyptian and Biblical archæology. Among the important Oriental works are Binion's Ancient Egypt, in two large folio volumes; the proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology, in 20 volumes; Brugsch's Hieroglyphisches Woerterbuch in 7 volumes, his Recueil de Monuments Egyptiens, in 2 volumes, besides other works by the same scholar; the Book of the Dead, translated by Davis; Duemischen's Inschriften, in 3 volumes, and his Photographische Resultate; the Memoirs of the Egypt Exploration Fund, in 8 volumes; the publication of the American Oriental Society, in 14 volumes; and Maspero's Historie Ancienne, in 3 volumes. Included in the gift are Dr. Dickerman's numerous unpublished notes on Egyptology and the manuscripts of his lectures. Through the generosity of Mrs. Dickerman her husband's library is accompanied by his collection of lantern-slides, which is, perhaps, the most complete in America. It consists of 524 slides, some of them beautifully colored.

This valuable collection of books and slides will at once be an important aid as well as a powerful stimulus to Egyptian and Semitic studies at Brown.

Enlargement of the Harris Collection

The Harris Collection of American Poetry came into the possession of the university in 1884 as a bequest from the Hon. Henry B. Anthony of the class of 1833. The collection num-

bered about 6,000 volumes and remained without addition, except for a few volumes presented by authors, until 1898, when Samuel C. Eastman, Esq., of the class of 1857 began to make frequent contributions toward its development. Up to the present time his gifts have amounted to more than a thousand volumes.

In March of the present year the librarian received from Mr. Eastman a letter in which he stated that, since he no longer found frequent opportunities to purchase books for the Harris Collection, he wished to establish a fund, the income of which should be used for that purpose. His letter was accompanied by a four per cent. bond for \$1,000, and the request was added that the books so purchased should bear a plate in memory of Albert G. Greene of the class of 1820, the original founder of the collection. Mr. Eastman is a son-in-law of Judge Greene, and was familiar with the collection before it came into the possession of C. Fiske Harris, from whose estate it was purchased by Senator Anthony. He was also connected with the university library as assistant librarian during his first year after graduation.

The gift from Mr. Eastman recalls that of the same amount from Chancellor Goddard in 1900 for the purchase of rare books for the Harris Collection at the McKee Sale in New York. Another recent source of substantial increase to the collection has been the \$1,500 derived from the sale of duplicates in 1901. But, in spite of these additions, there still remains, to employ the language of Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman in his *Victorian Anthology*, "an enviable opportunity for the friends of this notable collection to place it beyond rivalry by filling in many of its gaps," and we may add, by making still more ample provision for its future.

A Book of Brown Stories

A book of short stories about Brown life, written by Frederick William Jones, ex-'96, a member of the Providence Journal staff, will be brought out early in May. It will be called "A Year at Brown."

Stories of this kind have been written about almost all the larger colleges, but thus far Brown has been neglected. One reason for this neglect is undoubtedly due

to the fact that there are not a sufficient number of Brown alumni to make a book solely devoted to their Alma Mater assuredly profitable to the publisher. Snow & Farnham of Providence, who will print the Brown stories, have undertaken the work, however, with the thought of turning out a book that will be of considerable interest to the people of Rhode Island generally and to Brown men everywhere. They realize that it is a book with a limited field, but they are confident that it will thoroughly cover that field and that everyone interested in the college will wish to read it. Only a limited number of copies will be issued.

The stories are all fictitious, but the pictures of college life around which they are written are familiar to all Brown men. The time is in the early '90s, in the days of President Andrews. The background used for the tales is made up of important occasions in the college year. The first story deals with the return to college in the fall, the reunion of old friends and a mild form of hazing; the second with a fraternity "rushing" meeting; the third with a "big" football game; the fourth with a gym. ball; the fifth with Class day and the sixth with commencement. There are two other stories in the book, but they are not associated with "red letter" days at Brown.

Sydney R. Burleigh, the well-known Providence artist, is the illustrator.

The price will be \$1.50 and subscriptions can be sent at any time to the publishers.



University Club in a Vermont Town

In the little town of Proctor, Vermont, there is an unusually large number of college men. For some time there was talk of forming a university club. On the evening of October 17, 1902, there was held a meeting at the home of G. W. C. Hill, Brown, '92. Twenty-three men sat down to supper. Old college songs and other usual accompaniments of such an occasion made it a most enjoyable time. When supper was over there were remarks by various ones, in which much interest was expressed in the proposed scheme, and an organization was effected. Mr. Hill was made president and W. D. Abbott, Dartmouth, '93, vice president. There were twenty-two

charter members, representing ten different colleges, both American and European.

The club then listened to a most interesting talk by Professor Theodore Hencckels of Middlebury College on "A Comparison of German and American Methods of Education." Thus began the University Club of Proctor, Vt., the second and the largest club in the state.

At a recent banquet, February 13, tendered the club by one of its members, Hon. F. D. Proctor, Amherst, '82, there were thirty present, and the membership had grown to thirty-four, representing fifteen colleges. Of this number is Hon. Redfield Proctor, senior senator from Vermont.

Beside the meetings for social and literary purposes there is the purpose of arousing and fostering a college sentiment amongst the young people of the high school. And there are evidences that such an influence is already at work.

The University Club of Proctor has no building or rooms. They are not necessary. But it has in abundant measure that spirit that characterizes the fine brotherhood of college men, and it is doing something practical to keep alive in its members loyalty to the university ideal and to their several alma maters.



Faculty Notes Mr. J. Franklin Collins has recently published a fifteen-page pamphlet which is now being used by students in Botany 3 as a descriptive guide in the systematic field and laboratory work which constitutes a part of that course.

Professor William MacDonald, who is president of the New England History Teachers' Association for the present year, presided at the spring meeting of the association, which was held at the Girls' Latin School, Boston, April 18.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

JUNIOR week has been the chief undergraduate event of the month at the college. An account of this interesting annual event is printed elsewhere in this issue. The university nine returned early in the month from the South, after a pleasant trip which resulted in some victories and some defeats; and celebrated the return by winning twice from the Providence league team. The campus is much torn up with the excavations for the clock tower, Rockefeller Hall, the John Carter Brown library, the new engineering building and the Thayer street dormitory. On the night of April 11 more than 200 undergraduates, alumni and "sub-freshmen" dined at the gymnasium and made merry with speeches and songs. This was the second annual "Brown banquet."

Baseball Season to Date

BROWN, 4; NORTH CAROLINA, 1

The university nine and substitutes left Providence by steamer for Norfolk, Va., March 24. Almost the entire party was seasick, but when the first game of the southern series was played at Chapel Hill, N. C., against the University of North Carolina, on March 27, it resulted in a victory for Brown, 4 to 1. The weather was perfect and 1,000 people witnessed the game.

For five innings neither side could score and it looked as if the game would be a pitchers' battle to the finish. But in the sixth, with one out, Gray of Brown bunted safely, took second on a passed ball and scored on Metcalf's slashing drive to right field. Carolina evened matters in the same innings by bunting a single and double, helped along by

an excusable passed ball by Clark. In the eighth, however, Brown opened up by bunting three hits, which, coupled with a few timely errors, sent three runs across the plate. For the remainder of the game the Southerners cheered valiantly for their team, but it was no use, and the ninth inning ended with the score of 4 to 1 in favor of Brown.

Lynch was easily the star of the game, allowing but three safe hits and getting two fine drives himself, one for a single and the other for two bases. The home team made three hits and four errors.

The fielding of the entire Brown team was exceptionally good, but one error being credited to them, and that on a hard drive to Penley.

BROWN, 7; NORTH CAROLINA, 12

At Greensboro, N. C., on March 28, North Carolina reversed the Brown victory of the day before. Whiting pitched most of the game for Brown.

BROWN, 1; GEORGETOWN, 4

Wet grounds prevented the proposed meeting of Brown and the University of Virginia, but the northern visitors explored Charlottesville and were highly pleased with the classic architecture and picturesque situation of the institution founded by Thomas Jefferson.

At Washington, D. C., April 1, Georgetown beat Brown 4 to 1. The weather was ideal and 500 people witnessed the contest. Georgetown went to bat first, but was retired in quick order, as was Brown in her half. In the second, however, the home team started the ball rolling by scoring one on an error by Pattee, a long fly to the outfield and a two-base hit by Keane. Again in the sixth a passed ball by Clark, followed by a hit, gave them another.

Brown did nothing until the seventh, when Penley scored from second on a slashing drive by Pattee over second base. Previous to this, the visitors had two opportunities with three men on bases to win out; but the required hit was not forthcoming. In the third inning Hatch reached first on an error of the centre fielder, and went to third on Pattee's bunt. Morgan fumbled Gray's grounder, filling the bases. With three men on bases and one out, Clark came to the bat and hit directly in front of the plate, making an easy double play possible.

Georgetown scored twice in the eighth on a line drive to left field for two bases with the bases full. Metcalf made a fine try for the hit, but only succeeded in blocking it and holding the batter at second.

The features of the game were the pitching of Hatch and Drill and the fielding of Pattee. Brown's batting was weak, as was also that of Georgetown, but the latter's was very timely, the entire four runs being driven in by work at the bat.

BROWN, 9; COLUMBIAN, 5

On April 2, at Washington, Brown defeated Columbian University, 9 to 5, though the fielding of our men was poorer than on the day before.

Brown went to bat first and scored three times on hits by Gray, Clifford and Lynch, aided by two timely errors. These were duplicated in the third when Lynch slammed the ball over the left field fence for a homer, bringing in two men ahead of him. Again in the sixth two more added, and in the eighth Pattee scored the last run by stealing second and scoring on Gray's two bagger to left.

Whiting started in to do the twirling for Brown and before he could get steadied down three runs came across the plate. In the second the Northerners had a comedy of errors and presented their opponents with two more runs, bringing their total to five. For the remainder of the game the men from the capital were not dangerous and Lynch, who went in the box the last inning, quickly struck out the first three men to face him.

The features of the game were the hitting of Gray and Lynch, the latter's home run drive being the longest ever made on the field.

Brown made 13 hits and 7 errors; Columbian, 3 hits and 6 errors.

BROWN, 2; PHILADELPHIA AMERICAN, 9

Lynch pitched a good game, April 3, against the Philadelphias, champions of last year's American League, but the professionals won, 9 to 2. Brown made 4 hits and 4 errors, Philadelphia 8 hits and 2 errors.

Rain prevented the Brown-Fordham game, April 4.

BROWN, 5; PROVIDENCE, 2

For the first time in several years Brown beat the Providence team of the Eastern League at Adelaide Park April 11. Lynch pitched and the professionals made only six hits off his delivery. The score by innings:

| | r. h. e. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Brown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | — 5 7 2 |
| Providence | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 2 6 10 |

BROWN, 4; PROVIDENCE, 3

Brown won the second game with the Providence leaguers at Adelaide Park April 18. Hatch pitched

effectively and Lynch won the game in the ninth inning when the score was tied by a home-run drive over the centrefield fence. The score by innings:

| | r. h. e. | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Brown | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — 4 7 6 |
| Providence | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 3 4 2 |

BROWN 3; WESLEYAN, 0

The feature of Brown's defeat of Wesleyan at Adelaide Park, April 22, was Hatch's pitching. With three men on bases and one out he extricated himself from a bad hole in the fifth by striking out the last two men. The score:

| | r. h. e. | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Brown | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | x | — 3 5 4 |
| Wesleyan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 0 4 3 |

BROWN, 2; PRINCETON, 0

Princeton's strong team was shut out by Brown at Adelaide Park April 25. Lynch allowed the visitors only three hits, and Stearns of Princeton was equally parsimonious with the Brown batters. A wild throw by McClave, the Princeton catcher, netted Brown two runs, the only ones scored by either side during the game. Brown's play was errorless. By innings:

| | r. h. e. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| Brown | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 2 3 0 |
| Princeton | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — 0 3 2 |

BROWN, 3; YALE, 9

Brown went to pieces in the fourth inning at New Haven, April 30, after holding the lead 2 to 0. MacKinney, substitute leftfielder, dropped an easy fly and the errors began to accumulate. Eight Yale runs came in before the third man was put out, the umpire apparently "roasting" the Brown players at every opportunity. Let us hope he was honest. Outside of this inning Brown played better than Yale and Hatch pitched well. Westcott pitched for Yale. The crowd was the largest of the season at New Haven.

| | r. h. e. | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| Brown | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — 3 8 4 |
| Yale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — 9 12 3 |

THE RECORD TO DATE

| | | | |
|--------|---|-----------------|----|
| Brown, | 4 | North Carolina, | 1 |
| " | 7 | " | 12 |
| " | 1 | Georgetown, | 4 |
| " | 2 | Columbian, | 5 |
| " | 9 | Philadelphia, | 9 |
| " | 5 | Providence, | 2 |
| " | 4 | Providence, | 3 |
| " | 6 | Williams, | 2 |
| " | 3 | Wesleyan, | 0 |
| " | 2 | Princeton, | 0 |
| " | 3 | Yale, | 9 |

GAMES YET TO BE PLAYED

| | |
|---------|--------------------------------|
| May 9. | Yale, at Andrews Field. |
| 12. | Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. |
| 13. | Princeton, at Princeton. |
| 16. | Dartmouth, at Andrews Field. |
| 20. | Andover, at " " |
| 23. | Yale, at " " |
| 27. | Dartmouth, at Hanover. |
| 30. | Georgetown, at Andrews Field. |
| June 3. | Harvard, at " " |

- June 6. Williams, at Andrews Field.
 10. Pennsylvania, at " "
 12. Pennsylvania, at " "
 15. Amherst, at Amherst.
 17. Lafayette, at Andrews Field.

Hicks Prize Debate

A preliminary contest for the Hicks prize debate held on will be May 6, at 8 o'clock, in Manning Hall. Each speaker will be allowed to speak ten minutes. Contestants must submit their names to Professor Huntington on or before Monday, May 4, at noon.

At this preliminary contest four speakers for the final contest will be chosen by a committee appointed by the president of the university, and consisting of Professors Bronson, Huntington and Dealey.

The final contest will occur on Thursday evening, June 11, at 8 o'clock, in Manning Hall. Twelve minutes will be allowed each speaker for his first speech and five minutes for his rebuttal. The committee of award will consist of five members, two chosen by the president of the university, two by a majority of the contestants, and one by the faculty.

The question for the preliminary contest is the following: Resolved, That article fifth of the constitution of the United States should be so changed as to allow amendments to be ratified by a majority instead of three-fourths of the several states.

Governor Garvin will preside.

Junior Week

The several functions of Junior week were successfully carried out on April 20 and the days immediately succeeding. They included a concert by the musical clubs at Sayles Hall and an informal dance in the gymnasium afterwards, a lecture by Rev. R. H. Conwell of Philadelphia, several fraternity teas, a presentation of the curtain-raiser "Prexy's Proxy" and the farce "The Snowball" by the Sock and Buskin Society at the Providence Opera House, a Brown-Wesleyan ball game at Adelaide Park, and the annual junior promenade at Sayles Hall. The Opera House held a large and brilliant audience at the Sock and Buskin performance, and the best of college feeling prevailed. Confetti was showered from the gallery, and a specially uproariously greeting was given to the students who took the part of fair damsels on the stage. The "junior prom." was a charming society event, with music by Clarke's Providence Orchestra. Sayles Hall was decked with evergreen boughs and laurel and presented a beautiful sight.

Carpenter Speaking Contest

The trials for the Carpenter prize speaking contest, April 8, brought out more contestants than have reported at any other time in the last three years. The judges of the trials were Professor Crosby, Mr. Latham and Mr. Guild, of the English department. The seven men following were chosen:

L. W. Cronkhite, C. H. Hull, C. H. Kingman, W. L. Pratt, E. M. Wilson, G. W. Woodin, C. C. Zaslavsky. The contest will take place at the First Baptist Church, June 15.

Tennis at Brown

Brown is a member of the New England Intercollegiate Tennis Association, and now leads in the number of points won toward the permanent possession of the cup offered the college first winning eight points. Brown has three points toward this, which is double the number held by the nearest opponent. The intercollegiate meet will be held at Longwood, Mass., on May 25.

Negotiations with Amherst for a dual tournament at some date prior to the Longwood meet are now under way, and a round robin tournament is to be held to determine Brown's representatives at these contests.

Various Items

Fourteen additional sections of the new fence have arrived and are being erected.

The seniors appeared for the first time in their caps and gowns at chapel, March 3. They marched to Sayles Hall in a body and were seated in the front of the hall during chapel exercises.

The *Brown Daily Herald* says that the April *Brunonian* is too serious in tone and declares that the purpose of the magazine is "to amuse and entertain." How does it know?

In Sayles Hall the paintings are covered with white cloths to protect them during the repairs to the balcony necessitated by the putting in of the new organ.

A provisional band has been formed with 21 members.

There is now a Brown golf team, which expects to enter one or more intercollegiate contests before the summer vacation.

A Columbia-Brown whist tournament opens at Providence May 9.

The new turf diamond at Andrews Field is at last in readiness, and the new cinder track is approaching completion.

The bowling team has finished the season with third honors in the league. The average of play was higher than ever before.

Homer W. Guernsey, a brother of a former Brown baseball player and of ex-Captain Guernsey of the Yale nine, has been elected captain of the Brown freshman team. He comes from Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Pembroke beat Radcliffe College at basketball a few days ago.

Pembroke's dramatic society, the Komians, give "Pygmalion and Galatea" May 2. Dancing will follow the play.



BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

1828 and 1846

The *Boston Herald* recently contained the following editorial comment:

"Apropos of the resignation of Dean Francis Wayland (Brown, '46,) of the Yale law school, it is remarked of him that in addition to his other accomplishments he has been a remarkably successful money getter for that institution. It was Dean Wayland who invited the late Lafayette Foster (Brown, '28,) to lecture before the law school, and the impoverished condition of the institution was fully explained to Mr. Foster. A few weeks later Mr. Foster informed Dean Wayland that he would remember the law school in his will, and when Mr. Foster died it was found that his will provided that his estate should go to the school upon the death of his widow. Whenever Mrs. Foster and Dean Wayland met afterward Mrs. Foster would say: 'You see, I am still alive.' 'I see you are,' the dean would reply, 'but peace to your ashes.' Mrs. Foster died a few months ago, and the Yale law school now comes into full possession of the estate."

Mr. Foster represented his native state, Connecticut, in both branches of congress. He was a member of the house of representatives, 1839-41, 1846-48, 1854-55, and of the senate from 1855 to 1867. Upon the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidency in 1865 Mr. Foster became president pro tempore of the senate and served in that capacity during the remainder of the thirty-ninth congress.

Mr. Foster received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Brown in 1851. By his will he gave to his Alma Mater a fund for the establishment of a premium for excellence in Greek studies. In accordance with the terms of the donor's will, the income of this fund is to be "annually paid to that scholar of the institution who passes the best examination in the Greek language, the examination to be made in the first, third and twenty-fourth books of Homer's Iliad or in the Oration on the Crown by Demosthenes."

1839

Charles C. Burnett died at his home in West Springfield, Mass., April 8, at the age of eighty nine. He was born in Worcester, October 16, 1813. Soon after his graduation at Brown he took charge of the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. Later, in the sixties, he bought the English and Classical Institute of Springfield and spent there many of the best years of his life. He also taught for a time in Worcester Academy. Mr. Burnett was one of the charter members of the Brown chapter of the Delta Phi fraternity.

1840

Rev. Obil Windsor Briggs, the oldest member of the Brown Club of California, died in San Francisco, Cal., November 11, 1902. He was born at Waterville, Maine, May 28, 1820.

He came of good New England stock. His great grandfather was Deacon George Briggs of Norton, Mass. His grandfather, Rev. Joel Briggs, served in the Colonial Army, and was an honorary graduate of Brown; he received the degree of

master of arts as an honorary degree at commencement, 1795.

His father, Rev. Avery Briggs, was graduated at Brown in the class of 1816, and was a professor in Waterville College, now Colby College, from 1822 to 1828.

After graduating at Brown in 1840, Obil W. Briggs studied law for a time; deciding, however, to enter the ministry, he entered Newton Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1844.

His first pastorate was at the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Baltimore, where he succeeded the Rev. Dr. Fuller. His second settlement was at Alexandria, Va. Later he was called to the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. On the breaking out of the Civil War he accepted the chaplaincy of the 9th Illinois Cavalry, and served until compelled by disability to resign.

He went to California in 1863, where for two years he acted as agent for the Freedman's Bureau. Owing to impaired health he never accepted a settled pastorate. During the last twelve years of his life he held a position in the Federal Court at San Francisco, where he was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact.

Mr. Briggs was twice married; in 1844 he married Miss Julia Scribner of Baltimore, who died in 1850; and in 1858 he married Mrs. Mary S. Champney.

He died after a short illness, at the age of eighty-two years, five months, and eleven days, leaving a widow and three daughters.

1852

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., LL. D., of Philadelphia, died at Atlantic City, N. J., April 28. An extended report of his notable career will be printed in these pages next month.

1864

A meeting of the incorporators of the Ratcliffe Hicks Industrial and Educational Institute was held in Bridgeport, Conn., April 14. A board of trustees was elected and an organization effected. The proposed institute, which was incorporated by the last Connecticut general assembly, will be located in the town of Tolland. Hon. Ratcliffe Hicks, Brown, '64, who is a native of that Connecticut country town, proposes to expend a large fund for the development of the institution. He says: "It is my idea to plan this school after the more successful manual schools in the United States and to fit every boy and girl for some useful, remunerative occupation or trade, such as engineering, surveying, architecture, bookkeeping, typewriting, and so on. In this town of Tolland I hope to found an institution to which the youth of both sexes without any religious distinctions may be invited to come and fit themselves for the arduous struggles and the varied responsibilities of life."

The charter stipulates that the board of trustees shall consist of not less than ten nor more than twenty members. It forbids the withholding of the privileges of the school from any person on account of religious opinions. It provides that in case more qualified persons than can be accommodated apply for admission to the institution, selection of can-

didates shall be made in this order: First, from the town of Tolland; second, from Tolland County; third, from the State of Connecticut; and lastly, from the United States.

A sketch of Mr. Hicks and of his plans for the institute appeared in the MONTHLY some time ago.

1865

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark of New York are erecting at Newport a notable Italian house. It is situated three miles from the centre of the city and about two miles from the last row of fine houses along the Cliff walk. It has been built with the idea of making it seem ancient from the beginning. The stone is almost black and the mortar has been darkened to match it, so that the structure looks like a mediæval castle taken bodily from its original surroundings and set down close to the cottage district of a modern American summer resort. The name of the estate is "Gray Craig." The rock used in the construction of the new house crops out of the soil everywhere on the farm and is admirably adapted to the purpose.

Last April the work began, and some time this spring it will be completed. Every step taken has either been directed by Mr. and Mrs. Clark or followed by them with the keenest interest. They have spent many hours each day for months suggesting original ideas or listening to suggestions from the workers. The masons were especially proud of their task, and after they had been taught how to lay the mortar to give the building an appearance of age they began to devise means by which they could add half a century or more of age to the looks of the walls and towers. Mrs. Clark is herself an artist, and the results of her skill are shown in many ways about "Gray Craig." The Italian gardens back of the castle have been her special field.

In their travels through Europe and particularly through Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Clark collected many beautiful pieces of statuary and entablature, which they are now using to adorn the house and its surroundings. Bas-reliefs and medallions taken from the catacombs of Rome have been cemented into the walls of the building here and there. The old keystones in the Gothic arches at the base of the sixty-five foot tower under which the main entrance to the castle is gained were also imported from Italy.

Ancient as the castle will be in looks, some of the accessories will be most modern, both in appearance and in reality. They will be kept out of sight, however, as much as possible, for, while they may be convenient and comfortable, even indispensable, they belong to the twentieth century, and so do not harmonize with a castle of the Middle Ages. There will be no stables. Only automobiles will be used, and the house for them in the courtyard is concealed behind a mediæval lookout.

Mr. Clark, is a son of Bishop Thomas M. Clark of Rhode Island.

1870

Professor W. H. Munro lectured, April 15, on "The State of Society in France Before the Revolution" at the monthly smoker of the Unity Club of Providence, held in the guild rooms of All Saints Church.

1871

Rev. C. C. Luther, A. M., for the past eighteen months pastor at North Lyme, Conn., has accepted

a unanimous call to the First Baptist Church at Lyme, and took up the duties of the pastorate there March 15. The year and a half of country life having fully restored health impaired by severe work as an Evangelist. Mr. Luther hopes as opportunity offers to again resume in part evangelistic work in which for many years he has been eminently successful.

1872

The edifice of the First Baptist Church at Atlanta, Ga., of which Rev. William W. Landrum, D. D., is pastor, has been sold to the Government for about \$100,000. A new post office will be erected on the site. The church is one of the largest and most influential in the South.

1873

Rev. Benjamin A. Greene, D. D., Brown, 1874, has prepared, for private circulation, a biography of his brother, the late Stephen Greene, of the class of 1873. The work is clear, discriminating and affectionate, and portrays the life of an able and noble son of Brown, a leader in business and an efficient church member. Following the biography is a full report of the memorial services at the Newton Centre church, and a selection of editorial articles and personal tributes bearing upon Mr. Greene's career. By those who were acquainted with Mr. Greene in undergraduate days or were associated with him in later years, this book will be highly prized.

1874

In the suit of the Bay State Gas Company against Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co., James E. Leach was appointed a receiver for certain securities.

1876

Lieutenant Charles H. Burritt is chief of the Mining Bureau, Department of the Interior, Philippine Islands. His office is in Manila.

1878

It was generally understood that, in the event of the creation of another supreme court judgeship in Rhode Island by the legislature which adjourned a few days ago, Judge William H. Sweetland of the sixth district court, Providence, would be elected to the place. The bill for the enlargement failed, however, of passage.

1880

Edgar Perry, M. D., died suddenly at his home, 1120 Boylston street, Boston, April 7, of a paralytic shock. He had previously suffered a stroke, on Thanksgiving Day, 1901, but had recovered sufficiently to take an active part in conducting his hospital and his practice. He was the son of Irah and Emily Read Perry. He was born at the ancestral home at Rehoboth, Mass., October 19, 1855. From 1880 to 1887 he was the proprietor and manager of the *Attleboro Chronicle*. In 1887 he went West and joined the staff of the *Cleveland Leader*, but in a few years returned to the East and joined the staff of the *Boston Herald*. He subsequently took up the study of medicine and was graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1898. Almost immediately after receiving his degree he began the practice of medicine at 1120 Boylston street, Boston, when he soon established a most successful private hospital. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the Boston Medical Society. Mr. Perry was twice married, in 1888 to Emma E. Dwight, in 1898 to Emma J. Gordon. He is survived by his wife and three children by his first marriage.

1880

Charles Scribner's Sons have issued a book entitled "A History of the Babylonian and Assyrians" by George Stephen Goodspeed, Ph. D., professor of ancient history in the University of Chicago. The volume is an addition to the Historical Series for Bible Students edited by Professors Kent and Sanders of Yale University. A reviewer in the *Nation* of March 19 pronounced it "the best condensed history of Babylonia and Assyria yet published."

1884

W. M. F. Bowen of Providence has been elected captain of Company A, First Light Infantry.

1886

Professor George G. Wilson is to have charge of the courses on international law at the United States Naval War College at Newport during the summer of 1903.

1887

Henry Frederick Colwell is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. His residence is in Jamaica Plain, Mass., 3 Greenough place.

Professor W. C. Bronson was one of the judges at the Putnam-Worcester high school debate at Putnam, Conn., April 24.

1888

Josiah Bartlett is the secretary and treasurer of the University Club which was recently organized at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mrs. Barclay Hazard of New York has given \$5,000 to the Hampton Institute, Virginia, to found an Indian Museum in memory of her brother, Eli Whitney Blake, II., who was for a time a teacher there.

1890

C. L. A. Heiser of Providence has been elected president of the Rumford Polo Club. Several Brown men are among the active members.

Rev. A. P. Bourne is taking a special course of study at the university.

1891

Professor Edwin G. Dexter of Illinois College has an article entitled "What is the best College?" in the April number of the *World's Work*.

Rev. F. H. Spear's new ministerial assignment by the Southern New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is at Woonsocket.

1892

At a special meeting of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church, Newport, April 23, Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, who has been the rector of the church for the last four years, tendered his resignation, owing to ill health. The vestry voted unanimously not to accept the resignation, but instead voted Mr. Stone a year's vacation.

Henry Kalloch Rowe is teacher of Latin and history in Frye's School for Boys in Boston.

1894

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Allan B. Morton in Atlanta, Ga., April 9. The child has been named Allan B. Morton, Jr. Mr. Morton is adjunct professor of mathematics and dean of the preparatory department in the Georgia School of Technology.

Fred Tenney is captain of the Boston National League nine.

1894

President M. E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College addressed a large audience at Hartford a few days ago on "The Power of the Beautiful in Education."

1895

"John Burroughs has been expressing his mind about 'real and sham natural history,' and various writers of 'nature stories' will find this article in the current *Atlantic Monthly* unpalatable, says the *New York Sun*.

"Mr. Burroughs knows a thing or two about nature himself and the psychological studies of woodchucks and possums have goaded him into speech. He lets C. G. D. Roberts and William Davenport Hurlbert down easily, even praises them, with reservations, and he has an exceedingly good word for Dallas Lore Sharp, but falls upon Ernest Thompson Seton and belabors him merrily and the Rev. William Long's animal stories are apparently too much for his respect for the cloth."

Of Mr. Sharp's work Mr. Burroughs writes, "Another book that I have read with genuine pleasure is Mr. Dallas Lore Sharp's *Wild Life near Home*, — a book full of charm and of real observation; the fruit of a deep and abiding love of Nature, and of power to paint her as she is." And again, the veteran naturalist thus comments: "Of all the nature-books of recent years, I look upon Mr. Sharp's as the best; but in reading it, one is keenly aware of the danger that is always lurking near the essay naturalist, — lurking near me as well as Mr. Sharp, — the danger of making too much of what we see and describe, — of putting in too much sentiment, too much literature, — in short, of valuing things more for the literary effects we can get out of them than for themselves."

William Henry Atwood, for one year a member of the class of 1895, died at his home in New Bedford, Mass., Friday, April 3. Since leaving college he had been with the Morse Twist Drill and Machine Company of New Bedford.

1896

Miss Elizabeth Edwards of Livingston, Staten Island, N. Y., was married April 15, to Malcolm G. Chace, ex-1896 of Providence, at Livingston. The best man was William A. Larned, the national tennis champion, and among the ushers was Frank C. Hinckley, '91.

Havey Metcalf, who was lately called to the professorship of botany in Clemson College, South Carolina, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Nebraska last June.

A fellowship in history in the University of Chicago has been awarded to Marcus Wilson Jernegan for the academic year 1903-04.

1897

Horace G. Bissell has taken the place of P. H. Truman as first assistant clerk of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island.

Rev. F. J. C. Fitz Gerald is acting pastor of the Church of the Sacre Coeur, Northampton, Mass., during the absence of the French pastor. For the past few years Mr. Fitz Gerald has resided in Paris.

1898

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Dwight K. Bartlett of Detroit, Mich., on April 1. Mr. Bartlett has for several years resided in Detroit where he is in the employ of the American Blower Company.

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